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APPENDIX

TO THE

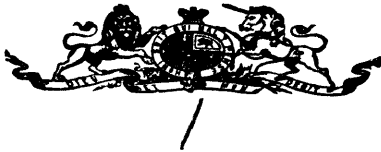
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OF THE

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1894



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

APPENDIX

LIST OF APPENDICES—1894.

- No. 1.—SECOND REPORT of the Library Committee. Erection of a public memorial commemorative of the departure of the steamship "Royal William" in 1833. *Printed herein.*
- No. 1a.—THIRD REPORT of the Library Committee. Audit of accounts in connection with the library of parliament for the year. *Printed in the Journals, page 421.*
- No. 2.—EVIDENCE taken by the Public Accounts Committee with reference to the Lachine Canal Bridges; also exhibits in connection therewith, including the case of St. Louis *versus* The Queen, in the Exchequer Court. *Printed herein.*
- No. 3.—INVESTIGATION relative to certain charges preferred against Arthur J. Turcotte, member for the electoral district of Montmorency. *Printed herein.*
- No. 4.—REPORT of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. *Printed herein.*

58 Victoria.

Appendix (No. 1.)

A. 1894

REPORT
OF THE
LIBRARY COMMITTEE

SECOND MEETING

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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1894

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

SECOND MEETING, 1894.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS, 19th May, 1894.

The joint committee on the library of parliament met a second time in the chambers of the speaker of the senate on Saturday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the erection of a public memorial of the departure of the "Royal William," in 1833, was read and adopted.

A copy of the report, with its appendices, is annexed hereto, by order of the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

JOHN J. ROSS,
Speaker.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE "ROYAL WILLIAM."

The sub-committee charged with the duty of enquiring into the proposition laid before them of commemorating, by means of a memorial tablet, the departure of the "Royal William" from the port of Quebec in 1833—the first vessel to cross the ocean wholly by means of steam—have the honour to report as follows:—

That the sub-committee have examined the documents prepared and laid before them by Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., whose researches have enabled him to verify the facts contained in the said papers; and that they are of opinion that for the correct statement of a historical fact, and to secure for Canada the credit attaching to the initiative in so memorable an enterprise as the first crossing of the ocean wholly by means of steam, some permanent memorial should be placed in some prominent position.

The sub-committee are of opinion that a tablet with a suitable inscription inserted in the wall of the corridor leading to the library of parliament, would be a fitting and permanent memorial of an interesting fact in the history of Canada; and they recommend that the subject be referred to the consideration of the finance minister and the minister of public works, in order that the necessary provision may be made for the memorial.

Copies of the documents laid before the committee by Mr. Fleming are attached hereto, in order that they also may form part of the public record of so important a fact, in the industrial development of modern times.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ROSS,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

NOTE ON OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION, BY SANDFORD FLEMING, LL.D., C.M.G., Etc.

(Read before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, 17th December 1892.)

I ask your permission to offer some remarks on a subject which cannot fail to command the attention of the members of the institute.

We are all familiar with the wonderful development of that service which has brought countries widely separated by the sea into nearer and closer relationship. We have had our attention directed to the further development of ocean steamships and likewise to projected "fast" lines to Europe, which, by abridging the period of the Atlantic voyage, are designed to bring the two continents into closer intercourse.

I do not doubt that in due time these projects will, in some form, be carried out with the gratifying result that they will tend to advance Canada among the nations by more firmly establishing her position on the highway of the world's commerce.

It is not my present purpose to dwell at any length on the possibilities of the future with regard to the application of steam machinery to the navigation of the ocean. My immediate object is to revert for a moment to the infancy of our present steam marine, to go back to the day when the first steamship started on her voyage across the Atlantic, when the passage between America and Europe by the agency of steam power was regarded as an experiment.

Sixty years ago the voyage was made by sailing ships. The fathers of many of us could have testified how long, how tedious, and how trying the voyage then was, for it occupied frequently from one to two months. In modern times the trip across the Atlantic is reduced to a single week, for indeed by some of the best steamships it is generally accomplished in less than seven days, and we are encouraged to believe that before many years the passage will be made in a still shorter period.

A few weeks back the engineering society of Liverpool had the subject under examination, and it was then brought out in discussion that the Atlantic had been crossed by steamships no less than 3,800 times within the twelve months ending the 1st of October last, being on an average more than ten departures, that is five from each side, per day for every day in the year. It was moreover affirmed in the discussion that "a 26-knot speed is not beyond the scope of advancing improvements."

As the narrowest part of the Atlantic extends from Great Britain to Newfoundland, the distance could be traversed by a 26-knot ship in 63 hours. Even a 22-knot ship (and this rate is about the present limit) could perform this part of the voyage in 75 hours. Thus it appears that enormous as has been the steamship development in the past, practical men do not consider it has reached its final stage. The ratio of increase may in future be diminished, but with all the evidence of progress before us, is it unreasonable to expect that a few years hence (assuming Newfoundland within the Canadian confederation) improved steamships will bring the shores of the Dominion within less than three days from the shores of the mother country, and that the passage will be made with the regularity of a daily ferry?

As Canada has acted a primary part in inaugurating the ocean steam service as it now exists, and which is so full of promise for the future, it appears to me becoming that we should cherish the memory of her sons, who, by their energy, skill and enterprise prominently aided in its development. Of those whose lives were closely identified with its first inception, the last survivor, Mr. James Goudie, lately died, and his death suggests that before the year comes to a close, steps should be taken to pay honour to the men who built and sent to sea the first regular steamship to "battle with the billows of the Atlantic." Is it not our duty to remember gratefully our fellow-countrymen who had the courage to undertake and who successfully accomplished an enterprise great in its conception and yet immeasurably greater in its consequences? It is no mere figure of speech to claim that these early efforts, to which I will now allude, in no small degree assisted in inaugurating a system of inter-communication by sea which has revolutionized commerce and advanced the cause of civilization in the four quarters of the globe.

A paper was read last year before the literary and historical society of Quebec by one of the vice-presidents, Mr. Archibald Campbell, on the passage made by the steamship "Royal William," nearly 60 years ago. Mr. Campbell enters into full particulars of the event, furnishes a diagram of the vessel, together with letters from various individuals, comprising the ship architect, the builder, the captain and others in support of the claim that the first ocean steamship was built in Canada. Among other authorities, he refers to Mr. Kivas Tully, who, he states, "delivered a most valuable lecture in Toronto thereon before the Canadian institute in 1877." Mr. Tully's paper cannot be found, but with the aid of the assistant secretary of the institute, who has examined the minutes, I have learned that it was read on Saturday, 1st December, 1877. There is a full report in the *Globe* of 3rd December following, which I have examined. Mr. Tully gives a full and interesting account of the

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researches made by himself and others. Mr. Tully's paper is undoubtedly a valuable record, and I respectfully suggest it should be published in our proceedings.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Tully agree in the main; in my judgment the following conclusions are incontestably established:—

1. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was built by a joint stock company at the yard of Campbell & Black in Quebec, in the year 1830-31.* (See information in foot-note, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Archibald Campbell, since this paper was read.)

2. The designer of the ship and superintendent of its construction was Mr. James Goudie, born in Quebec, 1809, and who died 1892.

* According to the register of the "Royal William" in the custom house, port of Quebec, dated 22nd August, 1831, the subscribing owners, as trustees of the incorporated "*Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company*," representing sixty-four shares, were William Findlay, William Walker and Jeremiah Leaycraft, of Quebec, merchants.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INCORPORATED COMPANY.

Parties constituted and declared to be one body corporate and politic by the name of "*The Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company*," under 1st William IV, cap. 33 of Lower Canada Statutes:—John Forsyth, Wm. Walker, Wm. Finlay, John Caldwell, Jeremiah Leaycraft, Henry Le Mesurier, William Price, Matthew Bell, George Keys, William Pemberton, George Pemberton, Henry Pemberton, John Saxton Campbell, Robert Paterson, Robert Shortis, James Hamilton, James Gibb, Chas. Felix Aylwin, Hypolite Dubord, Noah Freer, Augustus Freer, Charles A. Holt, Francis Bell, James Hunt, Samuel Neilson, Wm. Lamson, John Leather, Robert Shaw, Wm. Phillips, John Ryan, James Stansfeld, Wm. Sheppard, Thos. Tucker, John Jones, jr., Benjamin Torrance, Wm. Henderson, Alexander Simpson, James Clearihew, Peter Paterson, Charles Francis Roy, George Black, Joseph Stone Shaw, John Racey, Duncan McCallum, Colin McCallum, Joseph Dyke, Robert Pope Ross, John Fraser, John Malcolm Fraser, John Bell, John Miller, James Saunders, James McKenzie, Margaret Urquhart, John Lambly, Alexander Morrison, Thomas Gordon, David Logan, George Taylor, Allison Davie, Robert Dalkin, John Munn, John Douglas, Archibald Campbell, Wm. Henry Roy, Wm. Carter, John McLeod, John Kerr, Robert Dauntou, Robert Richardson, Thomas Gibb, Dominic Daly, Joachim Mondor, James Edie, Alexander Clarke, John Richardson, George Moffat, Peter McAll, Adam L. McNider, John Torrance, Robert W. Harwood, Hector Russel, Hart Logan, Lewis Guky, Chas. Wm. Grant, Horatio Gates, Nathaniel Jones, Wm. Ritchie, James Brackenridge, Wm. Budden, Andrew Shaw, Samuel Cunard, Richard Harney, sr., Richard C. Tremain, Henry Prior, John Rutchford, jr., Alex. Murison, Frederick W. Clarke, Edward De Blois, James Mitchell, J. G. A. Creighton, Thomas Grassie, Joseph Starr, Andrew Belcher, George Rundell, James Bridge, Robert Romans, Adam Esson, Temple Lewis Piers, John Alexander Barry, James Bain, George Smith, John Howe, George Russel, Alexander McDonald, James McDonald, William Carritt, J. Tobin, Mickel Tobin, George P. Lawson, Edward Potter, James H. Tidmarsh, Alexander Keith, Eliza Leggatt, William Brahm, Henry Lockeyer, Adam Dechezineany, Nicolas Le Cain, George Handley, Conrad West, John Stayner, Richard Marshall, Richard Davis, James Ritchie, Charles Delwolf, John Johnson, John Johnson, jr., Chas. Fairbanks, Alexander Primrose, Alexander McGregor, John Munro, David Hare, Thos. Maynard, Thos. Grant, Andrew Fraser, Peter McNab, Robert Downes, James T. Avery, Robert Dawson, Wm. Black, Jonathan Tremain, J. Boggs, George Hartshorne, Wm. Mortimer, John Barron, Wm. Stairs, Wm. M. Allan, Joseph Austin, George Innis, Patrick Ross, James Leisham, Wm. F. Young, Rufus Black, Joseph Danby, George Turner, George Barton, Samuel Davis, Francis Le Cain, James Wilkie, Samuel Mitchel, David Starr, James Robb, James L. Stair, Ed. M. Archibald, E. Ross, I. Primrose, James Philip Jasper Reoust, Allan McDonald, I. Shannon, Joseph Allison, George Young, Wm. Young, McNab, J. Holland, Daniel Starr, L. Yates, Wm. McCara, Charles Keefer, Charles Rigby, Wm. Foster, John Romans, Wm. Woodill, Jas. Donaldson, Benjamin Schneller, Alexander Rankin, Thos. H. Peters, James A. Street, Alex. Fraser, jr., John Fraser, Andrew Crane, Joseph Allison, Hugh Morrell, Wm. Lock, Joseph Cunard, Richard Blackstock, Christopher Clarke, Gilbert Henderson, Robert Henderson, Patrick Henderson, Joseph Russel, John Hawbolt, James Letson, Asa Willard, J. M. Johnson, Alex. P. Henderson, John S. Willaston, Thomas C. Allan, Wm. Carman, jr., George Taylor, Henry Cunard, Wm. Eade, Ed. McQuillan, Joseph Samuel, Mary Little, Daniel Keith, Caleb McCully, Alexander Sherriff, John Samuel, Gorwin Rainie, Francis Peabody, Martin Cramey, Alexander Key, Noah Freer, Francis Durette, James Black, James McDonald, John Torrance, William Price, William Walker and John Jones.

CERTIFICATE OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR PORT OF QUEBEC. REGISTER OF STEAMSHIP "ROYAL WILLIAM."

No. 13. Port of Quebec.

Dated 18th May, 1833.

Name, "Royal William." Burthen, 363 60-94 tons. John McDougall, Master. Built at this port in the year 1831, which appeared by a former certificate of registry, no. 42, granted here the 22nd August, 1831, now delivered up and cancelled upon transfer of property.

3. This ship was launched in the spring of 1831, with more than ordinary ceremony. The governor of the province, Lord Aylmer, was present with his staff, the military authorities and the band of the 32nd regiment. The event was further honoured by the presence of Lady Aylmer, who in the customary manner gave the vessel the name of the "Royal William" after King William IV, then on the throne.

4. The ship was towed to Montreal to receive her machinery,† and, on being fitted for sea, her first voyage was to Halifax. Before setting out for England, she traded between Quebec, Halifax and Boston. She was the first British steamer to arrive at the latter port.

5. In the list of owners appear the names of the three brothers, Joseph, Henry, and Samuel Cunard of Halifax.

6. Her dimensions were, length 160 feet; hold 17 feet 9 inches; breadth outside 44 feet; breadth between paddle boxes 28 feet; she had three masts schooner rigged; builder's measurement 1,370 tons; with accommodation for 60 passengers.

7. She left Quebec for London, August 5th, 1833, called at Pictou, Nova Scotia, to receive coal and overhaul machinery. She re-started from Pictou, August 18th, with seven passengers, 254 chaldrons of coal and a light cargo. She encountered a terrific gale on the banks of Newfoundland, which disabled one of her engines. The passage from Pictou to London occupied 25 days.

8. Ten days after her arrival in London she was chartered by the Portuguese government to enter the service of Dom Pedro as a troop ship.

9. In 1834 she was sold to the Spanish government, was converted into a war steamer, and under the new name, of "Isabel Secunda," was employed against Don Carlos. A letter from the well known Alexander Somerville, who, as he tells us, joined the British Legion and became a colour-sergeant, appeared in the *Toronto Globe*, May 15th, 1876. This letter describes an incident which came under his own observation, May 5th, 1836, off St. Sebastian, Bay of Biscay. Mr. Somerville remarks, that the Canadian built ship "Isabel Secunda," (originally the "Royal William,") "was the earliest steamer of war in the history of nations to deliver a hostile shot."

10. After an eventful service for some years she was sent to Bordeaux for repairs, when her timbers were found to be somewhat decayed; the engines, however, were in

Name and employment of surveying officer.

C. SECRETAN, Acting.

One deck and round-house, 3 masts; length, 160 feet; breadth taken above the main wales, 44 feet; height between decks, or depth of hold, 17 feet 9 inches. Schooner rigged with a standing bowsprit; square sterned; carvel built; quarter badges; scroll head; admeasurement afloat; propelled by steam, with wheels or flyers at each side.

Subscribing Owners.

James Bell Forsyth, Jeremiah Leaycraft, Henry Le Mesurier,	} of Quebec, Merchants.	{	Ten.
			Ten.
			Ten.

Shares.

Other Owners.

Matthew Bell, Noah Freer, Henry John Caldwell,	} of Quebec, Merchants.	{	Fourteen.
			Ten.
			Ten.

De Novo, London, 22nd November, 1833.

A true copy.

Customs House, Quebec, 2nd March, 1891.

D. D. O'MEARA,

* Acting Registrar of Shipping.

The steamship "Royal William," McDougall, master, cleared on Saturday, 3rd August, 1833, for London, and sailed at 5 o'clock, a.m., Monday, 5th August.

The "Royal William" arrived at Gravesend, 25 days passage from Pictou, Nova Scotia.

W. DUNSCOMB,

Collector of Customs.

Port of Quebec, 5th February, 1872.

† I am informed on excellent authority, that the engine, boiler and machinery were furnished by the Montreal works, known as St. Mary's foundry, Charles Wm. Grant, Baron de Longueuil, proprietor. The signature of the baron, Charles Wm. Grant, is attached to the original list of shareholders of the incorporated steamship company, and it is stated by his descendants that he sunk of his private means in all about \$40,000, in the venture of the "Royal William." S. F.

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serviceable condition, and were transferred to a new vessel, a second "Isabel Secunda," to form part of the Spanish navy. What was left of the original "Royal William" remained a hulk in the French port.

Both Messrs. Tully and Campbell allude to the claims set up in the United States on behalf of a ship, "The Savannah," as the vessel which made the transatlantic voyage under steam at an earlier date. An article making this claim appeared in *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1877. We there learn that the "Savannah" was built in New York and launched on August 22nd, 1818. She was 350 tons burden. A steam engine was placed on deck, and shifting paddle wheels were contrived so that they could be lowered over the sides of the vessel in calm weather and brought again on deck when the wind rose. She had small capacity for coal, indeed it is doubtful if she consumed coal, a description of fuel but little used in the United States in those days; at least one authority states that the only fuel consumed on the voyage was wood. It is not possible to differ from the conclusions formed by Messrs. Tully and Campbell that the "Savannah" was simply a sailing ship, to which had been added light paddle wheels capable of being driven by steam machinery, the whole of a somewhat rude description yet in a way available for keeping the vessel in motion when the wind failed.*

The "Savannah" crossed the Atlantic in 1819. She left Savannah on the morning of May 22nd and reached Liverpool on the evening of June 20th making the passage in less than thirty days. It is stated that steam was used on eighteen days, and the log records that the shifting paddles were used for a few hours at a time when the condition of wind and sea admitted, but it is obvious that the sails were chiefly depended upon throughout the voyage.†

The "Savannah" remained at Liverpool from June 20th until July 23rd, when she sailed for the Baltic, and, at the ports where she called, excited some curiosity. On October 10th she set sail from St. Petersburg on her homeward voyage and arrived at Savannah, November 30th. There is no mention of the paddles having been used on the return voyage or indeed at any time after she left St. Petersburg. The writer in *Scribner* states that on the return of the "Savannah" to the United States the machinery was removed and she assumed her original character as a sailing ship. She was finally wrecked, and found a resting place on the south shore of Long Island.

It may not be out of place to allude to information independently obtained with respect to both vessels. Some of the older citizens of Toronto will remember Captain Sutherland who commanded the steamer "Magnet" on Lake Ontario, before he met with his sad fate at the Desjardins canal accident in 1858. He, it was, who thirty-four years earlier assisted in preparing the "Royal William" for her long voyage to England, and actually accompanied her as second in command as far as Pictou, when she left Quebec on August 5th, 1833. Many of the particulars described by Messrs. Tully and Campbell I had from the lips of Captain Sutherland, who related them to a number of gentlemen, of whom Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, was one, on a passage by water from Toronto to Kingston about the year 1850. This independent testimony fully corroborates that which has been set forth respecting the "Royal William."

I had occasion ten years ago to make inquiries with regard to the "Savannah." I addressed a citizen of Savannah whose acquaintance I had made after the war.

* A writer in *Scribner's Magazine*, May 1887, states, "the paddles were constructed to fold up and be laid on deck while not in use," and the "log" describes the process of shifting the wheels, which did not occupy more than 30 minutes.

† *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, January, 1893, after an examination of the log of the "Savannah," has the following: "The voyage to Liverpool began May 22nd, 1819. On the 24th, at 5 a.m., the "Savannah" got under way off Tybee Light and put to sea with steam and sails; at 6 a.m. left the pilot; at 8 a.m. took off the wheels in twenty minutes, this was to insure the wheels getting safely to Liverpool. The "Savannah" reached Liverpool, steaming up the Mersey, in twenty-nine days eleven hours from Savannah, having run eighty hours under steam." This information gives for the whole voyage 707 hours, of which 80 hours were under steam, and 627 hours without steam being used. Possibly the paddles were employed on eighteen days, for a few hours each day. S. F.

when he visited Canada. This gentleman at my request examined all the records to be found in his native city respecting the ship "Savannah" and her means of propulsion. He wrote me at length, and described the machinery attached to her as being of a somewhat rude description; there was nothing to show, he informed me, that it had been continuously employed on the voyage. I quote part of his letter: "She resembled very much in mould an old United States frigate. The hull was surmounted with a stack and three masts—fore, main and mizen—and was provided with side wheels of a primitive pattern, left wholly exposed to view, and so arranged that they could at any time be unshipped and the vessel navigated by sails only."

Giving the "Savannah" the fullest credit for all that may be due to her, it cannot be affirmed that she crossed the Atlantic under steam nor can it be pretended that she was the pioneer of the ocean steamship service of to-day, in any sense. It may with greater truth be held that the "Savannah" had a deterring influence on the further efforts of enterprising ship-builders, and that the introduction of transatlantic steamship service was actually retarded by the ill-success of the attempt of 1819. The mode of propulsion employed at intervals on the eastward voyage of the "Savannah" was abandoned and she returned to America under sail. Its partial use on the first voyage stimulated no effort to alter or improve the makeshift machinery used, or to introduce something more perfect and more permanent on ships subsequently constructed. It set in motion no attempt to send to sea a second "Savannah" to cross the Atlantic by steam power. The only other example on record of a vessel similar to the "Savannah" is the "Enterprise," a ship which made a voyage in 1825 to India assisted by steam. Like the "Savannah" she depended on her sails, using steam at intervals when there was no wind. This adventure, like that of the "Savannah," was entirely barren of any beneficial results. Attention continued to be directed to the improvement of ordinary sailing ships, and, as a consequence, there came into existence a magnificent class of vessels known as "clippers," propelled only by wind and sail. It was not uncommon for ships of this class to cross the Atlantic in half the time occupied by the "Savannah." If we except the "Royal William" in 1833, there is no record of any ship, propelled in whole or in part by steam, having made the passage between any British port and any American port for nearly twenty years after the performance of the "Savannah."

The "Royal William" exercised an influence of a directly opposite character. One result was to make clear that the transatlantic vessel of the future was to be a steamship. Sir Samuel Cunard with his two brothers were, as shareholders in the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company, part owners of the "Royal William." Cunard was a man of great business ability, rare shrewdness and with much originality of character. The success which attended the experiment led him to foresee the possibility, nay the certainty of future triumphs. It became evident to his mind that sailing ships as mail packets were doomed. He at once grasped the situation, and determined the course which he subsequently pursued. His effort was to obtain a contract with the British government for carrying the mails, and after constant perseverance and great delay, he finally succeeded in 1838. The service agreed upon was fortnightly in the first place, and afterwards weekly. The "Britannia," the "Acadia," the "Caledonia" and the "Columbia," were at once placed under construction, and these four vessels formed the beginning of the magnificent fleet of steamships which ever since have borne the honoured name of Cunard.

Quite distinct from the action of Mr. Cunard, and while his negotiations were in progress, the British and American Steam Navigation Company was founded by enterprising merchants in the mother country. This company was formed in 1836, within three years after the passage of the "Royal William," and immediately the construction of the "Great Western" specially for the Atlantic voyage was undertaken; the "Sirius" was chartered for the same purpose. These were the first steamships to cross the ocean after the "Royal William." The "Sirius" left London on 4th April, 1838, the "Great Western" left Bristol three days later, and by a singular coincidence they both steamed into New York harbour on St. George's day. Other steamships followed in rapid succession, among them I may mention the "Liverpool" and the "Royal William;" both were built in England, and both

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began their trips a few months after the "Sirius" and "Great Western." The latter "Royal William," the second of this name, has led to some confusion, from being better known than the Quebec vessel built eight years or so earlier; and it has caused the first "Royal William" somewhat to pass out of memory.

To my mind it is incontestably established that the memorable voyage of the Canadian built "Royal William" from Quebec to London in 1833, must be held to be the first passage across the Atlantic under steam; that passage triumphantly demonstrated the practicability of steam navigation on a voyage between the two continents, notwithstanding the declaration of Dr. Lardner, who at that date pronounced it "perfectly chimerical, and" to use his own words, "they might as well talk of making a voyage from New York or Liverpool to the moon."

The Canadian built "Royal William" undoubtedly proved to be the pioneer of Atlantic steamships. It cannot be disputed that she was the forerunner of the Cunard line, and as such she was equally the forerunner of the thirty-four other lines which to-day run regularly between America and Europe. It must certainly be admitted that this pioneer ship has had no small influence on the ocean steam service of the globe—a service which embraces the great lines running to India, China, Japan, South Africa, South America and Australia, a service consisting of ships which may be counted by thousands with a gross tonnage of 12,000,000. And to us Canadians and British subjects it is interesting to note that two-thirds of this enormous tonnage belong to Great Britain, Canada and the colonies, while the remaining one-third may be claimed by all the other nations of the world.

We must all regard with satisfaction the circumstance that Canada has the proud distinction of having taken the initiative in applying science and mechanical skill to a purpose which has led to such splendid results. Is it not a national duty that we should honour the memory of the men whose skill and enterprise have, in advancing these results, done honour to Canada? Would it not therefore be becoming on the part of the Canadian institute to initiate a movement to establish some enduring record in commemoration of the voyage of the "Royal William" in 1833, and in honour of those connected with her? The record might take the form of a brass memorial tablet, or, as may hereafter be determined, placed in some fit position in the halls or corridors of the parliament buildings at Ottawa. This course is followed in the mother country, where records of great historical events can be seen in the entrance hall of the houses of parliament at Westminster.

Whatever form the suggestion may assume, or wherever placed, it will be a lasting tribute to the skill and courage of the men associated with the first transatlantic steamship. Such a record is due to our country and our countrymen, and the proposal having its origin in Toronto will be accepted as a graceful compliment to a sister city, where the "Royal William" was designed, constructed and sent to sea. The memorial itself will denote an incident in our annals of which all Canadians, of whatever race, may feel allowable pride. It will indicate the point of commencement of a new era in the history of navigation. It will mark the part which Canada has played in the inauguration of a system of inter-communication which has contributed in a remarkable degree to the advancement of civilization, and which has exercised and will long continue to exercise an important influence on the destinies of the human race.

THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP.

BY SANDFORD FLEMING, LL.D., C.M.G., ETC.

(Read before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, 18th March, 1893.)

At the meeting of the institute on the 17th December last, I submitted a short paper on Ocean Steam Navigation, in which I proved by incontrovertible evidence that the first ship to cross the Atlantic under steam was constructed in Quebec by Canadian owners. Since that date two articles on this subject have been published in the United States which appear to call for notice.

First. In the *Popular Science Monthly*, of the city of New York, for January (page 424).

Second. In the *Illustrated World's Fair* for February (page 447), published by authority, in connection with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

In both publications the memorable voyage of the Canadian steamship "Royal William" is entirely ignored, and the claim is renewed that the first vessel propelled by steam across the Atlantic was the "Savannah" built in the United States.

Having learned from the *Popular Science Monthly* that the log of the "Savannah" was to be found in the publications of the Smithsonian institute, Washington, I have obtained a copy through the courtesy of the secretary.

The report on the "Log of the Savannah" is by J. Elfreth Watkins, curator of the section of transportation and engineering. It commences as follows:—

"The first voyages of a steamship across the Atlantic were made in 1819, by the "Savannah," an American vessel carrying the American flag and manned by an American crew. It seems eminently proper to preserve an authentic record of the events connected therewith in our national archives, particularly since the original log-book of these voyages is in the collection of the United States National Museum."

I have examined Mr. Watkins' report with care, and I find myself in no way called upon to modify the opinions expressed by me in the paper read before the Canadian institute last December. The log contains no single fact to place the "Savannah" in a better light in the history of steam navigation than I have felt it my duty to assign to it. So far as the log furnishes information, it confirms the view I had formed that the "Savannah" was practically a sailing ship.

During most of the period of the voyage from Savannah to Liverpool she was propelled by wind and not by steam; and on her homeward voyage steam was not employed. I correctly stated in my paper that a contrivance set in motion by steam had been used for giving motion to the ship in smooth water when the wind failed. The additional power consisted of paddles capable of being folded together and removed from the ship's sides and stowed on deck. The report of Mr. Watkins confirms the view held that the propelling contrivance was of a makeshift or temporary character. We meet entries in the log denoting the fact, such as: "Got steam up, and it came to blow fresh; we took the wheels in on deck in thirty minutes. (page 629)"—"8 a.m.—Folded up the wheels and stowed the wheels. (page 629)"—"At 8 a.m.—Took off the wheels in 20 minutes. (page 632.)" Likewise in the statement of Capt. Stevens Rogers, the sailing master (page 637), we learn that the vessel was brought from steam to canvas in 15 minutes, by the watch. The character of the machinery is confirmed by the publication of the account book, which contains a record of the original charges made against the "Savannah" for its construction by the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, New York (pages 618 to 621).

The total cost of the machinery is shown to be only \$3,704.50, while the ship alone cost about \$46,300.

On the return of the "Savannah" from Europe to the United States, all the machinery was removed and sold for \$1,600 and applied to other uses, furnishing the undeniable proof that its application to the purposes for which it had been designed had not been successful.

Library Committee.

The log shows that the "Savannah" left the city of Savannah on 22nd May for Liverpool, and that she used her paddles for a few hours in the smooth water of the river; when the pilot left the vessel, they were unshipped and not again put in place until 30th May, when they were worked for ten hours. Mr. Watkins furnishes a summary of the several occasions on which the paddles were at work during the whole period of the voyage to Liverpool on the following dates (p. 633) :

Got Steam Up.	Shut Steam Off.	Hours.
May 30th, 8 a.m.....	May 30th, 6 p.m.....	10
June 1st, 8 a.m.....	June 2nd, 2 a.m.....	18
June 6th, 8 a.m.....	June 6th, 12 p.m.....	16
June 9th, 8 a.m.....	June 9th, 12 p.m.....	4
June 11th, 10 a.m.....	June 11th, 12 p.m.....	14
June 16th, 8 p.m.....	June 17th, 2 p.m.....	18
Total hours .....	.....	80

I take this opportunity of correcting a mistake into which various writers on the subject have fallen, and which I have myself repeated in the absence of better information. It has been frequently stated that the "Savannah" was driven by steam on eighteen days of her voyage. According to the log, the engines were worked on eight separate days, not eighteen, and on no occasion for a whole day of 24 hours. Mr. Watkins points out that the ship "came to anchor off Liverpool 29 days, 11 hours, from Savannah, during which time the vessel had run under steam 80 hours." That is to say, the "Savannah" used her paddles as a means of propulsion 3 days, 8 hours, on a voyage of 29 days, 11 hours.

The "Savannah" remained in the port of Liverpool several weeks, then proceeded to the Baltic, calling at Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Copenhagen before she returned to the United States. I copy the following from the brief account of her voyage from the Baltic to Savannah in Mr. Watkins' report (page 635) :—

"The homeward passage was a stormy one; heavy winds, rough sea, gales and storms being almost daily noted in the log. The engines were not used during any part of the return trip until the 30th of November (the fortieth day after leaving Arendale, Norway), when Capt. Rogers took on a pilot inside the bar, and at 10 a.m. anchored in the Savannah river and furled sails on the flude tide, got under way with steam and went up and anchored off the town. Thus the "Savannah" safely and triumphantly returned to her home port."

The publication of the log of the "Savannah" makes it clear beyond all question that the ship did not make the first or any voyage across the Atlantic by steam power. The "Savannah" had a primitive contrivance such as has been described, by which the vessel could be propelled by steam in quiet water, but she was constructed for navigating the open ocean as a sailing ship only, and as such practically she made both outward and homeward voyage.

The history of the "Savannah," gathered from the publications issued by the Smithsonian institute, shows that she was designed originally for a sailing ship; that after she was launched, light shifting paddles were added; that she crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in 1819, both voyages occupying about 70 days, of which period the paddles were employed 3 days and 8 hours only; that the "Savannah" posed as a steamship for one season, was then divested of all machinery and afterwards as long as she remained afloat, ran as a sailing packet.

The claim set up for the "Savannah" to the distinction of being the first ship propelled across the Atlantic by steam is thus swept away. I have already submitted irrefragable proof that the actual pioneer of transatlantic steam service, and the forerunner of the Cunard and other magnificent vessels of that class, was beyond all question the steamship "Royal William"—a steamship designed by a native of the city of Quebec, constructed in the shipyard under the citadel, engined at Montreal, and sent to sea by the enterprise of Canadian merchants.

57 Victoria.

Appendix (No. 2.)

A. 1894

EVIDENCE

TAKEN BY THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

WITH REFERENCE TO THE

LACHINE CANAL BRIDGES

ALSO

EXHIBITS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, INCLUDING
THE CASE OF ST. LOUIS VS. THE QUEEN
IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BY THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

IN THE

INQUIRY INTO THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ERECTION OF THE WELLINGTON STREET AND GRAND TRUNK
BRIDGES OVER THE LACHINE CANAL

Public Accounts.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 22nd May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts met.

Mr. J. P. B. CASGRAIN, sworn and examined.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. What is your name in full?—A. Joseph Philip Baby Casgrain.

Q. What is your profession?—A. I am an engineer and land surveyor.

Q. Where do you reside?—A. In the city of Montreal.

Q. Do you know the location of the Lachine canal?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know the bridges that are built across that canal, commonly called the Wellington street bridge and the Grand Trunk railway bridge?—A. I do.

Q. They were lately rebuilt?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. During the course of the winter of 1893.

Q. After they were rebuilt, I believe there was an investigation into the expenditure connected with the rebuilding?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you appear before that commission?—A. We were charged, Mr. Roy and myself, by the Montreal *Herald* Co. to appear before that commission.

Q. Did you ask to see the plans and papers which had been filed?—A. Yes, we asked to see the plans and papers.

Q. Just state who were the commission?—A. The commission was composed of Mr. Henry F. McLeod, Mr. G. Emile Vanier, and Mr. Douglas.

Q. Of the railway department?—A. Yes.

Q. And what Mr. McLeod is that?—A. Well, I really don't know. He is an engineer.

Q. Is he a Montreal man?—A. He is a resident of Ottawa, I believe.

Q. You applied to this commission, I believe?—A. Yes, first verbally, to be allowed to have access to the plans and specifications.

Q. Did you eventually get them?—A. After six weeks we were allowed to see the plans.

Q. And who showed them to you? Who had charge of them?—A. Well, the commissioners at first declined to let us have them. Then afterwards we wrote a formal letter intending, if they refused, to be done with it. Then we received an answer from the chairman saying that the documents which were before the commission, filed in the examination as exhibits, could be examined by us during the sessions of the commission.

Q. Did you go to examine them?—A. Immediately after, we went to examine them, and we took communication of all they handed to us.

Q. Certain documents have been produced here before the public accounts committee, and this is one of them (handing witness a plan). Will you look at it and see if you examined it?—A. Yes, this is a blue tracing of the plan, and the only plan, that was furnished us by the commission.

Q. That is a blue tracing of the only plan furnished you by the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. What does that blue tracing purport to show?—A. First, the location of the two bridges and the canal, then the vertical sections and cross-sections of the different works on the canal.

Q. Is it a plan made previously to the works being executed?—A. I was informed that this plan was made after the work had been completed.

Q. Who does it profess to be made by?—A. There is no sign to it at all. It is made by some draughtsman, I suppose.

Q. However, that is the only plan the commission had before them?—A. Yes.

Q. Does that plan enable you, as an engineer, to understand the quantities in the construction of the work?—A. One conversant in the work can compute the quantities from this plan.

Q. Does it show you the size of the canal and the length and depth of the proposed bridge, and everything of that kind?—A. It does.

Q. So that all quantities arising out of the bridge, and all the information which an engineer desired to have with respect to the cost of its construction might be ascertained from that?—A. Detailed plans should have accompanied this, but with the information we had we checked the government quantities, and I may say right here that the quantities were correct.

(Blue tracing put in, exhibit 1.)

Q. Well, I am only asking if it was sufficiently correct for the purpose you had in view?—A. It served our purpose to check the quantities.

Q. Did you make a copy of that plan?—A. Yes.

Q. This is the plan you gave me? Is that an exact copy of the blue plan?—A. Yes, leaving out the two iron bridges so as not to confuse the work. This is an exact copy, a tracing, in fact, tinting the different colours so as to show the work.

(Put in as exhibit 2.)

Q. Will you, Mr. Casgrain, kindly point out on that plan the canal and the bridges, and what their different structures on the plan represent? Does that plan purport to show the present condition of the canal and the present bridge, or what? A. First, the blue tint shows the water when the canal is full.

Q. Will you describe the structure in language that the reporter can take down. I want you to describe the plan before you and we will get to the different details afterwards. There you see, on the plan the canal is marked in clear and distinct lines. What are the centre structures?—A. The centre structure was the main pier in the middle of which were the pivot piers.

Q. Of the old bridge?—A. Of the old bridge. The old pivot pier of the G.T.R. bridge is marked on the plan, and also that of the old Wellington street bridge.

Q. Some of these works are coloured pink and yellow on the plan. What do you understand by those different colours?—A. That coloured pink on the plan, shows the new work.

Q. And the yellow represents the old work?—A. Not exactly. The cribwork is tinted yellow, and is marked on this plan, "cribwork removed," showing that it was removed. On the other side of the canal, there are the words, "cribwork removed," showing that that has been removed also. The rest of the cribwork is tinted yellow, but has not been removed.

Q. The yellow represents the old work?—A. No.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Does not the portion tinted yellow represent the pier work?—A. It does.

Q. And the pink the stone work?—A. Yes.

Q. And the other colour the old stone work?—A. That is it exactly.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. The centre work there represents the centre pivot pier of the old bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. And the two side pieces that are called "cribwork removed," represent what?—A. They represent the two pieces of cribwork which have been removed.

Q. On which the old bridge rested?—A. On which the ends of the old bridge rested.

Q. Between that cribwork and the sides of the canal, there was what?—A. There were small bridges. This portion is now spanned by the one swing bridge.

Q. The original bridges swung in the centre?—A. Yes.

Q. And from the cribwork to the side walls of the canal there were permanent bridges?—A. Yes.

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Q. Will you explain the difference between the old bridge and the present one?
—A. The present bridge pivots on the same centre pier. Only one is on a different pier. That is the Wellington street bridge. A new pier was built for that. The old G.T.R. bridge pivots still on the old pier, but the plan is so altered that it crosses the canal, without resting on the intermediate cribwork.

Q. The bridges as they are now built do not rest on any abutments in the canal at all?—A. Not at all.

Q. They rest on what?—A. They rest on abutments built on the side of the canal.

Q. Now, as to the two abutments which formerly were in the channel of the canal, what has become of them?—A. They have been removed.

Q. Will you explain, Mr. Casgrain, what works have been removed in order to allow the new bridges to be built?—A. First, the "cribwork removed," consists of the side crib, north, and the side crib, south. Then there was the portion where the new Wellington street pier was built. Then, besides, there has been "masonry removed"; the two east piers of the G. T. R. bridge, the two courses of the G. T. R. bridge and the two abutments of the G. T. R. bridge.

Q. I did not understand that there were abutments on the north and south of the canal?—A. The canal wall was used as a seat for the small permanent bridges stretching from the abutments in the canal to the sides of the canal. Those abutments of cribwork had to be removed and excavated so as to allow the building of abutments at a deeper depth than they were before. Then there were two seat piers removed for the Wellington bridge; the north abutment of the Wellington bridge and the south abutment of the Wellington bridge on both sides of the canal.

Q. Were what?—A. Were removed also.

Q. When you spoke of the wall of the canal, you used the word abutments and misled me?—A. Well, it is properly called the wall of the canal.

Q. You say the old wall was used for the permanent bridge which reaches from the shore of the canal to the abutments in the centre. Was that it?—A. Yes.

Q. And you speak of the old wall as an abutment?—A. Well, it is spoken of here as an abutment. It is the old wall of the canal.

Q. That centre cribwork in the canal; was it all removed?—A. It has all been removed.

Q. And on the other side?—A. On the other side also.

Q. Now, as regards the centre one, the pivot pier, what has been removed?—A. The small piece shown by the dotted black line, has been removed to allow the building of the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge.

Q. That was the extreme end?—A. The extreme end.

Q. The extreme western end of the centre pier work has been removed in order to allow the pivot pier of the new bridge to be built?—A. Yes.

Q. What about the eastern end of the pivot cribwork?—A. It has been removed to allow the building of the new cribwork.

Q. What length is the cribwork, now?—A. I would have to obtain a scale and measure it.

Q. How much has it been lengthened; has it been lengthened by what appears in pink?—A. It has been lengthened by what appears in pink.

Q. What was the distance between the two old bridges and can you point out on the map the location of the old bridges and the location of the present one?—A. The dotted line on the plan over which is marked, "centre line of old bridge," indicates the location of the old highway bridge on the Lachine canal, and the dotted line over which is written, "centre line of old G. T. R. bridge," indicates the centre line or location of the old G. T. R. bridge.

Q. Then the old G. T. R. bridge and the new G. T. R. bridge are exactly in the same place? There has been no change in the location of that bridge whatever?—A. There has been no change in its location.

Q. The new G. T. R. bridge is now built where the old bridge was?—A. Yes.

Q. There has been no change at all in the site?—A. No.

Q. Now, has the Wellington bridge been changed?—A. It has been removed further up.

Q. Will you indicate on the map the position of the old Wellington street bridge and of the new one?—A. The spot where it was before is indicated by the dotted line over which is written the words, "centre line of old bridge," and the new location is indicated by the dotted line over which is written, "centre line of new bridge."

Q. What is the distance between the present Wellington street bridge and the G. T. R. bridge?—A. I would have to use the scale to ascertain that.

Q. Is it 100 yards or 500 yards; give it roughly?—A. (After measuring with scale) it is 256 feet from the centre line of the one bridge to the centre line of the other.

Q. Now, Mr. Casgrain, inasmuch as the supports of the old bridges were entirely removed, explain to the committee what supports the new bridges have. You say the old bridges rested on those intermediate piers. You explained that the old bridges rested upon them and the new ones rest upon the walls of the canal. Explain what was built there for them to rest on?—A. Four abutment were built on the walls of the canal and they are shown here as the north abutment of the Grand Trunk bridge and the south abutment of the Grand Trunk bridge; also the north abutment of the Wellington bridge and the south abutment of the Wellington bridge, as shown clearly upon the plan and painted in pink.

Q. So that the new bridges, of course, would be longer than the old ones?—A. Much longer.

Q. Now, did that map which you had placed in your hands and which you made a copy of, enable you to ascertain the quantities in these different works?—A. Yes; by the plans furnished to us we made out the quantities, and we found some differences with the government measurement, but we assumed those measurements to be correct in all our estimates.

Q. Will you take them a little more in detail and tell me whether you made up the estimate of the quantity and the cost of these different works?—A. Yes; we made a tabulated statement of the quantity and the cost of the different works.

Q. When you say "we made," who do you mean?—A. Myself and Mr. Roy.

Q. He is a civil engineer also?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you give the committee a statement in detail showing how your estimates were made up, taking each article by itself?—A. We first began with "ice removed," of which we found, according to the figures and according to the plans, 18,900 cubic yards, made up as follows:—Starting from a point at the east end of the plan and going to the west end of the plan, the full width of the canal, that would give us an area of 127,675 square feet.

Q. That would embrace the entire part of the canal covered by any part of the works?—A. And more too. Allowing the ice to be four feet thick, which is a very great thickness for the ice, it would make 510,700 cubic feet, which means 18,915 cubic yards. Allowing 50 cents a yard for the removal of the ice, we came to the amount of \$9,450.

Q. As regards the quantities?—A. These quantities we both considered excessive for thickness and the area of ice removed.

Q. As regards agreeing with the government quantities, had you any means of ascertaining what quantity they estimated it?—A. I told you we found these quantities excessive comparing our own quantities. Those were the actual government figures handed to us.

Q. The commissioners' figures?—A. The commissioners' figures handed to us when we took communications of the plans and documents.

Q. As far as the removal of the ice was concerned you took the figures of the commissioners?—A. Before this statement we made out our own figures. We adopted in every case the government figures so there could be no discussion as to quantities.

Q. When you made up your own figures did you differ materially from those supplied you by the commission?—A. Only the depreciation which might occur, the other different engineers doing work in a different way.

Q. I am asking you of the fact about the quantity of ice removed. Did you make the quantity less than the quantities given you by the commissioners?—A.

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Yes; our quantities were about 20 per cent, I think. I don't exactly remember the figures.

Q. About 20 per cent?—A. I think it was about 20 per cent that we made it less than the government figures.

Q. Your recollection is that it was about 20 per cent less than theirs, but you adopted the government figures?—A. Yes; we all adopted the government figures.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. When you say you made the ice less than the government figures, do you mean that the government figures were a mistake, or you could have done it by cutting out less ice? Which do you mean?—A. All the information we gathered we were told. For instance, Mr. Kennedy, the harbour commissioner, whom I questioned on the matter, told me the ice was not four feet thick. If this is so, you could not have ice four feet thick in the measurement.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. The government had an estimate, and you made an estimate of the ice?—A. No, sir; we made an estimate for our own information.

Q. What we want to know is how much difference there was between your estimate and the government estimate?—A. I said about 20 per cent.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper:

Q. 20 per cent under the government estimate?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Nevertheless you adopted the commissioners' figures?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, coming to the price, you allowed 50 cents per cubic yard for removal. In your opinion, as a civil engineer, was that a fair price?—A. I consider that a fair price for removing ice.

Q. Did it allow a fair profit to the contractor? If it was let by contract, would that allow a fair profit to the contractor?—A. I think there would be a very handsome profit to the contractor. I would not decline to undertake to remove a great deal of ice for that same price.

Q. You think it was a handsome profit and you would undertake it yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. That made \$9,450?—A. Yes; the second item is the cribwork removed. The cribwork removed in detail consisted of the side crib north containing 3,886 cubic yards; the side crib south containing 3,473 cubic yards; the centre crib, upper end—that little piece I spoke of just now which would be on the same location as the pivot pier of the Wellington bridge—and the centre lower end each 585 cubic yards. The total cribwork removed was 8,529 cubic yards.

Q. Now, are these quantities your own estimates?—A. I made these quantities different; I made them considerable less.

Q. How much less did you make them?—A. These are government figures. I don't think it is quite fair to say that the government engineers are wrong. I don't want to discuss their figures. They had a much better chance than we had to measure these quantities. We simply measured from the plan and the information obtained. You can get the engineers to tell you how they made it up. It is simply multiplying the height, length and depth together.

Q. I don't understand the government engineers made their estimates from the actual work at all?—A. Not the engineers of the department.

Q. I want to know, having made your estimates from these plans, whether you were above or below the commissioners' figures?—A. I was below.

Q. Considerably below?—A. Considerably below.

Q. Can you tell us what percentage? You said that on the ice you were about 20 per cent, was that about it or was it more or less?—A. I think 20 per cent would be fair. I am just speaking from memory.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. Did you make any calculations?—A. Yes, we calculated the whole thing.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Explain to the solicitor general how you made your calculations. You told me this plan enabled you to do that with accuracy?—A. By taking the figures on that plan. You multiply one by the other, you get the area of the base, and multiply by the height. We got the cubic yards on that plan. (Exhibit No. 1.)

Q. That is the plan the commissioners gave you?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the plan they worked on?—A. Yes; but, as I have said several times, we found this a little less, but we gave the government the benefit of the doubt and we took the government quantity.

Q. That does not matter. I want to know what the result of your own calculations was?—A. I was not expecting to be questioned on that and I did not bring these figures. I would have to go back to Montreal and get these figures and let you know exactly what we made out. I don't like to give evidence from memory.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. You simply assumed the government measurements?—A. Yes.

Q. Assuming the government measurements to be correct, you are saying what the cost would be?—Yes, we simply checked the government quantities and we found in nearly every case—except in the masonry and that is the largest item—them smaller. They may have had to go down a greater depth than their plans showed, but we have no control over that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Why did you assume that?—We required to get the levels and detail. We could not get the level books. We asked them for documents we could not get. We simply had to check their quantities over with this plan.

Q. You haven't got the result of your labour here?—A. These were exactly the figures we took. We simply took the government quantities and put the prices on them.

Q. The result was there were 8,529 cubic yards?—A. 8,529 cubic yards of cribwork removed.

Q. What did you allow them for removal?—A. At \$1.25, making \$10,661.25.

Q. Well, I see you differ from the commissioners to the extent of 25 cents per cubic yard in the cribwork removed?—A. Yes.

Q. They put \$1.50 and you put \$1.25. That is, they put it at \$1.50 and then they add to that 50 cents for what is called fair contractors' profit. In your estimates did you allow fair contractors' profit?—A. Yes, we allowed a fair contractors' profit for all the prices we have in this estimate. In all those we allow a fair margin for contractors' profit.

Q. \$1.25 would be a fair price for work done, allowing a fair contractors' profit?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. Would you contract at that price?—A. I am an engineer; I am not a contractor. I would not be afraid to undertake it at that price, and, under those circumstances, I think it would be a very paying work.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You think it would be a very paying work?—A. I think so.

Q. The circumstances are known to you, the time of the year and everything of that kind?—A. Yes.

Q. That makes \$10,661 moneyed out?—A. Yes. The third item was masonry removed. That comprises in detail the two seat piers of the old Grand Trunk Railway bridge and the two abutments or walls of the canal. That aggregates 935 cubic yards. Then there is the two top courses of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge.

Q. Of the centre pier of the old Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. Yes. The two courses were taken up.

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Q. Nothing more was done than to remove the two top courses?—A. You will understand. That is all that was done, containing 48 cubic yards of masonry, making a total on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge of 935 cubic yards of masonry removed. Then there were the two seat piers of the Wellington bridge and the north abutment and the south abutment of the old Wellington bridge. The masonry removed at that place was the two seats on which the bridge rested, and the two abutments on the canal walls opposite, but you will see that the centre pier has not been removed as it is now used in the centre pier—the foot pier of the old bridge.

Q. I did not know the retaining walls of the canal were removed, upon which the old permanent small bridge rested. Look again and see?—A. They have been removed.

Q. Why were they removed?—A. Oh, well!

Q. I cannot see what purpose you would have in removing them?—A. The government engineer would be in a better position to say that than I would.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. Assuming they were removed, you made your calculation?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How much was in it?—The two abutments amounted to 377 cubic yards. It is only a small matter, anyway. At \$1.50 you will see what it makes. It is not a matter of \$600.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. It was really only the approaches to the permanent ends. It was not a part of the permanent ends which would be removed?—A. Yes.

Q. It was not the retaining walls?—A. It is only a matter of \$600.

By Mr Davies :

Q. Making a total of what?—A. Making a total on the two bridges of 2,127 cubic yards; and, at \$1.50 per yard for removing masonry, it makes \$3,190.50.

Q. Then, so as to make the matter clear, I understand that so far as the Wellington street bridge centre pier is concerned, it is not touched at all, and it remains there to this day?—A. The centre pier of the old Wellington bridge has not been touched at all.

Q. Two tiers have been taken off the Grand Trunk pivot pier?—A. Yes.

Q. That is all that has been done in the centre part?—A. So far as the masonry is concerned.

Q. That makes \$3,190?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the allowance you have made of \$1.50 a fair allowance?—A. In our opinion it is a fair price. Mr. Roy and I discussed these figures at length and we arrived at the prices, both of us. The fourth item is earth excavation, the details of which are: Pivot pier, Wellington bridge, 1,161 cubic yards; cribwork above Wellington bridge—that part on the plan painted red to the extreme western end of the centre pier—2,505 cubic yards; then for the two abutments, 3,086 cubic yards. That is for the Wellington bridge. That includes excavation for pivot pier, for this cribwork, for this abutment and for that abutment which are painted on the plan in burnt yellow, making a total for the Wellington bridge of 6,752 cubic yards. On the Grand Trunk Railway bridge we have excavation for two abutments for Grand Trunk Railway bridge 2,608 cubic yards, and for same cribwork below the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, that is at the extreme east end of the centre pier, 360 cubic yards, making a total of 2968 cubic yards for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, and making a grand total of the amount of excavation, 9,720 cubic yards, which we have placed at 75 cents per cubic yard, making \$7,290.

Q. Do I understand that those abutments on which the bridges rested extended at all beyond the retaining walls into the canal or are they inside the retaining walls entirely? The abutments on which the bridges rested on each side of the canal—do I understand the retaining walls of the canal are moved in at all?—A.

The retaining walls of the canal have been removed entirely and abutments built there at greater depth.

Q. Has the abutment been built at all into the canal?—A. No, no, no; flush with the side of the canal.

Q. These excavations were just completing the remaining side, as it were, of the retaining wall?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the size of these abutments?—A. I will have to measure it again. The figures show them to be 68 feet wide. Then the fifth item is "stone filling in piers."

Q. You did not tell me about the 75 cents per cubic yard you allowed for excavation. Is that a fair price?—A. On 9,720 yards I consider it a fair price. Now, the stone filling in piers is the next item—the fifth item. This is stone filling in the extreme western pier and the extreme eastern pier, 3,700 cubic yards at \$2 per cubic yard, \$7,400. Then the sixth item is the masonry, and that is the most important item, the details of which are: centre pier of the Wellington bridge, 1,560 cubic yards; south abutment of the Wellington bridge, 804 cubic yards, and the north abutment, 807 cubic yards; two ballast walls, 200 cubic yards, making the masonry on the Wellington bridge 3,371 cubic yards. On the Grand Trunk Railway bridge we have the north abutment—

Q. What are the two ballast walls?—A. Two small walls to keep the earth back from falling in. The north abutment of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge is 415 cubic yards, and the south abutment of the Grand Trunk bridge is 441 cubic yards; two ballast walls 91 cubic yards and two new cross walls or new courses in the pivot pier 52 cubic yards, making a total for the Grand Trunk bridge of 999 cubic yards.

Q. As against 3,371 cubic yards for the Wellington street bridge?—A. Yes, making a total of 4,370 cubic yards for both bridges, which we placed at \$17 per cubic yard, making \$74,290.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. What depth did you calculate this?

Mr. DAVIES—He takes the figures of the commissioners.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. What depth did you calculate it?—A. 26 feet.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. You have not said anything about the price you have allowed, whether it is large?—A. We allowed \$17 which we consider a very large price indeed, seeing that bridges have been built on that canal, and even in the commissioners' report, for \$13 per cubic yard and for \$14 per cubic yard. We allowed \$17 per cubic yard so that there could be no cause for complaint.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. What class of masonry was the centre pier built of?—A. It was boucharded on the outside guards. As far as the inside guards are concerned, we could not ascertain that as we were not there during the construction of the work.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the centre pier is boucharded or rock-faced?—A. Boucharded.

Q. The whole of the pier?—A. I think so, as far as I could see. When I examined it the water was in the canal.

Q. How does the work upon the outside of the abutments compare with the walls of the old canal itself as to the point of finish in the cutting?—A. The new masonry seems to have been very well done. It seems to be first class.

Q. Just as well done as the other?—A. Yes, I think so.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. I want you to explain. The minister asked you the depth you went down. Will you explain about the location of each of these abutments, the north and south

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abutments of each of the bridges, what the depth of the masonry is?—A. The abutments were carried down, according to the plans, to a depth of 26 feet—the four abutments. The centre pier of the Wellington bridge was also carried down to a depth of 26 feet, allowing for a 22 foot navigation, and the centre pier of the Grand Trunk bridge, two courses of masonry were put on that.

Q. And the depth was?—A. The depth remained, and the bottom of the pier has not been touched at all.

Q. How much does the plan show the depth to be?—A. Between three and four feet of new work done, and that plan shows the whole thing—18 feet.

Q. That would be for a 14-foot navigation?—A. Yes.

Q. So the centre pier of the old Grand Trunk bridge remains as it always was, not being deepened or altered in any way?—A. Not except the two new courses put on top to replace the two old courses that have been removed.

Q. Take the cribwork at the eastern end. How is that?—A. That has been removed.

Q. What is the depth that that has been carried down to?—A. It has been carried down 21·5 feet.

Q. That will be the eastern end of the pier, then?—A. That is the eastern end of the centre pier.

Q. This is carried down to a depth of 21 feet?—A. 21·5 feet.

Q. The centre pier is carried down to a depth of 18 feet? The centre pier of the Grand Trunk bridge is carried down to a depth of 18 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. And the eastern end of the centre pivot pier of the Wellington street bridge is carried down to a depth of 26 feet?—A. 26 feet. That is it.

Q. Can you explain any reason for the difference in these depths?—A. I am at a loss to explain any difference in these depths.

Q. I just want to get at the facts. The explanation can come from those who want to make them. The western end, I understand you to say, is carried down to a depth of 26 feet. How far down is it carried?—A. Apparently the same depth as the eastern end.

Q. How much?—A. The figures are on the plan.

Q. Can you take your scale and show it?—A. That would be about 23 feet at that point.

Q. It is cribwork filled with stone?—A. Cribwork filled with stone.

Q. While the centre pier is carried down to a depth of 26 feet, that would be carried down to a depth of 23 feet?—A. Yes; and the eastern end 21·5 feet.

Q. And the eastern centre pier of the Grand Trunk bridge is 18 feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How do you know the depth of the pier goes down 18 feet?—A. According to the plan furnished us.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The commissioners furnished him with a plan. Now the work between the two centre piers extending between the cribwork at each end, between the centre piers and between the cribwork and each end, can you tell me the depth that goes down?—A. To a depth of 18 feet for a 14 foot navigation.

Q. Taking the whole length of that centre pier and centre construction and the north part, that goes down to a depth of 26 feet, the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. The rest varies from 21·5 feet to 18 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. But I understand the four abutments have been carried down to a depth of how much?—A. Twenty-six feet, according to the plan.

Q. You gave the total figures there?—A. The figures of the masonry are 4,370 cubic yards at \$17, or a total of \$74,290.

Q. You have stated already that you thought this was a handsome and large amount?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, take the next item?—A. The seventh item is the timber. The details are as follows: In foundation of pivot pier there were 24 pieces, $42\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, or

1,008 cubic feet; of square timber in cribwork above Wellington bridge sides and ends, there were 8,100 cubic feet; of sawn timber in centre and intermediate partitions, 3,000 cubic feet; of square timber in cribwork below G. T. R. bridge, 3,950 cubic feet, or a total of 16,058 cubic feet; of flat timber in ties and partitions the quantity was 20,200 lineal feet; in ties and centre partitions, 4,260 lineal feet, or a total of 24,460 lineal feet. This I have placed at 40 cents, as also the timber which I have spoken of in cubic feet. We had no opportunity of ascertaining the dimensions of the lineal timber. We had lineal length given and were not in a position to ascertain the size. We therefore took it to average a foot square, which is a fair average.

Q. And it makes 24,460 lineal feet?—A. Yes.

Q. You allowed 40 cents a foot for it?—A. Yes, making a total of \$9,784. The first item, 16,058 cubic feet at 40 cents, amounted to \$6,423.20.

Q. The 16,058 cubic feet consists of the timber used in the foundation of the pivot pier, the square timber in the crib work above the Wellington street bridge sides and ends, the sawn timber in the centre and intermediate partitions and the square timber in the cribwork below the G. T. R. bridge. That you calculated in cubic feet?—A. Yes.

Q. Making a total of 16,058 cubic feet?—A. Yes.

Q. Now take the lineal feet?—A. For the flat timber in ties and partitions, the quantity was 20,200 lineal feet and in ties and centre partitions 4,260 lineal feet, making a total of 24,460 lineal feet, which at 40 cents per foot gives a total value of \$9,784. Then there is 3-inch plank in the pivot pier, 1,764 square feet, board measure, 5,292 at \$35, a total of \$185.22.

Q. These prices that you have allowed on the timber, are they fair and liberal prices or have you scrimped them?—A. We gave them fair and liberal prices for the timber. On the temporary bridge we allowed \$2,000—

Q. Stop a moment. What do you mean by the temporary bridge?—A. We had to take that on hearsay, and allowed \$2,000 for the temporary bridge as the commissioners did not allow any more than that. They had all the documents and information in their possession and did not allow as much as we did.

Q. You speak of a temporary bridge. We do not understand that. What do you mean by allowing \$2,000 for a temporary bridge; was it the G. T. R. bridge?—A. The temporary bridge was to allow the traffic to cross without interruption.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you ever see the temporary bridge?—A. No; I never saw it. I simply made the same allowance for the temporary bridge as the commissioners did.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The Wellington street bridge was not built on the site of the old Wellington street bridge?—A. No.

Q. And consequently the traffic was not interrupted?—A. No.

Q. Well, I wish you would explain what you mean by the temporary bridge?—A. I could not explain it any more than I have done. The commissioners allowed for a temporary bridge and we allowed a little more.

Q. If the new Wellington street bridge was built distinct and apart from the old Wellington street bridge, what necessity was there for a temporary bridge at all?—A. I do not know that at all. We did not see the temporary bridge.

Q. What occasion was there for a temporary bridge; what are the reasons?—A. The government engineers will give you the reasons.

Q. Do you know anything of it?—A. I do not know anything of it personally.

Q. You do not even know the fact that there was a temporary bridge?—A. I do not.

Q. And as the government commissioners put it in you allowed it for that reason?—A. That is it.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. For the purposes of the works would there not be a temporary bridge?—A. I do not know.

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Q. For the purpose of carrying on the work successfully would it not be necessary?—A. I assume it was all right.

Q. You are quite sure that \$2,000 would cover the temporary bridge?—A. Yes, that is the amount the commissioners allow. Then for other temporary works we allowed \$3,000. It was just to make the calculation come out.

Q. What do you mean by allowing \$3,000 for "other temporary works." What are the works you allow for?—A. They had to have some dams erected. We understood they had some pumping to do and so on. We allowed also for contingencies. We lumped them altogether and put down for contingencies \$7,000. Then we took the superstructure at the contract price of \$60,400, making a total of \$201,074.17.

Q. Your total of \$201,074 embraces the contract price for a superstructure?—A. Yes; it covers everything.

Q. Deducting that amount for the superstructure from your other estimates, it would leave about \$140,000 for the substructure?—A. Just about \$140,000.

Q. And the commissioners' report that the amount spent on the bridges was \$490,725?—A. So I read in the commissioners' report.

Q. That would be a difference of \$350,000?—A. No, our estimate was \$201,000. The difference would be \$289,000.

Q. \$140,000 is the sum estimated for substructures—the accounts rendered for substructures is \$430,000?—A. Yes, we put \$140,000 against \$430,000, because the ironwork seems to be correct according to contract price.

Q. Well, the excessive cost of the works by your estimate would be \$290,000, roughly?—A. Yes.

Q. The excessive cost of the works by the commissioners' estimate would be about \$200,000. There is a difference between you and the commissioners of about \$90,000, I understand?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr. Casgrain, how much timber and lumber did you estimate ought to have been used or was used in and about these works?—A. We estimated the quantity of timber used at \$16,207.

Q. No, board measure?—A. About 480,000 feet, board measure.

Q. I want to know what was your estimate of the timber and lumber, in board measure; the total quantity which ought to have been used in the construction of these substructures?—A. We found that there should be 480,000 feet, or roughly, half a million feet of lumber, board measure, in the work.

Q. See, Mr. Casgrain, this is a little important. I want to be accurate. Taking the works as you find them now and measuring the timber that can be used in them, what is the quantity in board measure that you find?—A. Roughly, half a million feet, board measure.

Q. Well, now, was there any other quantity of lumber or timber required in the carrying out of these works where lumber might legitimately have been used for false works?—A. There might be timber for false works used, but that timber should be there now or accounted for and be of some use.

Q. Assuming it to be there now, what quantity could have been legitimately used in and about the false works?—A. I am not prepared to say.

Q. Are you prepared to approximate?—A. Well, with false work, as a rule, when a contractor is carrying on work they supply all the timber for false work.

Q. I am talking about quantities, not prices?—A. I cannot estimate it.

Q. Go on with your statement?—A. The prices we have fixed there covered the use of plant and all timber for false works.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. What prices do you refer to?—A. The prices we have given, \$17 for masonry, &c.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. The price you have given already covered the quantities that ought to have been used in false works. You make allowance in that?—A. Yes.

Q. A contractor at this price should have supplied his own timber and lumber for false works. Is that what I understand you?—A. That is what I understand and that is what I intend to say.

Q. At the prices which you have allowed for the work, the contractor himself should have provided all the lumber and material as was necessary for false works?—A. Yes and the use of the plant.

Q. I see by the commissioners' report there has been charged to the bridges 3,616,600 feet of timber and lumber, board measurement, and you say 500,000 feet is the quantity which should be used in the construction of these works?—A. Yes.

Q. That would leave an over-charge, an excessive charge of 3,100,000 feet, board measurement?—A. The government were doing the work by day's work and they had to supply the timber and lumber for false work, as I understand. They supplied lots of it.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. What you mean is: looking on the ground now you find a half a million feet there at present?—A. In the works there is only half a million feet, board measurement, of lumber and timber.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Could there be as much more used in false works?—A. I tell you I would not give any estimate of that off-hand.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. There were lots of false works?—A. I understand so. I did not see the false works. How can I say what was in them.

Q. You were not there any part of the time when the works were in progress?—A. I did not go there until the commission was appointed and there was some talk about it. I went and saw it.

By Mr. Mulock:

Q. You examined this work from the plans?—A. Yes.

Q. You took the government measurements and the quantities as correct?—A. Yes.

Q. And in regard to the works that you could not measure, works that have been removed off, temporary, you took the findings of the commission and their figures?—A. Yes, and we simply extended them by putting the prices to them.

Q. As an engineer what professional experience have you had?—A. I commenced on the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1874 and I have never done anything else but engineering and surveying.

Q. You have had twenty years experience then. Where do you live?—A. In Montreal.

Q. Are you carrying on your profession there?—A. Yes; I have a very good office there.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the prices of labour and material there?—A. I am often called in as an expert.

Q. You have a knowledge of the prices that prevail there?—A. I have a very good knowledge of the prices that prevail, and besides that I have taken the trouble to make enquiries, and I have submitted these figures to my confreres, the best engineers I could get.

Q. Accepting all the quantities as represented by the government you say that this work could have been contracted for at what sum?—A. At \$210,000 a contractor should have made a handsome profit out of it.

Q. What portion of that \$210,000 was subject to contract, do you understand?—A. What proportion was done by contract do you mean?

Q. Yes?—A. The ironwork alone, \$60,400.

Q. That would leave \$141,000 the full cost of doing the rest of the work?—A. All the sub-work should have cost is \$141,000 according to our estimate.

Q. And you with your experience say that any contractor at that price would have realized a handsome profit?—A. I have enquired into the prices we have put here, and besides what we know about it ourselves, we are sure that these were very good prices indeed for all the items.

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. You say you estimated 500,000 feet, board measure, of timber and lumber and I read in the commissioners' report 3,313,000, which would make an excess over your estimate of 3,100,000. Now I asked you whether you made allowance for the false works, whether you were able to estimate them, and you told me you were not. I see you have \$2,000 for a temporary bridge, \$3,000 for temporary works and \$7,000 for contingencies. Does that include an allowance for lumber, and does it embrace all the false works?—A. Our total price included everything, and we considered that all that the bridge should have cost was \$201,000.

Q. So that in ascertaining the cost of the lumber that went into the bridge we have nothing to do with false works, because we have that in these items of \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$7,000?—A. Yes; in all the prices we have put, we have put them high in order to cover the prices of timber for false works.

Q. You have allowed for that in the prices?—A. Yes.

Q. So that there would appear to be an over plus of 3,100,000 feet of board measure of timber and lumber?—A. Well, no; I am not prepared to say that, because the government were doing that on days' work, and they had to supply a certain quantity for some of their false work.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. The government were their own contractors?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. But was it necessary for the government to spend more than a private contractor? Do you see any reason for it?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I don't think there is any difference between us yet. Do you think any other allowance should have been made than the allowance you have made?—A. No, because in our prices we have allowed for everything.

Q. Then you have allowed for all the timber and the lumber which ought to have been used in the construction of the works themselves and in the construction of false works appertaining to them?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the quantity you estimate 500,000 feet of board measure is all, allowing for temporary works and bridges, or ought you to add to your present estimate a further sum for more lumber?—A. No, I would not add another dollar, but there must have been more lumber around the works.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know anything about it yourself?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What I understood is that your estimate provides for everything?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. False works and everything?—A. Yes.

Q. Then say it then?—A. I have said it.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Have you allowed in your estimate for the fact that the government purchased direct machinery and boilers—their own plant?—A. We have allowed for use of plant.

Q. Only for the use of plant, but the government purchased their own plant, engine, boiler, and all their derricks and one thing and another from first to last. Have you made any calculation in your estimate for the expense of your plant?—A. Certainly, we have allowed for the use of all the necessary plant.

Q. But not for cost?—A. For the use of it.

Q. So that your figure excludes the cost of all the plant bought for the work ?
—A. Our price includes all that the bridge should have cost.

Q. If as a fact all the plant is charged up to these bridges in the commissioners' Report, would not you necessarily have to add to your report all the cost of the plant that was used in the work ?—A. Decidedly, if the government purchased many things, we should have to charge it to the Curran bridge or the Wellington bridge, but I don't know anything about what they purchased.

Q. And so, conjecturing for the moment that all the government plant was purchased by the government, then the cost of that ought to be added to your estimate ?
—A. If the government purchased lots of plant it should be charged to capital account. That might make the difference between our estimate and the commissioners. I don't know.

Q. So that if the plant is charged in this \$490,000 that Mr. Davies referred to a moment ago, some amount ought to be added to your \$201,000 to make the two statements tally one with the other ?—A. Supposing the plant would cost \$300,000, would you add that to our estimate ? I don't know that the plant was necessary.

Q. Take it for granted that it was necessary ?—A. Very well, I will take for granted anything you like.

Q. Your estimate of \$201,000 does not include any cost of plant which you say ought to go to capital ?—A. No ; it only includes the use of the plant.

Q. Please answer the question fair and square ?—A. I have no interest to serve here ; I am surprised at a remark like that.

Q. If all the cost of the plant has been charged to the work in this estimate of \$490,000, would it not be fair that that amount should be added to your estimate of \$201,000 ?—A. Certainly ; anything that the government might have paid, but we don't know anything about that.

Q. I am asking you it as a fact that ought to be added to your \$201,000 to make it a fair estimate ?—A. Well, I don't know why it should be added to that. It might be used in another place again. If you add it every time you would have a good many assets.

Q. If this \$490,000 that has been spoken of by Mr. Davies includes an item of about \$90,000 for plant—

MR. DAVIES.—The book before you shows \$30,000, not \$90,000. The commissioners state it at \$30,000. Don't use my name as if they were my figures.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. If in this \$490,000 is included a large sum for plant, would it not be fair to add that sum to your \$201,000 for the purpose of making a proper comparison ?—
A. You are asking my opinion as to whether it would be fair or not. Well, I don't think it would be fair to charge the whole cost of that plant to one work.

Q. That is not what I say. If this \$490,000 includes the cost of plant, it should be reduced by that amount ?—A. Yes.

Q. So that it is as short as long, if you let it stay on the \$490,000 you ought to add it to your \$201,000 ?—A. Yes.

Q. If we let it stay on the \$490,000 we must add it to your \$201,000 ?—A. Precisely.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. In your estimate of prices did you allow for the contractor who was to build this bridge using his own plant ?—A. I allowed for him using his own plant, and putting a price on that, so that there should something come off if you allow so much for the cost and so much for the use.

Q. There is only a difference between your estimate and the commissioners' of \$60,000, and \$34,000 of that exists in plant and material, engineering staff and travelling expenses, which the commissioners have allowed, and not \$90,000. There is no suggestion of \$90,000. It is only \$34,000, and you say if the cost of the plant is to be added, a deduction is to be made of the price you have allowed for the use ?
—A. Yes.

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Q. I don't know whether you can estimate it?—A. No, I don't think I can estimate it roughly like that.

Q. Certainly, you have allowed a larger price than you would have allowed if you had not considered the question of plant?—A. We have allowed the question of the use of plant and timber for everything and all false works.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You have included in your estimate every item of necessary or useful expenditure for the work?—A. Yes.

Q. You have included in your estimate no useless material; you have included in your estimate no useless material or material that may be used on some other works?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. If there was timber used there, material in construction, would not that timber be serviceable for further use?—A. Certainly.

Q. Did you observe any timber there?—A. No; I didn't see any timber around.

Q. If that timber was chargeable to the government as part of the cost of construction it ought still to be forthcoming?—A. It ought still to be in the possession of the government unless they have disposed of it.

Q. Have you made any estimate of the timber or lumber that might possibly have been injudiciously used?—A. No; I don't know.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Now, in reference to this timber that you spoke about, you said there was inside of half a million feet received?—A. In the works?

Q. Yes; in the works. You are prepared to admit that there would be a great deal used in the way of false works?—A. Yes.

Q. And some destroyed and perhaps there ought to be some on hand?—A. Yes.

Q. With all the work that has been done there and in the hurried manner it would have to be done how much more would you estimate would probably be used?—A. I cannot tell you sir. With the best intentions in the world I could not tell you, I really do not know.

Q. You have been on the ground?—A. When we received our instructions from the Montreal *Herald* the false works had been removed and the works mostly completed.

Q. You say as an engineer you can form no idea whether there was a thousand, ten thousand or a hundred thousand?—A. I could not tell. I am under oath. There will be other witnesses that will tell you. I understand Mr. Roy will be able to answer that question.

Q. I am only asking you?—A. I don't know.

Q. Then your experience is of that character that you can form no estimate whatever as to other material that would require to be used?—A. I don't know. That is all I can say.

Q. You have, of course, been engaged in other large engineering works, have you?—A. I was on the construction of the C. P. R. in 1874.

Q. What part?—A. On the building of the road from the Kaministiquia river upwards.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I was just beginning, I commenced as a chainman, a rodman, a leveller and then I had charge of laying out work.

Q. As a surveyor?—A. I was not a surveyor at the time.

Q. When were you licensed as an engineer?—A. I have never been licensed as an engineer.

Q. I thought you were?—A. I have got my license the same as Mr. Peterson, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a diploma as a provincial land surveyor of Ontario, the same as Mr. Kennedy, the harbour engineer at Montreal. When I began that was before this surveying school was opened.

Q. So, as a matter of fact, you have no diploma as an engineer?—A. I have no diploma as an engineer.

Q. What works have you managed yourself in an engineering capacity?—A. At the present time?

Q. What have you done in the past?—A. During the last two years I have been chief engineer of the Montreal and Pacific Junction. I have the designing and making of a bridge at the end of the island, a bridge that will cost \$400,000. I have the plans and everything ready for that work; you will find in the department here that some fourteen years ago I made a plan for a viaduct at St. Lambert. I have been carrying on an engineering business right straight along.

Q. This bridge you are making now, is that the first bridge of any magnitude you ever made?—A. This is the largest I have ever made.

Q. What is the next largest to that?—A. The one that is on record here, in the department.

Q. Going back fourteen years?—A. Yes. I have had constant work all the time.

Q. Your work then, I suppose, was drawing plans?—A. And making preliminary surveys, taking the necessary soundings, cross-sections, &c. I do a general engineering business in and around Montreal all the time.

Q. As an engineer then, not managing construction at all. Your work is with the plans?—A. And for executing the thing. I don't know that it is necessary that I should go into all my personal matters in this way.

Q. You superintend the work on the ground?—A. Yes. I have 100 men working in Maplewood this very day. I am building roads, doing grading, rock cutting, &c., according to plans and profiles.

Q. You don't compare grading and rock cutting with this?—A. It is part of an engineer's work.

Q. As a fact then, did you ever engineer on the ground any work of this character before?—A. Not in canal work.

Q. In bridge work?—A. Yes, I have done some bridge work, but smaller bridges, masonry bridge.

Q. Tell us the bridge?—A. I built a bridge over the St. Pierre river.

Q. What about the St. Pierre river bridge?—A. It is a small bridge.

Q. Tell us the magnitude?—A. It cost \$700 or \$800, I think.

Q. That would be a liberal estimate, would it not?—A. They thought it was very dear.

Q. Your experience as an engineer commenced with the Wellington street bridge?—A. Twenty years ago I was on the C. P. R.

Q. Yes, but that is a surveyor, carrying the rod you say?—A. Well, it would be much easier to verify the figures I have put here than to criticise.

Q. I suppose you will admit there was a great deal of false works had to be constructed in this job?—A. Well, I tell you when I received instructions from the Montreal *Herald* that the whole of the false works had been removed.

Q. That is not the question I asked you?—A. Yes, there must have been lots of false works; I don't know the amount.

Q. You are president of the liberal association?—A. I have the honour of being president of the liberal club in Montreal.

Q. The young men's liberal association?—A. The liberal club, if you please.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell me how it was you came to be selected for this important job by the *Herald*?—A. How I came to be selected by the *Herald*?

Q. Yes?—A. Have I got to answer that question?

Q. Certainly?—A. Well, I was in conversation with Mr. Edward Holton and Mr. Greenshields and other proprietors of the *Herald*, and we had just had some other enquiries before it to which public attention had been called. I was present when they spoke about it. I got a letter asking us to act and we acted.

Q. You met with a number of prominent members?—A. There were Greenshields, Holton and O'Connor, and they decided—

Q. So you had a meeting with all of them. This was before, of course, you got your appointment from the *Herald*. I suppose that it was in conversation that you suggested it would be well to send down an engineer. You suggested that as the course?—A. I would not be positive as to whether I suggested it but very probably I did. It was something concerning my business.

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Q. There was a general conversation?—A. I am willing to take the responsibility. I am the one who suggested it.

Q. You are quite willing to take the responsibility. You are the one who suggested it, that some engineer should go over the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make a suggestion of the gentleman? What gentleman did you recommend as a good man to go?—A. Mr. Roy, my colleague.

Q. Your partner?—A. He is not my partner.

Q. Did you recommend yourself, too?—A. Certainly, because I do not think they could have got a better man.

Q. So you had a meeting of the reform association in Montreal and you recommended to them that they should employ an engineer in the interests of the public, and then you also suggested that Mr. Roy should be a man to go, also the president of the reform club of Montreal should be another engineer. That is the fact?—A. Yes.

Q. The next thing happened you got a letter from the manager of the *Herald* asking you to accept this important situation?—A. Yes.

Q. You recommended yourself, too?—A. Yes.

Q. Was this work that you did gratis, or was it for consideration?—A. Have I got to answer that?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, we haven't been paid as yet.

A. Were you doing it as a voluntary work gratuitously or were you doing it for consideration?—A. I am very much afraid we have to do it for nothing.

Q. You will have your work charged to somebody?—A. In this work I have not made a charge for it.

Q. This is done in the interests of the reform party?—A. In the public interest.

Q. Have you any charge against any one for the work?—A. Not yet. No sir, I suppose that will be paid in a lump sum.

Q. Now, coming back to the timber matter, the timber question. I would like a little further explanation about that. Did you not say that there was no timber used for false works?—A. Yes, I think there must have been a great quantity. I know nothing of that.

Q. There was a great quantity but you cannot give any estimate?—A. No.

Q. Now, in false works wasn't there thousands and thousands of feet of platform work in the canal?—A. I tell you I know nothing about it whatever.

Q. Could it be got along without? Could the work be done without it?—A. I don't know, I wasn't there. I don't know anything about it.

Q. You came here as a professional man?—A. I have made my report and given my evidence. You are asking me questions outside my report.

Q. Have you any doubt at all that there were large platforms required to be constructed?—A. I saw photographs of those platforms.

Q. And thousands of feet of lumber were used in making platforms?—A. Yes.

Q. They would use up thousands and thousands of feet?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware that the cofferdams broke away a couple of times?—A. I have been informed they broke away.

Q. That would necessitate perhaps some more timber, would it not; some would be lost or destroyed and would require more fresh timber?—A. Yes.

Q. Then the temporary bridge, you made allowance for that all right. Wasn't there a great number of sheds required for the men to work under in the winter season, in the hard season of the year, were there not?—A. When I went over the ground the work was completed.

Q. As a matter of fact, were there?—A. I suppose it was necessary they should be there.

Q. Then that took up thousands of feet of material, didn't it too? That would take up thousands of feet too?—A. Yes, I suppose so. Yes, it is a case of supposing.

Q. Then there would be stuff for the roof?—A. Yes.

Q. And findings for those buildings and sheds. Now, all the stuff you have been able to give me any figures for is this 500,000 feet you have found actually in the works just now?—A. I made my estimate for the area. We went through the whole

thing together and fixed prices covering everything. I allowed in my prices for the use of plant and false work.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. The sheds?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Was that in excess of the 500,000 feet you mentioned?—A. I have allowed for them in my prices. I suppose it would be in excess of the quantity.

Q. All in excess of the quantity you found on the ground at present. And the fact was that this was a pretty trying time to do this work?—A. Yes, it was a severe winter.

Q. Men would not begin to do nearly as good work as they would in summer weather or nearly as fast. They would not do so much work?—A. I am not prepared to say whether they would or not.

Q. Do you mean to say that men in that weather could do as good a day's work as in nice pleasant weather?—A. That is a matter of estimation and opinion.

Q. I only want your own idea?—A. I should think they would work better as far as I am concerned.

Q. That is an answer to the question. Did you make allowance in your estimate for the inclemency of the weather?—A. Yes, we made our prices considering the season of the year.

Q. For the ice and snow and the difficulty of working. Did you take into consideration at all the fact that this work had to be done and completed by the first of May?—A. Yes, we took all the circumstances.

Q. I suppose it was hurried very much, wasn't it?—A. So I am told. They state they took 47 days to do all the work.

Q. I suppose to do the work so hurriedly, as this had to be done, it would naturally cost more than if there was plenty of time?—A. Yes, that is why we let our prices at a little higher than the usual prices.

Q. You think you have made allowance for all that?—A. I think so; yes.

Q. You told us awhile ago that the estimates that you made were entirely from that plan, and the figures that were marked upon it?—A. Yes.

Q. I also understood you to say that the individuals who were on the ground would be in a better position to say what quantity of work was really done than you would be able to say looking on the plan?—A. Yes.

Q. And if that exceeded your estimate you would be willing to concede that they might be more apt to be correct than yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. You would be satisfied their figures would be more apt to be correct?—A. I would say more apt than we. They were on the construction and we were only on the plans.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. Do you mean the construction of false works?—A. For the quantities they had a better opportunity of knowing the amount.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. From the measures you took from the plans and those made by the commissioners—they were very nearly alike?—A. Very nearly alike.

Q. No substantial difference?—A. No.

Q. You don't know whether they carried out the work according to the plans? is there any difficulty in measuring the quantities from the plans?—A. No, the figures are there.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In your evidence of these quantities, did you calculate the net quantity as on the plan?—A. We have calculated the net quantities.

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Q. What allowance do you always make in cribwork for net quantities—for the actual amount used?—A. I made an allowance as much as 15 per cent at one time.

Q. Have you made an allowance here?—A. No, I made it net.

Q. Then for the quantities used you should add 15 per cent. You say the quantities you used there are net quantities. The quantities in that cribwork that you used according to the plan are the net quantities, is that it?—A. Yes.

Q. How much do you generally allow above the net quantities for the actual amount of timber used?—A. I allowed them at one time as much as 15 per cent.

Q. You have'nt allowed the 15 per cent in these quantities now, have you?—A. No, sir.

Q. The 15 per cent should be added to show the actual quantity used according to your estimate—

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You have taken that per centage into account in your estimates. In the actual net quantity you did not allow the 15 per cent, but in the actual estimate did you take into account the 15 per cent?—A. We made the prices.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What are the actual quantities you have taken out there at any part of that cribwork, and we will find out whether you allowed that 15 per cent?—A. We simply checked the government quantities. We took the government quantities and put the price.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do you know whether in the government quantities they made allowance for this 15 per cent or not?—A. I don't know; we took the government quantities.

Q. Whatever they allowed?—A. We took and put the price on that.

Q. Will you kindly add 15 per cent, so as to put this matter beyond possibility of doubt, to these estimates of the timber: 16,058, 24,460 and 5,292 cubic feet?—A. The total money is \$16,700, and put 15 per cent on that would make it \$17,637.

Q. So if you add 15 per cent to this it would be about \$2,000?—A. It would be \$2,500.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. Did you make the actual measurement yourself of that. You haven't the figures here?—A. We measured the things on the plan as I told you. We simply inspected the ground, and could not measure because the water was in the canal.

Q. Were these measurements above or below the measurements given by the government?—A. The measurements we made out were generally below those of the government. Perhaps that accounts for the allowance Mr. Haggart speaks of.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You never saw the work on the ground?—A. I went on the ground twice.

Q. Can you tell me how many longitudinal timbers there are on the pier on that cribwork at the head of the pier in the Grand Trunk Railway bridge and the Wellington bridge? How many longitudinal timbers are there? Take the west pier first?—A. No; I could not tell you off-hand. I will tell you frankly I am a little bit rattled before all these people. I am slow at figures anyway.

Q. You say you were on the ground and examined the work?—A. I want to show that the work on the ground is entirely different from the plan.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. In giving your totals before you gave in the foundation of the pivot pier 24x41x12. The minister, I understand, is asking you that?—A. No; it is not that.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I want to know the actual amount of pieces as shown by the work on the ground and not on the plan? Did you measure it?—A. No; I measured from the plan.

Q. It might make a great difference then if looking upon the ground instead of three longitudinal pieces there are five in the cribwork; it might increase the quantities greatly?—A. Yes; greatly.

Q. So you know nothing about the work on the ground?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You went for about six weeks to these commissioners before you got that plan. Is that what I understood you to say?—A. On the 1st of August or 29th of July they answered that we could have it.

Q. When did you first apply to them to have a copy of the plan?—A. Well, the first time we appeared before them was about the 15th of June, and we asked then to have access.

Q. You and Mr. Roy both went in before the commissioners and you asked them to furnish you with plans to make an investigation into this affair on behalf of those who employed you?—A. Yes.

Q. What did they say?—A. They said "yes, you can, you can," but the room was filled with people and we could not approach the table, we could not get any plans or anything. They were using these plans a good deal.

Q. Are there many of these plans (exhibit No. 1.)?—A. After we had been there several times—they did not seem to wish us there, but we kept on going, listening to the evidence and that sort of thing, asking the commissioners "will you let us see this and that"—we wrote formally with the expectation that it would be refused and we would have nothing to do with it.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Were you acting for the *Herald* then?—A. Yes.

Q. At the commencement?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. After six weeks of attempt to get a plan you got this plan?—A. Yes.

Q. You made all your calculations upon that plan?—A. Yes, besides that plan they handed me some papers on which there were figures and so on, and these figures were worked out and checked. We would take an item of these figures. If I remember right, they were Mr. Schreiber's estimate. It was marked "Schreiber's estimate" on it, and Mr. Douglas gave me that. I got these figures at once, and it saved us an immense deal of trouble. All we had to do was to compare them, and as long as they came anywhere near we took that for granted.

Q. I understand you to say that the plan indicates there is only one pier which goes down 26 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. You made your calculations accordingly?—A. Yes.

Q. All your calculations are based upon the measurements shown upon that plan which would indicate that some of these rests or abutments——?—A. All the abutments go down to the full depth of 26 feet.

Q. What other branches of the work there according to that plan show they went down a smaller depth?—A. First, the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. They only put two courses on the top.

Q. And this cribwork shown there that is what you make your calculations on?
A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of course if you made your calculations falsely it was because you got false data from the commissioners?—A. Yes.

Q. If, as a matter of fact, all these works are down 26 feet in depth, your calculations are all wrong. Either these works are as he represents them or else they are down 26 feet?—A. The four abutments are 26 feet, the pivot pier 26 feet and the Grand Trunk pier——

Q. Have you seen the Grand Trunk pier?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you seen it does not go down?—A. No.

Q. If it does go down there is then a deal more of work other than you give credit for?—A. Yes.

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Q. You gave several items of the work which you said varied in depth?—A. There is the cribwork, according to the figures it is 21·6. I haven't figures of my own.

Q. Then you worked entirely from that plan, and if the work was done upon a different plan your work would be of no use?—A. It would be of no use.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That is the plan the commissioners gave you as representing the work done?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Which of the commissioners gave it to you?—A. Mr. Douglas.

Q. Did he say that is the plan they worked upon?—A. He said this is the plan they worked but he said also "this is all the plan we have."

Q. He should have some photographs of the work?—A. Lots of them.

Q. In your estimate then you merely allowed for the use of plant, and not for the purchase of plant, which may be used for any works hereafter?—A. We make no allowance for the purchase, merely for the use.

Q. And if in the commissioners' report they had the full cash value of plant purchased to carry on that work, which may be used for other works, that is so much to be deducted, although it is put into the report as the cost?—A. Yes.

Q. And if the department were contesting a claim of \$60,000 or \$80,000 with the contractor, which is mentioned also in this estimate, that would be so much more to be taken off this account?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have no idea what was the actual amount paid?—A. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIES.—It is said here to be \$430,325.

Mr. HAGGART.—No, no.

Mr. DAVIES.—(reading from commissioners' report) "The total accounts rendered for the bridges amounted to \$490,725, deduct superstructure, \$60,400, leaving cost of substructure, \$430,325; deduct what work should have cost, \$200,000, leaving \$230,325; deduct from that plant and material on hand, engineering staff, travelling expenses, &c., \$34,629, leaving excessive cost of the works, \$195,696." That is from the commissioners' own report.

Mr. HAGGART.—The facts are that there are \$391,000 paid on the work.

Mr. LANGELIER.—Yes, but there are other accounts.

Mr. DAVIES.—Yes, and contested claims of \$61,000.

Mr. HAGGART.—The contested claims amount to nearly \$90,000; the actual amount paid was \$391,000.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Mr. Casgrain, you referred a moment ago to the fact that you claimed to appear on behalf of your friends before that commission because a similar privilege had been granted in some other investigation. What investigation did you refer to?—A. I referred to the investigation in the local government affairs that had taken place.

Q. At Quebec?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever superintended any works of this description with regard to the employment of labour of that kind?—A. No, sir.

Q. You could not give any information then as to the contract that was made with Mr. St. Louis for the purpose of hiring labour?—A. I did not see Mr. Louis's contract. I simply went for the measurements.

Q. As you say, there they are, and you took your measurements from that plan, which, if it be not correct, you were misled by the commissioners into making calculations that are of no value?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Bergin :

Q. You said a moment ago you were employing a hundred men?—A. Yes, in making a road there—the electric track runs in the centre and a drive on each side.

Q. Do you employ them?—A. I am engineer and superintend the work.

Q. Who employs the men?—A. Mr. Filiatrault, the contractor.

Q. Then he is employing these men?—A. I understand he employs them, him self and his foreman.

Q. He has no contract with any party to furnish the labour?—A. No.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Have you ever known any contract to be carried out in that way in hiring labour by means of an intermediary between the man doing the work and the party carrying it on?—A. I understand that the Montreal court house has been repaired that way.

Q. And was the original contract, was it?—A. So I am told.

Q. Under Mr. Mercier?—A. Yes.

Q. And the contract is still being carried on?—A. So I understand, by Mr. St. Louis and Mr. Cousineau, added to the other.

Q. You mean, added to the original?—A. No, they have put out Mr. Bourgoiu.

Q. Who is the man still remaining?—A. Mr. Cousineau and Mr. Berger, the original contractors under the Mercier government.

Q. Outside of government works, have you ever known a contract of that kind to be made?—A. No.

By Mr. Bergin :

Q. Mr. St. Louis furnished the labour for this work?—A. So I understand.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. The commissioners say : " By calculations made from the evidence and plans, we estimate there could have been used of all kinds of timber and lumber about 2,594,800 feet, board measure." Do you take that to be about right?—A. I cannot swear it.

Q. You have no reason to doubt the commissioners' statement?—A. I have neither reason to doubt nor believe.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Are these figures right?—A. There are a million feet missing.

MR. JOSEPH R. ROY, called, sworn and examined.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is your profession?—A. Civil engineer.

Q. How did you become a civil engineer. Same questions were asked the previous witness whether he had a diploma. What are you?—A. I am a civil engineer. I studied at McGill university and went through training and then I joined the society of civil engineers. I am one of the incorporated members of the society of civil engineers of Canada. I have been practising as an engineer for about 10 years.

Q. What particular work are you at now?—A. At present I am building a railway.

Q. What other works have you been engaged in?—A. I have been engaged in different engineering works, services and explorations, but mainly construction work, railway work, bridges and different kinds of works.

Q. What is the name of the railway you are building just now?—A. Just now I am chief engineer of the Montreal Park and Island Railway.

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By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Where does that railway run, the one of which you have just spoken?—A. It is an electric railway that will run round the island of Montreal and all over the island.

Q. Is it started?—A. Yes; we have seven miles in operation.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Before you were chief engineer of that road what other road were you chief engineer of?—A. I was chief engineer of the Montreal and Ottawa railway.

Q. How many miles of that have been built?—A. We built 23 miles of it and located 120. Before that I was resident engineer in the States; I had 22 miles of road there and I was resident engineer there in charge of all the construction work.

Q. Your experience has been very extensive?—A. I was one season also on the Baie de Chaleurs railway where we were doing heavy work. I was on the Gatineau Valley railway.

Q. I take it, therefore, that there is no doubt as to your qualifications to estimate the quantity of work there is in the bridges over the Lachine canal?—A. No.

Q. Did you go with Mr. Casgrain to the commission and obtain plans from the commissioners on which you made your estimate?—A. Yes; when I was asked to act in that matter of investigating the case of the bridge I went with Mr. Casgrain before the commissioners and before going there I insisted to Mr. Casgrain that I would certainly require all the data that the engineers must have had before building the bridges in order to make an estimate of the work, and I prepared a list of plans and books which we would require to make a thorough investigation ourselves. Amongst those were the preliminary plans, the detail plans of the cribwork put down and the foundations of the piers, of the abutments and also the field notes of the engineers who made the preliminary work necessary to preparing the plans. When we appeared before the commission we asked for the plans and also this data and the commission at the time was only commencing its work. We were answered that there were no plans before the commission. It was only later on that we were given access to the plan and we were told that it was the only plan before the commission. That was about six weeks after they began sitting.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Who told you that?—A. Well, I cannot remember very well, some of the commissioners.

Q. You are sure it was one of the commissioners?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. You don't know which?—A. I think it was Mr. Douglas or Mr. Macleod, and then I had a talk with a draughtsman of the department.

Q. What is his name?—A. I could not tell you. I asked him if there were any detail plans of the work, and I was told that there were not, that the only plan was this plan of which exhibit No. 1 is a copy.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is this plan now produced the plan the commissioners showed you?—A. This is a copy of that one. This is a blue print, like a photograph of that plan.

Q. Well, then?—A. I was told then by this draughtsman that that plan had been made from the measurements taken after the work had been completed.

Q. You were told then by this draughtsman of the department that this blue print had been made from the measurements actually taken from the work after it was completed?—A. After it was completed.

Q. And that was put into your hands to investigate?—A. Yes.

Q. By the commissioners?—A. Yes.

Q. You are not sure which commissioner told you that is the only plan they had, but one of them did?—A. One or two of them did.

Q. Did you also go upon the actual ground where the bridges were built and inspect the bridges themselves?—A. Well, I have been over the ground, but the whole work was completed at the time.

Q. Did you make in conjunction with Mr. Casgrain that copy of the blue plan which we have by us?—A. Well, that copy was made in his office. We made a copy, an exact copy of that plan which was in the department. That is No. 1. We took a copy of it.

Q. Is that sketch which Mr. Casgrain produces, hung up there, an exact copy of the plan which the commissioners gave you?—A. I compared the two and I find it is an exact copy.

Mr. HAGGART.—This is a plan I have never seen.

Mr. DAVES.—It was produced by your department along with these papers here.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Roy, the solicitor general, was very particular in asking questions about the centre pier of the Grand Trunk bridge. He seems to imagine that your plan is incorrect in that particular. I want to ask you particularly what does that plan show the depth of that pier to be—the centre pier of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. This plan shows the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge not to have been disturbed at all. It just goes down to the old level of the 14-foot canal.

Q. For a 14-foot navigation, the basis or bottom of that has never been disturbed so far as the plan shows?—A. So far as the plan shows.

Q. Therefore, if it is proved afterwards that that was built down to a depth of 26 feet, the same as the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge, it would show that that plan was incorrect in that particular respect?—A. It would; yes.

Q. Will you tell me what the depth of the four abutments of the bridge is? There is no doubt in my mind, but questions have been asked which have left doubts?—A. The north abutments of the Wellington street bridge are 25 feet in depth.

Q. The other abutments are the same?—A. The south abutment is the same. The G.T.R. abutments are also the same. (After measuring) No, not quite.

Q. What are the depths of the G.T.R. abutments?—A. I find that they are exactly the same, 24 feet something.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How is the point arrived at from which you measure?—A. I simply measure from the figures indicated on the plan made by the government engineer after the work was completed.

Q. What point is that?—A. It is from the foundation to the bridge seat.

Q. Is it from the top of the wall to the bottom; where is the point you are measuring from?—A. I am measuring from the foundation.

Q. Of where?—A. From the first course to the bridge seat.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. How much is that?—A. Nearly 25 feet.

Q. From the bridge seat to the top of the coping?—A. To the top of the ballast wall it is 32 feet 4 inches.

Q. That is 7 feet from the bridge seat to the top of the ballast wall?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There is surely something on the plan that would indicate the depth of water in the canal. Where is the point on the plan from which the depth is measured?—A. I do not see any data on this plan; there are only figures. It was to ascertain these points that I wanted to get the level books and the field books, because we must assume these figures to get at any result. I was anxious to see the field books in order to get any definite result.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Not having the field books in your possession you had to assume this data?—A. Yes.

Q. And you estimated 26 feet for the abutment?—A. That provided for 22-foot navigation.

Q. That would be the depth of the four abutments?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. And the depth also of the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take the cribwork east and west, which is coloured pink on the plan. What about that?—A. That has been built to provide for the deepening of the canal. The new cribwork is built to the depth of the canal deepened; that is, 22 feet navigation.

Q. So that the foundation of the abutments and the centre pier would be four feet below that?—A. About that.

Q. Somewhere about that?—A. Yes.

Q. The old abutments and the cribwork east and west of the old abutments on which the old bridges rested have been removed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have made an estimate both with respect to the removal of that work and with respect to the construction of the new work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, with regard to the cribwork in the centre of the canal, is that there still?—A. Yes; it remains.

Q. Just as it was?—A. Yes.

Q. Point out generally to the committee the work which has been removed and the work which remains, so that we may have an intelligent idea before going on with the estimate?—A. The north cribwork has been removed entirely, the south cribwork has also been removed entirely.

Q. They are called in the evidence "abutment piers"?—A. Yes.

Q. They are piers on which the old bridges rested?—Yes, sir.

Q. Both having been removed?—A. Both having been removed.

Q. Now, take the centre part which is marked pink. The western portion of the cribwork where the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge is now built was removed?—A. It has been removed as indicated by the dotted line on the plan.

Q. And the rest between that and the eastern end remains as it was?—A. Yes.

Q. The eastern part, that embraced within the dotted lines, of the pink part, has been removed and new cribwork put in its place?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the bridges now extend across the canal, and rest, first, upon the centre pier, with the ends on the abutments?—A. Yes; on the abutments.

Q. But the Grand Trunk Railway bridge remains as it was?—A. Except two courses of masonry on top.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. How many feet are there in those two courses?—A. I think about 2½ for those two courses.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. The two courses were removed and new ones built to bring up the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge to the proper level?—A. Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—It was not to bring it up. The masonry was bad and other masonry was put in its place.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. If the levels on the top of the pier had not been the proper height to receive the superstructure, another coping would have to be put in its place?—A. Yes.

Q. The first estimate relates to the quantity of ice removed. Will you state how you reached the quantity?—A. Well, we reached these quantities after getting this blue plan. We also found an estimate that was entitled Schreiber's estimate, and on this were the quantities of work done on the bridges.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Done or to be done?—A. Well, it did not say. There were only two words written on the top, "Schreiber's estimate." That was the only title on the paper, and these quantities I found to be correct in comparing with this plan.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. When you tested the quantities on the plan, you found them to be correct with the paper?—A. They agreed very, very closely. So that as far as the ice re-

moved, we had no data on the plan to calculate that, so that of course knowing the size of these cribs, we assumed the depth of the ice to be four feet, which was a liberal estimate, and by calculating this area occupied by the different cribs and the work to be done, we found these quantities about correct.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How did you take out the quantities?—A. As far as I can remember, we took the whole width of the canal at the east end right up to the west end.

Q. Give us the way you calculated it, from where to where, the breadth and the length, and we will know whether your figures are correct or not?—A. Well, that would give about 700 feet long.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Haggart asked you to describe from what point, or is it the whole length of the canal as shown on the plan?—A. Yes, as far as I can remember, these figures cover the whole thing, but I am only speaking from memory.

Q. Your figures are 127,675 square feet, four feet thick, which left 510,700 cubic feet, or 18,915 cubic yards?—A. Yes. I made a liberal estimate of the ice which must have been removed, and these are the figures which I obtained. I cannot tell exactly on the plan how I obtained them.

Q. For the purpose of putting in these piers, don't you think that the ice ought to be removed above and below as far as the plan shows? What is the length of that, that is the water shown blue on the plan? You would have to remove that to get working at the piers?—A. Yes.

Q. Then see what the length is?—A. 42 inches on the scale.

Q. And 76 feet to the inch?—A. Yes; that is 672 feet.

Q. And how wide?—A. 12 inches, that is 192 feet.

Mr. HAGGART.—It is 200 feet wide. He is near enough.

Mr. GIBSON.—He makes it 18,915 and you make it 19,000.

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You say that is allowing for ice where all the works are?—A. Yes, the central pier occupied a great deal of space.

Q. In your calculation you make no deduction for the works at all?—A. No.

Q. Now, give the quantities yourself?—A. 127,675 square feet; four feet thick would give 510,700 cubic feet, which is equal to 18,915 cubic yards.

Q. And you allowed for that 50 cents a yard?—A. Yes.

Q. Which moneyed out how much?—A. \$9,450.

Q. Do you think these quantities are fair or excessive?—A. These quantities are certainly very large.

By Mr. Ouimet :

Q. Are you aware that they had to take out the ice twice?—A. No. I don't know anything about that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. With regard to the 50 cents, what is your evidence as to that being a fair estimate or otherwise?—A. Well, I consider it is a very large price. I know I would like to have a contract at that price, and I think I would make a handsome fat living. I would give up engineering.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You say you saw Mr. Schreiber's estimate. What were his figures?—A. I believe they were exactly the same or very nearly.

Q. What was the price?—A. Well, I have not got the price.

Q. Was not a price attached to it?—A. Yes, there was a price attached, but the price was away above that.

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Schreiber allowed a large price?—A. Oh, yes, if I remember well, Mr. Schreiber allowed a dollar a yard or 75 cents a yard. I don't know that it was his estimate. I only saw his name.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You think with your knowledge as an engineer that the work could have been done at a profit at 50 cents a cubic yard?—A. Yes.

Q. That is your opinion?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ouimet :

Q. Where did they have to remove it?—I don't know, but they would not have to take it very far.

Q. How do you know?—A. I don't see why this ice could not have been left on the canal further down.

Q. Left on the bank of the canal?—A. Down below or on top of the canal. It does not matter.

Q. Don't you know that it was crowded with materials and men, and teamsters had to travel round, and the whole of that bank had to be left?—A. Yes, but it was not crowded very far down or very far up.

Q. As a matter of fact, do you know where they took that ice away to?—A. I do not know.

Q. Would it make a difference taking it a mile or a mile and a half away?—A. That would make a difference.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you think it could be taken out, lifted up and carried 200 feet for 50 cents a yard?—A. Yes, I do, and less than that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. How much less than that do you think it could be done?—A. I consider that would leave a large profit for a man. Of course, it is hard to say exactly how much it might cost, but I have handled material far harder to handle than that for less money.

Q. Profitably?—A. Yes.

The committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, 31st May, 1894.

Committee met.

MR. JOSEPH R. ROY, recalled and further examined :

By Mr. Davies :

Q. After hearing your evidence read, leaving the ice for a moment, tell the committee what your estimates were for the quantity of cribwork removed?—A. I found that the quantities of cribwork removed were 8,529 yards.

Q. These are totals?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you make that up? How much in each?—A. In the side crib, north pier, removed 3,886 cubic yards; in the south crib there were 3,473 cubic yards, and in the centre crib, on the upper end, that small piece that was removed contained 585 cubic yards, and the lower end, removed 585, making a total of 8,529 cubic yards.

Q. What rate did you allow for that removal?—A. \$1.25 per yard.

Q. What have you to say about the reasonableness of that?—A. I consider that the price is ample and would allow a good profit to a contractor.

Q. Moneyed out that amounts to?—A. \$10,661.25.

Q. The reason I ask you about the estimate is this: In this matter you are below the estimate of the commissioners from the railway department. They estimate that as the contractors' prices were \$1.50 for removing the cribwork, a fair estimate of what it should have cost the government would be \$2, so that you are above that. You think \$1.25 would be fair?—A. Would be a very fair price for removing that cribwork.

Q. Coming to the masonry, what quantities of masonry were removed?—A. There were in the two seat piers of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge 510 yards; at the top of the centre pier Grand Trunk Railway bridge 48 cubic yards, and the two abutments 377 cubic yards, making a total for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge of 935 cubic yards. In the Wellington bridge there were 516 cubic yards, in the north abutment 336 cubic yards, and the south abutment 340 cubic yards, making a total for the Wellington bridge 1,192 cubic yards. This added to the masonry removed in the Grand Trunk Railway bridge gives 2,127 cubic yards.

Q. What was the rate you allowed?—A. I estimated it at \$1.50 per cubic yard, making a total of \$3,190.50.

Q. As to the rate you allowed per cubic yard, what have you got to say about it being fair?—A. I consider that it could easily be done at a reasonable profit for a contractor.

Q. Then the next thing was the earth excavation. Give that, please?—A. The earth excavation consisted under the pivot pier for the Wellington bridge. That excavation contained 1,161 cubic yards, and for the cribwork above the bridge 2,505 cubic yards; for the two abutments, 3,086 yards, making a total for the Wellington bridge of 6,752 cubic yards. In the two abutments of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, the excavation for foundation contained 2,608 cubic yards, for the cribwork below the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, 360 cubic yards, making a total for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge of 2,968 cubic yards. This amount added to the excavation for the Wellington bridge gives 9,720 cubic yards. This work I estimated at 75 cents a cubic yard, making a total of \$7,290.

Q. Well, from your experience as an engineer, are you able to state whether that is a fair allowance so that there would be a living profit in it for a contractor?—A. I consider it is a very good price, allowing a liberal profit for the contractor.

Q. Well, the next item was masonry, will you tell us—A. There was stone filling in piers 3,700 cubic yards.

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Q. That is the stone filling?—Yes. That I estimated at \$2 a yard, making \$7,400 for the whole amount.

Q. I don't see any similar item in the commissioners' report about it?

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How much for stone filling?—A. 3,700 cubic yards.

Q. That is one bridge. Look at the other. Is that for the two bridges?—A. That is for the whole thing.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. This is both piers?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Just give the sizes of this in the two places so we can see whether you are correct or not. You have got this from the commission—the exact quantities. You did not calculate for yourself. It is already given whole?

MR. DAVIES—What is that?

MR. HAGGART—He took the figures from the commission. There is an extraordinary accuracy.

WITNESS—I was unable to check whether these quantities of stone filling were correct. I had no means of ascertaining exactly the quantities of stone filling that went in. I took it for granted that these quantities were correct.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There was filling in after the first of May, of which, of course, you had no knowledge?

By Mr. Davies :

Q. At any rate, you estimate there are 3,700 cubic yards as a fair quantity, in your judgment, and \$2 per cubic yard is a fair allowance?—A. 3,700 cubic yards is not sufficient for filling these two cribs, but, as Mr. Haggart says, there was some work done since then. I believe there is some more to be done yet, but then these prices I consider very liberal.

Q. The price you say is liberal. How did you arrive at the 3,700 quantity?—A. I only took those figures from the estimate that we had before us at the commission.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. And applied the prices to it?—A. And applied the prices to it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do you know by whom the estimate was made?—A. It was called Schriber's estimate.

Q. Would the plan enable you to say the quantity required to fill up that cribwork now?—A. Approximately it could be calculated.

Q. Was a portion of the cribwork there before? Would there not be the old filling there?—A. The cribwork that was removed contained a large quantity of stone so that the stone out of the old cribs could have been put into the new one at a small cost.

Q. Did you consider all those facts in making your allowance of prices?—A. I did; yes.

Q. And you are still of the opinion that \$2 is what?—A. A very large price.

Q. That money's out \$7,400?

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You did not take out these quantities yourself. You took the evidence given before the commission as to the quantities?—A. But all the quantities that I could check I did according to the plan.

Q. Which of them did you check now, because all the evidence you have given up to the present moment corresponds accurately and to a foot with the evidence given before the commission. Did you not take now the evidence before the commission without even calculating or checking them?—A. No, sir; I checked with Mr. Casgrain all the quantities that could be checked.

Q. Which of them did you check?—A. The ice, the cribwork removed, the earth excavation, the masonry built and the masonry removed.

Q. The cribwork?—A. The cribwork as far as I could, but it was pretty hard to check the quantities of timber that went into the cribwork without having the detail plan of it.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Have you finished stating the dimensions, all you have checked?—A. These are all, virtually.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. For instance, in the matter of the cribwork, have you not the quantities, the length, depth and all that, that would give larger quantities of stone filling than you gave?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, you must have taken the figures from the commission, because you gave the actual quantities that were put in?—A. I told you the stone filling I was not able to check over, but the other quantities I checked.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. How did you check the ice, for instance?

MR. HAGGART.—He took the length and breadth and made the calculation.

WITNESS.—For the ice I took the quantities as being the whole length of 700 feet and taking out of it the space occupied by the cribworks that were built already.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Now, we will go on. Did you give the masonry—you were about to give us, I think, your estimate of the quantity of masonry and the prices you allowed to them?—A. In the Wellington bridge the central pier contained 1,560 cubic yards, the south abutment 804 cubic yards, the north abutment 807 cubic yards, the two ballast walls 200 cubic yards, making a total for the Wellington bridge of 3,371 cubic yards. In the Grand Trunk bridge the north abutment contained 415 cubic yards, the south abutment 441 cubic yards, the two ballast walls 91 cubic yards, and two new courses in pivot 52 cubic yards, making the total for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge 999 cubic yards. This quantity added to the 3,371 cubic yards of the Wellington bridge gives a total of 4,370 cubic yards.

Q. Of masonry?—A. Of masonry.

Q. In both bridges?—A. In both bridges, yes.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. You forgot the parapets of the Wellington street bridge. How many feet? You have given the total of the whole of that right and you have left out one of the items?—A. The parapet walls of the—

Q. Wellington street bridge. How did you get those totals. They won't add up in the figures that you gave. You have left out an item?

MR. DAVIES.—I don't think so, Mr. Haggart, I added them up.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. There were parapets on the Wellington-street bridge. You don't know how many feet or yards would be in them?—A. No, sir; I was not able to get at that, having no plan to calculate it from.

Q. You have left that out of your calculation?—A. I find the parapet walls are left out.

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. Now, this is a very important item. Just state what rate per cubic yard you allowed for that work?—A. \$17.

Q. At \$17, that would money out how much?—A. \$74,290.

Q. This is one of the largest items in the whole thing. I want to ask you with reference to the allowance. The quantity does not appear to be much in dispute. With reference to the allowance per cubic yard, what have you to say about \$17?—A. I consider it a very large price for the work because the quantities were large.

Q. How much above the net cost would you consider \$17 to be?—A. I consider that that work could be done for \$13 a yard by a contractor very easily.

Q. And you allowed \$17?—A. Yes, \$17. I have built masonry myself for \$12 a yard that was harder, and there was a great deal more facework. Therefore, the masonry was far more expensive to build than this work.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Under more favourable circumstances than this was?—A. The circumstances were far more difficult than this one.

Q. What were these more difficult circumstances?—A. It was built in winter also, and there were three piers, built in cofferdams, and the material had to be taken from the shore to the side of the pier at great disadvantage.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How many miles did you have to take the material?—A. Well, it depended on what the material was.

Q. In this bridge that you say you built for \$12?—A. The stone had to be carted about 9 miles.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. There was no railway around?—A. The railway was not built.

Q. If there had been a railway built, would you have preferred to team it across by carts or on the railway?—A. By the railway.

Q. Are you aware whether this stone for the Wellington street bridge was brought in by rail or carts?—A. I understand it came by railway, but I could not tell it as a fact.

Q. As a matter of fact, as an engineer, would you have brought them in by rail or wagon the distance of 22 miles as in the case of this stone?—A. By freight on the cars.

Q. You prefer the cars if there was a siding into the quarry and at the side of the work?—A. Certainly.

Q. You would not team them?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What would you say of a man who did team them in preference to carrying them by rail, supposing you were asked your idea as an engineer?—A. I would say it was a great mistake.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. If you had a contract for the delivery of the stone, would you care whether the contractor teamed it to the bridge or drew it by the railway?—A. If I gave a contract to a man?

Q. Yes?—A. I would not care what way he would do it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. If you were paying employees by the day you might care then.

Mr. HAGGART.—The stone was contracted for to be delivered on the work.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. In reference to this \$12 contract, where was this ?—A. At Rigaud.

Q. Will you tell me whether that price of \$12 included the cost of the cofferdam or was that just the stone work, the price of the stone and the building of the pier ?—A. It included all construction work. The contractors, of course, were paid for excavating the foundations for the foundations.

Q. And the cofferdam too ?—A. The cofferdam. We agreed to pay them just for the timber that they used, but we did not pay them anything for putting them in, but according to the price for the contract they were supposed to furnish all the material; and the timber for the cofferdam. After the work was completed it was very well done and satisfactory, and I agreed to allow them that.

Q. You did not do the stone work yourself at all. It was done by some contractors ?—A. By contractors; yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You were engineer of the work ?—A. Yes.

Q. It was done under your supervision ?—A. Yes.

Q. The masonry was let at \$12 a yard ?—A. Yes.

Q. And the excavation a separate price ?—A. A separate price.

Q. The contractor paid everything putting in the foundations ?—A. Yes; according to the contract he was supposed to furnish all the timber required.

Q. You did not supply the contractor with machinery ?—A. No; nothing.

Q. Did you not provide him with derricks ?—A. No.

Q. Nor boilers ?—A. No.

Q. Nor hoisting engines ?—A. No.

Q. Nor horse power ?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever been in the habit of buying stone, as an engineer, from a quarryman or having stone delivered for you ?—A. Well, all the work I have done is always by contract. Masonry work is always done by contract.

Q. You never had any work of your own under your own supervision ?—A. Not bridge work.

Q. So you don't know whether it is the practice, then, when stone is being supplied by the quarry contractor to deliver the stone upon the job. Is that not the usual practice? If a man contracts to deliver a certain quantity of stone at so much a yard, does not that include the cost of delivery ?—A. That, I should say, depends entirely on the contract. Stone could be bought at the quarry or delivered.

Q. Supposing you were contracting for stone, you would certainly require to know the cost of the stone at the quarry and at your works ?—A. Certainly.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who was the contractor for this work at Rigaud ?—A. Hendershott & Bracken.

Q. What is the depth of the piers below the high water mark—the average depth ?—A. The foundation or bottom or rather the depth of water at low water was 9 feet, and at high water it must have been about 20 feet.

Q. Was that the average or were all the piers the same ?—A. Oh, no; there were only two piers in deep water.

Q. What class of masonry ?—A. First class masonry.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Mr. Roy, did you find any difficulty from that plan to measure up that pivot pier of the Wellington bridge? I know it is 39 feet at the top and 41 feet 2 inches at the base. It has a batter of half an inch to the foot. Would you find any difficulty, as an engineer, in cubing up that centre pier ?—No.

Q. You did not find any difficulty in making any measurements ?—A. Most of the measurements were easy enough to make. In questions of detail sometimes it was rather harder to get at.

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Q. I asked you the question if there is any difficulty in measuring the centre pier, the pivot pier of the Wellington street bridge. It was a complete piece of work which was a cube, 41 feet 2 inches at the base, 39 feet at the top. Would you experience any difficulty in measuring that piece of work?—A. No, I wouldn't.

Q. On that plan there is a section shewing the breastwork of the abutments as built, would there be any difficulty in measuring that?—A. No, it could be measured as to the quantities roughly, of course. I only took these quantities and the moment I found they checked approximately, I did not go any further. I asked for some detail plans in order to be in a position to go into details and measure accurately, but as we did not have the detail plans, I had to just take this plan and arrive at the quantities roughly with Mr. Casgrain.

Q. You considered the measurements you took certainly accurate enough as though you had taken the length of every course by itself?—A. No.

Q. Practically, nearly?—A. They are practically near enough.

Q. There would not be a variation of 25 yards?—A. But it would not do of course that you should measure the work and pay an estimate on such quantities as that.

Q. When you took the measurements indicated on that plan and cubed them up you found that they were so close to the estimates made by the government you were satisfied that they were practically correct?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. So satisfied, practically took the government figures yourself?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. On the Grand Trunk pivot pier there were two courses removed?—A. Yes.

Q. In place of that, two other new courses were put in there?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you experience any difficulty in measuring that pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No.

Q. So you were satisfied from the measurements you took from the plan and adding them together so as to give the masonry. When they corresponded so closely to the government measurements you were satisfied that the quantities were correct?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Now, sir, we will take up the question of timber; will you give me the quantities of timber?—A. As far as the timber quantities were concerned these were checked very, very roughly, and as far as the timber is concerned, could not swear positively that these quantities are correct, because it is impossible to check exactly the quantities of timber in the crib without having the detail plan of it, and because there are so many ways of building a crib that it is very hard to get at the quantities unless you have detail plans showing the mode of construction.

Q. Will you kindly tell us how you get at the figures you have given? Did the plan afford you any guide as to the quantities?—A. Yes; approximately.

Q. And the figures you arrived at are approximately correct, though they may not be absolutely correct?—A. They may not be absolutely correct, but I should think that these quantities are about the quantities of timber that went into these cribs.

Q. You think these are about the quantities?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Mills (Bothwell) :

Q. If you have more timber, of course, you will have less stonework?—A. If you have a hundred cross-pieces in the crib, the timber will fill up so that the stone pieces will be less.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Supposing there had been a detailed plan of the cribs, would you have experienced any difficulty in estimating the timber?—A. Not in the least.

Q. But there was no detailed plan?—A. No.

Q. Supposing there was a large quantity of timber built in, there must be a less quantity of stone?—A. Yes.

Q. There must be either less stone or less timber?—A. Yes.

Q. There would not be both?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Well, having given this explanation, will you give the figures you arrived at with reference to the timber?—A. I haven't got the figures here. But they must have been close enough when I did not note anything on the estimate.

Q. What is the estimate?—A. The estimate for the foundation was: pivot pier, 22 pieces, 42x12x12, giving 1,008 cubic feet; the square timber and cribwork above Wellington street, sides and ends, 8,100 cubic feet; timber in centre and intermediate partitions, 3,000 feet; square timber and crib below Grand Trunk Railway bridge, 3,950 cubic feet.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You are going from the Wellington street bridge to the Grand Trunk Railway. Is there no other timber went into the Wellington bridge than this?—A. Yes; flat timber in ties and partitions, 20,200 lineal feet and 4,260 lineal feet.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Where is that?—A. In the Wellington bridge, and also in the Grand Trunk bridge. The quantities are all together, giving a total of 24,460 lineal feet.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You did not take them out separately. You gave us first of all square timber in the foundation. Have you got the timber in the ties and partitions separately between the Wellington bridge and the other? Let us have both of them in detail?—A. We have got them in detail. These are the total quantities.

Q. Then you have got the plank used?—A. Three-inch plank, pivot pier, 1,764 square, giving 5,292 feet, board measure.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Then you gave three items? Read the items?—A. 16,050 cubic feet.

Q. For which you allow how much?—A. At 40 cents a foot.

Q. That moneys out?—A. \$6,423.20.

Q. Then the next quantity?—A. 24,460 lineal feet.

Q. At how much?—A. 40 cents.

Q. That moneys out?—A. \$9,784.

Q. Then the third item?—A. 5,282 feet of board measure at \$35 a thousand comes to \$185 and 22 cents.

Q. Now, with respect to the prices you have allowed for each of these quantities, what have you got to say about their liberality or otherwise?—A. Well, I consider them large prices, allowing a large profit to a contractor.

Q. You consider the prices large and allowing a large profit to the contractor?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You don't know what the contract price for delivering it was?—A. No.

Q. Well, will you tell the committee what it would be worth, either per cubic foot or board measure for putting it into the crib, because the timber was delivered by contract on the work?—A. I consider that these prices would include that.

Q. What is the actual value of doing the work when the timber is delivered? What would it be worth putting it in?—A. Well, it all depends what class of work you are doing.

Q. The class that is there. You have the cribwork there and the rest of the work. As you are making an estimate you should know what the work is.

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Mr. DAVIES.—You mean the cost of the actual timber as distinguished from the cost of working it out.

Mr. HAGGART.—The timber was delivered by contract to the workmen. I want to know what would be the cost of putting it in.

The WITNESS.—I should say that \$4 per 1,000 feet, board measure, would be a very liberal price.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. That would leave \$36 per 1,000 for the timber delivered; you allow 40 cents, do you not?—A. Per cubic foot, yes.

Q. That would be \$36 a thousand for the timber?—A. No, not quite.

Mr. HAGGART.—It is cubic measure he is talking about.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That would be \$33?—A. \$33.33 a thousand, board measure.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Then, according to your estimate, there were 488,000, or as nearly as possible 500,000 feet in the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Then your calculation is that when the timber was delivered it was worth \$2,000 to put it into the work, \$4 per 1,000?—A. Yes, about that.

Q. Two thousand dollars for putting it into the work?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Will you explain that again?—A. I said that for the timber in the cribs I considered that \$4 per 1,000, board measure, would be a good price. Between \$4 and \$5 would be a liberal price.

By the Chairman :

Q. And there was nearly 500,000 feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You made me some estimates of what might fairly be charged for temporary works, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. What were these works, and what was the work you estimated for?—A. Well, I understand that it was necessary to build a temporary bridge across the canal for the transportation of the materials. That is one item put down \$2,000.

Q. For the temporary bridge to transport material?—A. Yes, and other temporary works \$3,000, and contingencies \$7,000.

Q. What would be the other temporary works you spoke of?—A. Well, they would be the sheds for the storing of tools and cement, and so on.

Q. What you call false works?—A. Well, you would not call them false works, simply temporary works.

Q. You put down \$3,000 for them. For contingencies, how much?—A. \$7,000.

Q. Well, how much is the total then of your estimate for the substructure, leaving the superstructure out for the moment?—A. For the substructure it amounts to \$140,674.

Q. Does that \$140,674, which you estimate, include the contractor's profits, too?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know what the contract for the superstructure would be?—A. Yes, according to the commissioners' report, I understand the price was \$60,400.

Q. So that the total of your estimate for the superstructure and the substructure would be \$201,074?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is for the superstructure, the bridge simply, the contract price?—A. As I understand, for the superstructure in place.

Q. You have no calculation for generators, for the electricity in moving it?—A. No.

Q. Nor moving the Grand Trunk switches and carts and everything else that way?—A. No.

Q. Nor for the cartage?—A. Cartage of what?

Q. One of the payments out of this account is cartage over the bridge in the meantime for the Grand Trunk Railway, \$500?—A. No.

Q. There is no calculation for pumping works. Is that included?—A. For pumping the foundations?

Q. Yes?—A. I included that in the prices for masonry and excavations.

Q. You have made no calculations supposing that the water came in once or twice from the river below and had to be unwatered again?—A. I fixed this price for excavations and foundations so that it covers all these things. If it were plain excavating and not providing for any difficulty at all, I would never have allowed 75 cents a cubic yard. I have done a great deal of excavating on wet ground and all that at 50 cents a yard. In making a contract for a bridge, when you agree upon a price for taking out excavations, the contractor has to fix a price to cover all these contingencies, anything that might happen in that way, that is a flood or pumping the water as often is the case in excavating, and as a rule in contracts these prices cover all these things

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I understand you to say that the estimates you have given cover all these contingencies?—A. Yes.

Q. And if it were not for these contingencies you would put them much lower?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. How often did you allow for the water filling up from the river over the bank of the canal?—A. I did not allow specially for the overflowing of the water into the canal.

Q. That was not an element in your considerations?—A. I considered that it was an excavation that had to be done at a certain depth, and that there is always a little water, and that the bottom of the canal might be springy in some places, and there would be some water to contend with, and under these circumstances I allowed the price 75 cents as being a fair price for the work.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. But, Mr. Roy, did you ever calculate a contingency where the water would come 4, 5 and 6 feet over the top of your cofferdams? In any work would you call that a contingency?—A. I have taken out excavations very often in a long river for building a bridge, and mostly all the work that was done under me was by contract. The contractors were doing it, and the prices fixed always covered these difficulties. I have often seen the foundations for a pier being filled up in one night by the water of the river rising. The next day the contractor would have to go to work to pump the water out, and perhaps take out a large portion of the material that he had excavated already, when it had fallen in after a flood, and still come out all right on his contracts.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In a cofferdam that you erected for the purpose of building a pier for a bridge in the river, did you ever in your life see water raise four or five feet above that cofferdam and then the parties having to wait for it to be pumped out, and you calculated for that contingency?—A. I have seen water rise over four feet on the foundation.

Q. I am not asking for the foundation. Did you ever make a calculation for water rising three or four feet above your caisson or cofferdam—for such a contingency which might happen in the building of your piers?—A. No, I did not.

Q. If that occurred on the Wellington street bridge, that was a contingency you did not calculate for?—A. If it occurred.

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Q. Yes, if it occurred, that is a contingency you did not calculate for?—A. If there is something extraordinary happening on the Wellington canal—

Mr. MONCRIEFF.—The minister's question is surely plain enough.

Mr. HAGGART.—I am waiting for an answer.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. If that occurred in the building of the Wellington street bridge that is a contingency you have not allowed for in your calculation. Is it or is it not?—A. I did not make that special allowance or that special provision for the water backing up or for it placed three or four feet above the cofferdam.

Q. Did it enter into your calculation that this work had to be done in 40 days?—A. Yes, I took into consideration that the work had to be done quickly.

Q. In 40 days?—A. I did not calculate whether it was 50 days or 40 days. I calculated that the work had to be done at a bad time of the year, and had to be rushed through.

Q. You know the time it was done in. You heard the evidence before the commission. It was done in 40 days?—A. Between 40 and 50 days; yes.

Q. Did that enter into your calculation?—A. Yes.

Q. What allowance did you make on account of that? how much percentage? give it to me roughly?—A. In the excavation for the foundations?

Q. For the whole work?—A. For the whole thing?

Q. Yes.—A. Well, I estimated that at about 20 per cent, I suppose.

Q. You allowed 20 per cent. Has that been done all the time during the day or did you make allowance for any work at night?—A. I allowed for everything.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. I notice in your estimate here at the end of it that you allowed for a temporary bridge \$2,000, and for temporary works \$3,000, and for contingencies \$7,000, or \$12,000 in all?—A. Yes.

Q. Would that not be a sufficient sum to cover at the rate of \$3.00 per yard 4,000 yards of masonry building under the circumstances of which the minister speaks?

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is the contingencies of the bridge. Is that the contingencies on the whole work?—A. For the whole; yes, there are few items that would not have been taken into consideration in this estimate.

Q. Then your calculation is that the bridge and false work and everything else connected with it was only \$5,000?—A. No, I say I allowed \$2,000 for a temporary bridge. I allow \$3,000 for other temporary works. I calculated sheds and a shelter for cement, and other things that had to be provided for, also timbers and foundations. These contingencies include all these things, and for work not provided for in the estimate.

Q. Then the \$7,000 is for contingencies on the whole of the work?—A. On the whole of the work, yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You considered that when you were making up this estimate in calculating your masonry at \$17 a yard, earth excavation at 75 cents and removing ice at 50 cents, etc. All these prices represented a large profit to the contractors?—A. Yes.

Q. If you allowed for all these things you then considered that \$2,000, for a contractor who knew his business, would cover the whole of the necessary work for the temporary bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You are still of that opinion?—A. Yes.

Q. Now then, you allowed \$3,000 for sheds?—A. For sheds.

Q. Can you tell me how many sheds were really required for a work of that kind?—A. Well, you require a shelter for cement.

Q. How large would that require to be?—A. It would not take a very large shed, I should think, because if the cement was in stock in Montreal it could be

ordered as required, and a shed 30 x 40 would be a sufficient shelter, I should think, for the cement that was required on the work at the same time.

Q. You consider a shed sufficiently large enough to hold 100 barrels of cement ample for the purpose of keeping cement in it?—A. I would say ample, of course.

Q. You consider, in a city like Montreal, where cement can be delivered every day, that 100 barrels of cement would be a sufficient stock to have always on hand?—A. I would think so, yes.

Q. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roy, there were 4,370 yards of masonry and the minister claims that work was done in forty days. That would allow 100 yards of masonry a day, which was not a very large amount of work to do, with four abutments and two piers divided off into six quantities. It was only a matter of sixteen yards each piece, the work going on at one time?—A. Yes.

Q. Under these circumstances, they would only require 100 barrels of cement a day, and then two or three thousand feet of lumber would be all that would be required for a cement shed?—A. It would take only a few thousand feet, board measure.

Mr. HAGGART.—Let us know the fact. You know the masons could not work 40 days. They may have been only 15 days at work.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Did it require a large shed for the stone?—A. No, it would not require a very large shed.

Q. Are you aware whether stone was delivered every day?—A. I don't know at all.

Q. They would require a blacksmith shop?—A. Yes.

Q. Outside of that, and a temporary office, what other sheds would be required?—A. A good shed for tools.

Q. Would that require to be a very large affair. They didn't put their derricks in the shed at night when they quit work?—A. I don't suppose so.

Q. Outside of the tool house and a place for the men to warm their dinners in, was there any need for any other sheds?—A. I don't see that there was anything required but these sheds mentioned.

Q. Very well, now. You have allowed \$3,000 for them. Don't you think you allowed ample for it?—A. I consider \$3,000 was an ample amount for cover sheds and buildings required for the construction of that bridge.

Q. If you, as an engineer, were doing that work for yourself would you not consider that \$500 was plenty for the sheds required for a job of that kind?—A. I know if I was a contractor I would not spend that much money on sheds for work that would last only a few weeks.

Q. So you allowed \$3,000 for that and in addition to the profits on other works you added \$7,000 for contingencies?—A. Yes.

Q. You think that ought to cover the work that was required to be done under the circumstances mentioned by the minister?—A. Yes.

Q. So that your total estimate remains at \$201,074.71, including the \$60,400 on the superstructure and \$140,000 for the other work?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Just one moment before I leave you. It was stated by the minister that the amount actually paid on this work outside of claims pending against the government is \$394,000. The superstructure is \$60,000, so that there was paid on the substructure \$334,000. Your estimate is \$140,000, and according to your estimate therefore there was \$194,000 paid in excess of what ought to have been paid according to your estimate. Is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. And the claims pending which the government are being sued for by Mr. St. Louis, amounting to \$60,000, would make a total of \$254,000 beyond your estimate?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. You don't calculate in the estimate you made of the work down there for a generator for the bridge; the G. T. R. for shifting and lifting tracks, nor for cart-

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age?—A. I said that amongst these contingencies of \$7,000, there is amply enough money to provide for the shifting of the tracks of the Grand Trunk, because a very small amount of money was required to shift those tracks.

Q. Do you know what a generator would cost?—A. I told you I did not provide for the generator.

Q. You told me you didn't provide for the other. You did not seem to have heard of it till to-day?—A. I had not heard of it, but I had an item for contingencies that would cover it.

Q. Did you make a calculation about oak piles driven in there?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Do you know where the ice was delivered that was taken out of this canal?—A. No, I said last day I did not know, but that I supposed the ice must have been delivered along the canal or down below the site of the bridge on the canal.

Q. You had not thought anything about it. Suppose the ice was taken and delivered a mile, what would be the value a cubic yard?—A. It would be the value of the ice and the cartage.

Q. How much a yard would it be worth?—A. If it were taken a mile?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, 60 cents would be a good price for hauling the ice a mile away. That is, it could be done easily for that. It could be done for less.

Q. What load of ice would a cart draw, how many cubic feet, up the bank of the canal?—A. Very easily, a yard.

Q. What would a yard of ice weigh?—A. It would not weigh very much.

Q. What does a cubic foot of freestone weigh?—A. A cubic yard of sand weighs—

Q. A cubic foot of freestone, what does that weigh? Surely an engineer knows that without any calculation. What does a cubic foot of limestone weigh?—A. About a hundred pounds a cubic foot.

Q. What does a cubic foot of water weigh?—A. 64 lbs. to 62½ lbs.

Q. A cubic foot of ice would weigh 64 lbs?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. You know what the expansion would be changing from water to ice?—A. I could calculate it.

Q. On what basis of calculation could you calculate it unless you know it accurately?—A. It could be calculated.

Q. Calculate the expansion of water. Let us know how?—A. Well, I am not here to pass an examination.

Q. You told me that an ordinary load would be a yard. Taking 27 cubic feet and multiply it by 64, what is the weight?—A. Well, it would weigh, I should think, about 1,600 lbs.

Q. That is a pretty good weight for a horse and a cart to draw from the canal up the bank?—A. No.

Q. I want to know whether you made any calculation for the approaches to the bridges—how many yards?—A. I did not make any special computation for that.

Q. You did not make any allowance, from the question Mr. Davies asked you, for the material that is on hand. What would 1,370 lineal feet of oak piles be worth?—A. 1,370 feet of oak piles. They would be worth about \$40 a thousand feet.

Q. Lineal measure?—A. No, board measure.

Q. I said 1,370, lineal measure. Tell me how much it is worth a lineal foot?—A. About 50 cents a foot.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is not that too much?—A. Well, it is a big price.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is round oak timber worth, an average diameter of about 14 inches, length of about 24 feet, what is that worth at the lineal foot?—A. Well, I should say about 60 cents a foot or 70 cents. That would be a good price. •

Q. What is square oak timber worth per cubic foot, suppose you were buying say 25,000 cubic feet of it, averaging 40, 50, or 60 feet per stick. What is it worth in Montreal in the basin there, or on the Lachine canal?—A. It is worth about 80 cents per cubic foot.

Q. What did you calculate it on your estimate of the square oak timber that was used in the work?—A. I calculated it at \$72 per 1,000 feet, board measure, the amount you paid, I believe. I am making a mistake when I say cubic foot. It is a lineal foot.

Q. I asked you about square oak timber. Surely you can understand that?—A. Yes, but it is a lineal foot. It is 14 by 14.

Q. I am asking you, given 15 or 25 thousand feet on a raft, each of the sticks in the raft averaging 40 feet, what would it be worth per cubic foot?—A. Per cubic foot it would be worth 60 cents to 70 cents, assorted sizes as far as length is concerned.

Q. What made you give me the answer, 80 cents?—A. It was 14 x 14, 50 or 60 feet long. I gave you the price for the lineal foot, not for the cubic foot.

Q. Where did you get 14 x 14, 50 or 60 feet long? I never mentioned that?—A. I understand you gave me that.

Q. What I want to get at is the price per lineal foot of round oak timber of an average diameter of 14 inches?—A. What length of stick.

Q. 22 feet, or say 25 feet?—A. Round oak timber, 22 feet long, of 14 inches diameter, would be worth—well, \$40 the lineal foot would be plenty.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. You mean \$40 a thousand?—A. I made a mistake; I meant 40 cents a lineal foot.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Will you tell me how many square inches there are in a log 14 inches in diameter and 20 feet long, and then let us have the difference between that and one 20 inches in diameter, and 20 feet long. I am giving you the same lengths and two different diameters, one 14 inches and one 20 inches.—A. In the 20-inch there would be 400,000 cubic inches.

Q. And in the other?—A. In the 14-inch diameter there would be 235,200 cubic inches, and in the 20-inch there would be 480,000 cubic inches.

Q. Then the 14-inch would have more than half what there is in the 20-inch?—A. I beg your pardon; 235,000 cubic inches.

Q. And the other 400,000?—A. 480,000.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. What formula do you use, Mr. Roy, in arriving at that calculation? How do you do it? They have doubts about your qualification as a mathematician?—A. These questions are puzzling me. I will admit frankly that I am a little rattled in my figures.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Give us the general rule. How do you compare logs of similar length, one with another?—A. In pine timber you generally get the contents—

Q. No, no; what is the rule in reference to similar solids, how do you compare, one with another, whether they are round or square or anything; what is the rule?—A. In getting the quantities of lumber, you just get the area of your piece of timber—

Q. Won't you give us the rule?

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Explain how you get the area of the square timber and then of the round timber?—A. I refuse to pass any examination of this character. I will make quantities if you ask me, and I defy any engineer to find those quantities not correct. But I am not here to pass an examination of this kind. I am not in a position to make any more calculations here.

By Mr. Langelier:

Q. Is it the practice for professional engineers to go into these calculations? Does he not use manuals or tables to get quantities?—A. An engineer must be able to make the quantities himself. I can do it, too. I will make up my estimates in quantities and defy any engineer to find them not correct.

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By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. But you will not stand a cross-examination on the way you make them?—A. I object to any one trying to rattle me.

Q. Have you ever given evidence as an expert on this question?—A. Many times.

Q. Have you never been asked as to the manner you make your calculations?—

A. I always give answers to the questions put to me which I am obliged to answer.

Q. Have you declined to give explanations as to the way you have made up your calculations? Are you not now familiar with the fact that this is the only way of testing an expert's opinion? (No answer.)

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is Douglas fir worth in Montreal per thousand feet, superficial measure?—A. I have never bought any.

Q. There is a little in the work. What did you value it at in the work?—A. I valued this timber in the work at the general run of timber used in such works; hemlock, pine and other timbers.

Q. You made a calculation of what this work ought to have cost. You said you made a liberal allowance for the cost, and I want to know what that material is worth down there in Montreal. I want to know for two reasons, to ascertain, first, whether your calculation in the work is correct, and second, for the purpose of finding out what material is left in the work to deduct from the amount paid. There is a large amount, nearly a million feet of lumber left. I want to know the value of that which is left?—A. A million feet of lumber left on the work?

Q. This is the lumber left over. I want to know its value? What price did you put upon it entering into the work? (No answer.)

Q. You say you made a very liberal allowance or percentage on the cost of value down there of the material used in the work. I want to know what Douglas fir is worth in Montreal. What did you value it at in the work?—A. I have made an estimate to provide for timber of different qualities.

Q. Did you, in your estimate, either for false work, temporary work, or other work that was actually constructed down there make any estimate for Douglas fir at all?—A. I did not provide for Douglas fir at all.

Q. You did not make any estimate for it at all?—A. Not for Douglas fir.

Q. Do you know anything about square pine timber, what it is worth of an average of 50 feet per stick, ordinary, fair, marketable square timber of different sizes—what is it worth in the Lachine basin in Montreal, per cubic foot; anywhere handy to the work?—A. What size?

Q. An average of 50 feet per stick, of all sizes. It might be 10 x 12 or 8 x 12, but an average of 50 feet sticks. What is it worth per cubic foot in Montreal on the Lachine basin. (Witness makes calculation.)

Q. What are you calculating about? You have made a calculation again and again. There is 250,000 feet down there. What did you calculate the price at?—A. I calculated it at about \$30 a thousand feet, board measure.

Q. What is that per cubic foot?—A. \$36.

Q. \$36 per cubic foot is simply ridiculous. A cubic foot is only 144 cubic inches.

Mr. GIBSON.—He means a thousand feet.

WITNESS.—It is 36 cents per foot.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There is 306,574 feet, board measure, of square timber left, and you think that is worth \$30 per thousand feet. That was your calculation?—A. For sticks averaging 40 feet long.

Q. I did not say 50 feet long, I said an average of 50 cubic feet per stick?—A. I understood from you it was 50 feet long.

Q. I asked you the price or value of timber per cubic foot in the rough at the Lachine basin in Montreal, which average 50 feet per stick. One stick may have 100 feet in it; another only 27?—A. That is very different.

The committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st June, 1894.

The Committee met.

Mr. J. R. ROY, recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. I want to ask you, Mr. Roy, with reference to labour in the city of Montreal. How do you obtain labour there; is there any difficulty in getting it?—A. Labour is very plentiful.

Q. It is plentiful?—A. As a rule.

Q. Would there be any difficulty in obtaining labour when entering into a contract, as in this case?—A. Very easily.

Q. What is the custom of the place?—A. The custom is, if a contractor requires men he generally advertises in the newspapers for 200 or 300 men, as the case may be. As a rule they apply for work in large numbers.

Q. Who apply for work in large numbers?—A. The men.

Q. They apply to whom?—A. To the contractors.

Q. And you go to the contractor?—A. The men generally go direct to the contractor.

Q. Supposing you want 500 men, how would you get them?—A. I have obtained men by going to employment bureaus. I would ask them for so many men and the employment bureau would send me the men, and they would charge these men \$1 each in some cases, or \$2 each in other cases, and this sum is paid by the labourers themselves. If the labourers have not the money to pay right away, why then the company or contractor employing the men deducts off their wages the amount and pays it to the employment agency.

Q. I understand that when you require 500, 600 or 700 men, or whatever number of men is required, through these contractors for supplying labour—the employment bureau—that you pay the men yourself afterwards?—A. We pay the men ourselves—yes.

Q. You do not give so much to a man to hire men for you?—A. No. The contractor is not supposed to pay anything to the employment agency. It is the men themselves who each pay \$1, as a rule.

Q. The men who get the employment through the bureau pay a small fee to that bureau?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Was the labour difficult to obtain in Montreal at the time these works were made?—A. There was a great deal of labour at the time. Any amount of mills were closed down and labour was very plentiful.

Q. You said yesterday that the season of the year during which the works were constructed made a difference of about 20 per cent, I think?—A. That is the season of the year and the time in which the work had to be done. The work having to be rushed, of course, it made a difference. Work which is pushed in such a manner, of course, costs more money than work carried on in the usual way.

Q. Would it make any difference in the price for labour?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that during the winter in Montreal labour is cheaper than during the summer time?—A. Certainly it is.

Q. Did the season make any difference about the price of the timber?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then, when you said there was a difference of 20 per cent, to what did you allude?—A. It is the way when the work has to be done. If men have to work overtime and on Sunday and the work is rushed, of course, it costs a little more money.

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By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But a man cannot do as much work in the winter time as he can in the summer time in the same period, when the ground is frozen?—A. Of course the work is more difficult to do in the winter, and, therefore, more expensive.

Q. Then, it does not add to the wages? It retards the work about 20 per cent; it is more costly to do the work in winter time than it is in the summer time?—A. It is.

Q. That is the general experience?—A. Yes.

Q. Yesterday, when being examined, possibly you did not understand the questions thoroughly as between cubic feet and lineal feet, when the hon. the minister of railways and canals put his questions to you?—A. I found afterwards that I had misunderstood his questions, and, therefore, the prices for the timber did not come in right.

Q. The prices you gave, were they generally based on the thousand feet, board measure?—A. Yes; on the thousand feet, board measure.

Q. And when you were asked how much per cubic foot you were puzzled?—A. I understood at different times the minister of railways and canals was speaking of sticks 50 feet long—of large dimensions. When you get into large dimension timber, it is very expensive. Of course, the market price of ordinary timber is different to what it is when of special dimensions.

Q. Some of the timber the minister spoke about was 20 to 24 feet in length. What is the usual price for timber of that description in Montreal?—A. The usual price for pine, 20 x 24 sticks, ranging from 8 x 10 to 8 x 14 would average about \$20 a thousand feet.

Q. How much would timber 50 feet long average?—A. Timber 50 feet long would average \$50 a thousand.

Q. So that when you get up to very long timber the price increases much more rapidly than it does in timber of shorter lengths?—A. Oh, certainly.

Q. Are you aware, from your knowledge as an engineer, if there was any necessity for using Douglas pine in the works?—A. No, sir; I do not see that it was necessary. I do not consider that such expensive timber—special timber of that kind—should be used in an ordinary crib.

Q. In your experience, what is the usual kind of timber used only in cribwork of that kind?—A. It all depends on the timber most available. I have built a number of cribs with hemlock. Some with pine, some with tamarac or spruce.

Q. So that you think any of these timbers would have been equally as serviceable for this work on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. It would be worth more for labour if the men were working in six or seven inches of water, would it not? In wet work it would be worth more per day for the men, would it not?—A. You would not have to pay any more for the ordinary labourers for excavating.

Q. You do not pay men any more for working in water than you do for dry work?—A. Six or seven inches of water is nothing to speak of.

Q. Just answer, yes or no. Do you pay any more for working in water than you do for dry work?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. If you were erecting derricks and booms, would you prefer Douglas fir to anything else?—A. Well, certainly the timber is a very good class of timber, but I am talking about the timber going into the cribs.

Q. Never mind that. Just answer the question. This Douglas fir might be used for booms or derricks?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. From your knowledge of the locality, do you think there was any necessity to carry the ice a mile from the work?—A. No, sir; I do not.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In your calculation as to the value of the earth excavation, what distance did you allow the earth to be carted or supposed the earth was carted?—A. I should say the distance, by that price, would allow the earth to be carted a distance of a third of a mile or half a mile.

Q. Are you aware that the earth was deposited on the south side of the Wellington basin, near Tait's dry dock, a distance of a mile?—A. No, sir.

Q. That never entered into your calculation?—A. I made the calculation so that

Q. Never mind. That did not enter into your calculation. You calculated on less than a third of a mile?—A. Between one-third and one-half, I said.

Q. You don't know where the ice was deposited?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that there could be any place nearer got where they could deposit ice and earth to what they did get, to your knowledge?—A. As far as the earth is concerned, I don't know where the earth is deposited.

Q. I am telling you where it was deposited. I am telling you the place where the earth was deposited, according to the information I gave you that the earth was deposited in a particular place; my information is that they could get no other place nearer than that. Do you know of any place nearer than the place I mention where they could get it deposited?—A. I don't, sir.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Could the ice have been put upon the basin of the canal without taking it a mile away?—A. Certainly.

Q. Could it have been taken up town and sold, disposed of for any purpose? Say for brewing purposes?—A. Yes, it could have been sold for brewing purposes.

Q. In your opinion, you think there was no need for the ice being carted a mile. It might have well been put in the canal?—A. Close by.

Q. There were some doubts yesterday as to the quantity of ice that could have been taken up the bank out of the pit excavation. Having so much machinery—some \$6,000 or \$7,000 of plant the government had, as well as about \$3,000 or \$4,000 of plant they rented, in all, some \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of plant and machinery there—was there any necessity to use horses and carts for taking the ice out of the prism of the canal when it could be lifted up by machinery?—A. No, it would cost a good deal less merely to hoist it with derricks on to the side of the banks of the canal.

Q. As a matter of fact it could have been done cheaper by machinery?—A. Yes.

Q. Loaded into carts at the top of the bank?—Yes.

Q. And carted away and dumped into the canal?—A. Yes.

Q. It would have cost how much if it had been done that way?—A. Well, you could not exactly tell.

Q. You think the estimate you made of 50 cents a yard could have covered it?—A. It would have covered the hauling by teams of horses. The corporation of Montreal will haul ice and snow for 18 cents a yard and 15 cents a yard, and they haul it as far as a mile away. I have hauled lots of ice this winter for 10 cents a yard, with an average haul of about half a mile.

Q. As an engineer, if you had been in charge of that work, would you have preferred taking out the excavations by stages, lifting out from one stage to another stage until it had reached the upper part of the work, or would you have used the machinery in hoisting that material?—A. I never would have handled it by stages where the material would have been handled three or four or five times. I would rather lift it by derricks and load it on to carts.

Q. You think that that was a mode of carrying on the work that was not proper at all. It was too costly?—A. Yes.

Q. No ordinary man in charge of such work would take that mode of lifting the earthwork at three or four different stages, when he had the machinery handy to lift that work?—A. I would not think a man would do that.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know anything about machinery—the prices? Did you see the machinery on the ground?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You don't know anything then about the machinery they had for hoisting or using there?—A. The only thing I know is the derricks that I have seen on the canal banks. I haven't seen the engines or boilers.

Q. Were they placed so they could lift the ice from one end to the other?—A. I did not see them in place. I saw them when the work——

Q. When did you see them; after the work was done?—A. I saw them on the canal bank after the work was done.

Q. Do you know anything about the value of them?—A. I never estimated the value of them, but then in my prices for masonry and excavation and all that I have allowed for the use of plant.

Q. Never mind. I want to know the value of that if you know anything of the values of that?—A. I haven't estimated the cost.

Q. What I want is this: If the whole value of this machinery was charged in the work, cash payments out, to get at the actual value of the work you have the right to take the value of paid less the wear and tear or use of it. I want to find the value of that?—A. I don't know anything about the value of these things. I only saw a few derricks on the canal bank after the work was finished.

Mr. GEORGE J. DESBARATS, called, sworn and examined :

By the Chairman :

Q. You are an engineer employed in the department of railways and canals?—
A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You were in the public employ, were you not, as a civil servant for some years back?—A. As an engineer, yes.

Q. How many years?—A. About 15 years.

Q. Where were you employed?—A. I was employed on the Carillon canal and dam, on the St. Anne's canal, and I have been seven years in the office of the chief engineer at Ottawa, and in the fall of 1892 I was appointed to go down to Montreal and look after the construction of the Wellington street bridge as engineer.

Q. Did you work on the Wellington street bridge before you went down in the fall of 1892?—A. Yes; I had worked on the plans in the office at Ottawa.

Q. On the plans in the office at Ottawa? Explain what you mean?—A. Well, for some time back there had been talk of building a bridge at Wellington street, and under the direction of the chief engineer I had prepared various schemes for building this bridge, and had prepared estimates for the various schemes.

Q. Who was chief engineer?—A. Under Mr. Trudeau.

Q. You prepared plans for the Wellington street bridge. How long were you working on or about this work?—A. I had been working off and on for perhaps a year before that.

Q. And when were you sent down? Did you prepare estimates, too?—A. Yes, I prepared estimates.

Q. These estimates were before the commission, were they not? You were examined before the commission?—A. I was examined before the commission last December.

Q. Were the estimates you had prepared there?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what they were?—A. The estimate that was before the commission amounted to \$170,000.

Q. That included the superstructure?—A. Yes, that included the superstructure.

Q. Does that \$170,000 include both bridges, the Grand Trunk Railway and Wellington street?—A. It includes both bridges.

Q. For what depth of navigation were these estimates based?—A. There was very little work to be done in the bottom of the canal on that estimate. It only provided for the centre pier of the Wellington street bridge to be sunk to the depth required for 18-foot navigation.

Q. 18-foot navigation?—A. Yes. This scheme only provided for some top work on the abutments of both bridges. It did not provide for sinking the walls to any depth. It only provided for strengthening them on the top so as to receive the ends of the bridges.

Q. It provided that the ends of the bridges should rest on the tops of the walls, and strengthened them for that purpose?—A. Precisely.

Q. That was deemed sufficient?—A. That was deemed sufficient in the way in which it was proposed to build the bridge at that time.

Q. In your opinion, was it or was it not deemed sufficient?—A. It was.

Q. Amply sufficient?—A. Yes.

Q. That was Mr. Trudeau's opinion also?—A. Yes, these plans were approved by the chief engineer.

Q. Well, after having prepared plans and estimates on this basis, the centre pier to be built for navigation of 18 feet, were you sent to Montreal to look after the work?—A. Yes, I was sent to Montreal to look after the work.

Q. When?—A. I was appointed on the 24th of October, 1892.

Q. I see by your evidence that your appointment was referred to as one of the exhibits C 100, but I am unable to find it, although I spent an hour looking through the exhibits. What was your appointment? I cannot find it written here?—A. My appointment was to proceed to Montreal and look after the bridge as engineer in charge of construction.

Q. Now, what would be your duties as engineer in charge of construction?—A. My duties as explained to me by the chief engineer were to look after the works very much as a resident engineer on the works with a contractor. I was to see that the work carried on was all of a proper class and up to the standard required by the department. I was to make plans, give lines and levels on the work, and generally fulfil the duties of a resident engineer on the work.

Q. Were you under any person particularly?—A. Mr. Parent, the superintending engineer of the Lachine canal, was my immediate chief.

Q. And whom were you to report to? Was it to him that you were to report?—A. Yes, I reported to Mr. Parent.

Q. And took your orders from him?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, what became of the plans which you prepared in the department, which you were at, you say, for a year or a year and a half?—A. Most of these plans referred to different schemes, and were not finished plans. Not being adopted officially, they were never filed in the department. The only plan was the plan I brought with me to Montreal, and from which we worked.

Q. Well, eventually, as I understand you, correct me if I am wrong, you prepared a plan which was adopted, a working plan which you took with you to Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you leave a copy of that in the department?—A. I don't think I did. I don't remember making one.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You did not take a tracing of it?—A. No, I don't think I did.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That was approved of by your superior and you took it to Montreal to work by?—A. Yes.

Q. And the workings were made from that?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, on what date did you go to Montreal?—A. On the 27th or 28th of October.

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Q. Did you enter upon your work as constructing engineer?—A. Yes; immediately.

Q. And what did you do?—A. I waited upon Mr. Parent and made arrangements with him as to having an office close by the Wellington bridge. I took the office and worked out these different plans in connection with the bridge in conjunction with Mr. Parent.

Q. What bridge were you to build or were you to build any?—A. When I went down the intention was to build the Wellington street and the Grand Trunk bridge. That is what we were to build.

Q. Were you to build the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I was to superintend the work that was to be done. There was no arrangement entered into at that time as to whether the Grand Trunk bridge was to be built by the government or by the Grand Trunk. Negotiations were in progress between the officers of the government and the Grand Trunk as to them taking charge of that part of the work.

Q. Did you take any part in these negotiations or were you present at them?—A. I was present at several conversations Mr. Parent had with Mr. Hannaford, and I saw Mr. Hannaford myself several times in connection with the work.

Q. You were present while these negotiations were carried on, and you had one or two conversations yourself with Mr. Hannaford. Who is Mr. Hannaford?—A. He is a chief engineer.

Q. And Mr. Trudeau acted on behalf of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were assisting him?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the result of the negotiations?—A. At first Mr. Hannaford expressed the opinion that the Grand Trunk would do the whole thing; the bridge and the substructure.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were you acting on behalf of the government or was Mr. Parent?—A. Oh, no.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Was it you or Mr. Trudeau?—A. Mr. Parent and myself.

Q. And on two occasions you, yourself, alone?—A. I had a couple of conversations with Mr. Hannaford on the same subject.

Q. And then Mr. Hannaford, representing the Grand Trunk, undertook to say for what it was to be done and you were about to say. What was it?—A. I do not remember the figure stated.

Q. I think I was looking at these figures the other day. There was a figure stated and submitted distinctly?—A. Possibly there was, but I do not remember it.

Q. Were you in Montreal in December, 1892—December 28th?—A. I was there at that time.

Q. As the superintending engineer of this work?—A. As the engineer in charge.

Q. And you had conversations with Mr. Hannaford, the Grand Trunk engineer? Mr. Sergeant, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, writes to the department on December 28th, the letter being addressed to Mr. Schreiber, the chief engineer (it is no. 142905), as follows: "Your predecessor has written us with reference to the railway bridge across the canal here which is to be rebuilt in connection with the proposed public bridge. There is not much time to be lost in proceeding with the work, which I understand to be the wish of the government that this company should undertake." You understood that, too?—A. That is what I understood.

Q. The letter proceeds: "Mr. Hannaford estimates the cost of the superstructure for the railway bridge at \$35,000, and that it may take a similar sum to construct two new masonry abutments." Does your recollection of that statement agree that that was Mr. Hannaford's statement?—A. I remember the price of the superstructure. I do not remember the figure that he gave for the masonry.

Q. The general manager for the Grand Trunk Railway states that Mr. Hannaford's estimate was \$35,000 for the superstructure and a similar sum for the two

new masonry abutments, "leaving the centre pier as it is and constructing additional cribwork and piling protection around it. The present rest piers will require to be removed. Thus the superstructure and masonry, together with the cribwork and piling, for the railway bridge, complete, may cost \$70,000, more or less." I want to ask you if your recollection agrees with that letter of the 28th December, 1893, of the general manager to Mr. Schreiber, in which he says that Mr. Hannaford's estimate was \$35,000 for the superstructure and \$35,000 for the substructure?—A. I cannot remember the figure for the substructure. I remember discussing the figure of \$35,000 for the superstructure.

Q. You knew that letter was sent, I suppose, or it was understood they would make an offer to the government?—A. I remember that was the result of the negotiations.

Q. There is no doubt your memory is correct in that respect. As a matter of fact, however, it was not built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company?—A. Shortly afterwards, I believe, the Grand Trunk Railway authorities declined to build the railway bridge themselves.

Q. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—A. I think I remember seeing a letter from one of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to that effect.

Q. Why do you think you saw that letter? I have gone all through this correspondence and the letter is not here, certainly.

Mr. HAGGART.—It was a telegram from Mr. Seargeant to the department.

Mr. DAVIES.—I find that that letter of Mr. Seargeant's of December 28th, portions of which I have read, was not acknowledged by the department until the following February.

Mr. HAGGART.—The deputy minister saw Mr. Seargeant immediately after the letter was received and discussed the matter with him personally.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Here is the letter acknowledging the receipt of the one from Mr. Seargeant in December. It is dated the department of railways and canals, February 8th, 1893, and it is signed by J. H. Balderson, the secretary of the department. Mr. Balderson said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th December last, offering certain suggestions respecting the construction of the new swing bridge across the Lachine canal, near Wellington street, and the removal of the present structure. In reply I am to inform you by direction that a contract has been entered into for the erection of a substantial steel bridge to accommodate the Grand Trunk Railway over the Lachine canal at the point referred to, and arrangements are in progress for the building of abutments of massive masonry, all of which it is believed will be most satisfactory to your company." You went down to Montreal in October, you say?—A. The end of October.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. Until the end of February.

Q. Between October and February, had you commenced operations and in what way?—A. There was no actual construction before the end of February, but the material for building the bridges—the stone and timber—were received to a large extent. Stone cutting for the bridges had been proceeded with both for the Grand Trunk and the Wellington street bridges. At the end of February the stone cutting was well under way and most of the timber for the permanent work had been received.

Q. Then you had been preparing the materials. Who had been supplying these materials and under what system were they being obtained?—Were you the person that purchased them?—A. No. At the beginning when I went down I was informed—

Q. By whom?—A. By the chief engineer before I left here, and by Mr. Parent in Montreal, that Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the Lachine canal was to act as purchasing agent for the works and was to act as overseer and general foreman—to have charge of the men, of their distribution and of the general arrangement of the men on the works and to supervise them.

Q. He was to purchase the materials. Repeat that again?—A. He was to act as purchasing agent.

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Q. What else?—He was to be overseer on the works.

Q. Yes, what else?—He was to have charge of the employing—the hiring of the men, and he was to oversee the men generally.

Q. He was to enter into contracts for supplies; he would contract for the labour; he would oversee the work; in fact, he was boss of all the work itself?—A. He would act as the representative of the department.

Q. Invested with that authority, he would be complete master of the whole thing?—A. Not at all. He would be under Mr. Parent's directions and he would have to take my instructions as to the quality of the work to be constructed.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Would he not be in the position of a contractor acting under you?—A. No, because he would not have any profit.

Q. But he would be buying everything, and hiring the men, and discharging them?—A. That is very much what I understood when I went down there?

By Mr. Davies :

Q. If the solicitor general says he would be in the position of a contractor—
Mr. CURRAN.—Outside of making a profit.

Mr. DAVIES.—Outside of making a profit he would have complete control of the work?

WITNESS.—Oh yes, as far as hiring the men was concerned.

Q. He would be responsible for buying the material, the mode of buying, for carrying on the works, what lumber he should buy and what stone he should buy? I understood you that the only thing he could not do—I may have misunderstood you and shall be glad to be corrected if I am wrong—the only thing that he had not control of was the quality of the material?—A. The quality of the material and the quantities to be used in the permanent work.

Q. Very well. Now, sir, do I understand you to say that you undertake the responsibility of saying that you are prepared to take the responsibility of the quantities supplied?—A. Of the quantities supplied?

Q. Yes, you say Mr. Kennedy would be under your direction as to quantity as well as quality?—A. I am only responsible for quantities I gave him, not for quantities he received.

Q. Now, then, this being the situation of affairs, do you know who appointed Mr. Kennedy, or how he came to be appointed?—A. Do you mean superintendent; or do you mean for this particular work.

Q. I mean how he came to get this position which you have described so clearly with reference to these works: purchaser of supplies, employer of labour, overseer of the work, and boss, generally, as I would understand it?—A. When I went down to Montreal I had not seen any letter appointing him to that position. It was what I was told by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Parent.

Q. You don't know. If you don't know, say so. Do you know how Kennedy came to get his appointment?—A. No, I don't.

Q. You were not present when Mr. Kennedy was at the public works department, here, on the matter?—A. No, I was not.

Q. At any time?—A. No.

Q. And you don't know what took place?—A. No.

Q. Now, when did Kennedy report himself to you with these instructions? Did he report that in writing?—A. To me?

Q. Yes.—A. No, he did not.

Q. Then how did you know the limits of Mr. Kennedy's power at all? You see, Mr. Desbarats, that the commissioners reported an enormous steal on the quantity of material here, somewhere. I want to know on whose shoulders the responsibility lies. I want to know did Mr. Kennedy report to you at any time in writing the extent of his authority?—A. He did not.

Q. How did you come to know it?—A. More by conversation.

Q. With whom?—A. With Mr. Parent, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Kennedy.

Q. With Kennedy?—A. And with Kennedy, too.

Q. What did Kennedy say to you?—A. He seemed to assume before the works that he had complete control of the works.

Q. Yes?—A. As far as the constructing and ordering of the material and the hiring of the men was concerned.

Q. Repeat that?—A. As far as the construction of the work was concerned and the purchasing of material.

Q. Yes, and the hiring of the men?—A. And hiring the men.

Q. Exactly; well then, did things run smoothly between you and he?—A. They ran very nicely at the beginning.

Q. Did you give him an estimate of the proper quantities required for stone and lumber?—A. I did.

Q. Did he purchase the quantities that you reported to him as necessary?—A. I wish to explain. I gave him the quantities for the permanent work, the quantities of stone and lumber.

Q. I haven't heard anything from you about any other works than permanent works?—A. That is all I dealt with.

Q. You gave him orders for the permanent work, that is for the work of the construction of this bridge?—A. Any work which was to remain in place I was interested in, and I gave him the necessary quantities.

Q. Did you give him the necessary quantities for the construction of the bridge?—A. I did.

Q. With that the overseer ought to have been able to build the bridge?—A. Certainly.

Q. Did he procure and bring there quantities other than those that you furnished?—A. He procured timber for temporary use, for use in the temporary work, apart from the quantities which I furnished him.

Q. He did, then. What quantities did you furnish him with? Have you got your statement?—A. Yes.

Q. I want to know the quantities that you furnished, the bill of timber that you furnished and the bill of stone that you furnished to Mr. Kennedy as necessary for the work, and then I want you to tell the committee how much beyond that you saw placed there. Have you your bill of timber and bill of stone? If so, just produce it?—A. I have here in pencil the notes of what I furnished him.

Q. Nothing could be better. They are originals, I suppose? State the totals, you need not go through them in detail?

Mr. GIBSON.—Give us the details.

WITNESS.—I gave him a bill of timber required for foundations of the pivot pier:—Square piece timber 12" x 12", 20 pieces 23' 6", 10 pieces 24 feet, 22 pieces 34 feet, 22 pieces 13 feet, making a total of 1,744 cubic feet. Protection pile work: Piles 30 feet long, square pine 12" x 12", from 20" from large end to 10" across at small end, 250 piles, 30 feet long, making 7,500 cubic feet; 160 pieces 15 feet long for bracing and 160 pieces 8 feet long, making a total of 3,680 cubic feet; rear waling, 440 lineal feet, 12 inches by 9 inches, 440 lineal feet; waling oak 10 inches by 8 inches, 2,600 lineal feet; oak planking, 10 inches by 2 inches, 2,000 feet, board measure; round oak piles, 36 feet long, 10 inches at the small end; 20 piles, 36 feet long, 720 lineal feet.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. We better get the exact quantity of board measure?—A. I think I have read it out so far.

Q. How many feet in board measure of round piles were there?—A. It was not made out in board measure. It was made out in cubic feet.

Mr. DAVIES.—You see the commission reported in board measure what the actual quantities used in the work were and the shortage.

Mr. GIBSON.—The object I have in asking for this information is because Mr. Desbarats was the engineer in charge who made the estimate of the quantity of the different classes of work required for the different substructures, and what was

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necessary for the work, and we had better get it in detail. (Witness makes calculation.)

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How do you do it? Multiply the cubic feet by 144?—A. No; multiply it by 12.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. How many feet, board measure?—A. I have all by different items.

Q. Well, give it us under the items?—A. Foundation of pivot pier, 20,928 feet; that is square pine.

Q. Board measure?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, next?—A. Piles, 90,000.

Q. What?—A. Feet, board measure.

Q. How many lineal feet?—A. 7,500.

Q. Well?—A. Bracing for piles, 44,160.

Q. 44,160 feet, board measure?—A. Rear waling, 3,960.

Q. Yes?—A. All that I have given so far is pine. Oak waling, 19,167.

Q. That is the whole of the timber that was used in the foundation of the pivot pier of the Wellington street bridge?—A. Not at all. Only the first item was foundation.

Q. 20,928. What is that?—A. That is foundation of pivot pier.

Q. Then, where were the piles put?—A. Around the piers as protection work.

Q. Protection piles on the outside of the piers to continue the channel way of the cribwork?—A. Precisely.

Q. The bracing was used where?—A. In between the piles, or it was to have been used there.

Q. Was it used?—A. I did not see the work constructed.

Q. But you provided 44,160 feet of bracing to be put in between the piles in order to strengthen them. As you did not see the work completed you don't know whether that timber was put in or not?—A. I don't.

Q. Are you sure you don't know whether it was put in or not?—A. I saw the piles in there.

Q. When did you see the piles in there?—A. When I was down there.

Q. Did you see the bracing in there?—A. Most of the bracing would be under water.

Q. Whereabouts?—A. Between the piles.

Q. I know. But how far from the top of the piles would the bracing be used?—A. Oh, some of it would only be a few inches.

Q. From the top of the piles?—A. From the top of the water.

Q. If they were only a few inches, could they not be seen?—A. From what I saw I did not think they were there.

Q. Then in the rear waling you used 3,960 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. Where was that used?—A. That was in the rear waling behind the piles.

Q. In the inside of the cribbing?—A. No, not in the inside of the cribbing, in the inside of the piles.

Q. Which would form a continuous line with the cribbing?—A. Yes.

Q. There were 19,167 feet of oak waling?—A. Yes; the oak waling was outside the piles.

Q. That was put in the work?—A. I don't know.

Q. Is not that to be seen?—A. No, I did not see it there.

Q. It cannot be seen to-day?—A. I don't think it is there.

Q. You don't think that was used at all?—A. I did not see it when I was down there.

Q. But you made this estimate and gave Mr. Kennedy this order for this particular timber. I would like you to state to the committee, when you made up this, for what depth of water was this estimate made?—A. That was made for 18 foot navigation.

Q. Would there have been any more timber required in the foundation of the pivot pier had it been 22 feet depth of water?—A. There must have been a small difference.

Q. Only a small difference?—A. Only a very small difference.

Q. A matter of a few inches?—A. A matter of a few inches, one to the extra batter of the pier.

Q. The extra depth of the pier going down to 22 feet as against 18 feet would really be only 4 inches—the sides of the pier batter—to the foot, so that the increased area of the stone pier of the Wellington street bridge was only 4 inches more at 22 feet than at 18 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. So that, as far as your judgment goes and your knowledge of the work and your inspection of it goes, you are quite satisfied that the 44,160 feet of bracing that you ordered for this work was not put in?—A. No, I don't think it was used.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Was it purchased?—A. I can't remember at this time whether it was or not. As a matter of fact, I think the timber for the bracing was changed later on, but I think some of the bracing timber was delivered. Some of it was delivered, to my knowledge.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Was any used?—A. It may have been used for other purposes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. When you say some was delivered, tell us what proportion, speaking generally?—A. I could not remember.

Q. A half, a third, a fourth, or what?—A. I cannot remember what proportion of any particular class of timber was delivered.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Then the 19,167 feet of oak waling—that, you say, was not used either?—A. I did not see any sign of it.

Q. It cannot be seen to-day?—A. No.

Q. That oak waling that you ordered was intended by you to be placed on the outside of the piles in order to prevent vessels rubbing against the piles?—A. Yes.

Q. As a sort of fender timber?—A. Yes.

Q. And that was not put in the work?—A. I did not see it.

Q. Are you aware whether any of it was delivered or not?—A. Some of it was delivered.

Q. But not used?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Not used for the purpose it was bought for, at all events?—A. No, I did not see it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How much was delivered?—A. I cannot remember, really, what was delivered while I was there, but I think some of it was delivered.

Q. Well, you must have an impression about it, whether a portion or the whole?—A. It was a small amount, probably. There must have been a large proportion of it delivered before I left.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Will you give us the balance of the timber in the next piece of work? The next bill of timber that you made out was?—A. Timber required for cribwork above pivot pier.

Q. What kind of timber did you order for that?—A. Pine.

Q. What kind of pine, red pine or white pine, or common pine?—A. White.

Q. How many feet?—A. Square pine timber, 12 by 12, 11,000.

Q. 11,000, board measure?—A. Cubic feet.

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Q. Anything else?—A. Flat timber for ties, 374 pieces, 26 feet long; 11 pieces each, 18, 26, 18, 22, 19 and 25 long. Ten pieces each, 22, 30, 20, 24, 21 and 25 feet long, making a total of 12,552 lineal feet for flat timber.

Q. Make that into board measure?—A. It is a little difficult to put into board measure.

Q. What is the size of the flat timber?—A. Ten by ten.

Q. If the timber is ten by ten, you can easily do that?—A. It would square ten by ten, but it would be really larger than that in the flat.

Q. Take the medium course of the timber?—A. Well, say 10 x 14; that would be a good size.

Q. Oh, take a larger size. We are not particular if you take 10 x 20?—A. 150,624 feet, board measure.

Q. There was 150,624 feet, board measure, of flat timber used in that crib. What crib?—A. In the crib above the pivot pier.

Q. What other timber was there used in that crib?—A. I gave you the square timber before.

Q. You gave me the timber that was used in the foundation of the pivot pier?—A. I gave you 11,000 cubic feet in the crib, before the flat timber.

Q. I ask you to multiply that into board measure?—A. 132,000 feet, board measure.

Q. Of squared timber, 12 x 12?—A. Yes; 12 by 12.

Q. Pine?—A. Pine.

Q. In what?—A. In the cribwork above the pivot pier.

Q. Now, was there any other timber that you ordered for the cribwork?—A. Yes; 3-inch planking.

Q. How many feet?—A. In ten foot lengths.

Q. How many feet, board measure?—A. 18,000 feet, board measure.

Q. 18,000 feet, board measure, of 3-inch planks, 10 feet long?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that the whole of the timber that you ordered for the crib?—A. That is all.

Q. For both bridges?—A. For the cribwork above the pivot pier.

Q. What timber did you order for the cribwork below the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. The cribwork below the Grand Trunk pier: square timber, 85 pieces, 25 feet long; 22 pieces, 10 feet long; 18 pieces, 27 feet long, making a total of 2,831 cubic feet, or 33,972 feet, board measure.

Q. What kind of timber was it?—A. Square pine timber, 12 x 12.

Q. What lengths were they?—A. 25 feet, 10 feet and 27 feet.

Q. None of the timber exceeded 27 feet in length?—A. No.

Q. What proportion was 27 feet long, how many pieces were there 27 feet?—A. About one-fifth or one-sixth.

Q. How much was there of the 25 feet?—A. Most of it was 25 feet.

Q. The balance was below 25 feet?—A. Yes, there were about 20 pieces 10 feet.

Q. Is that the whole of the timber you ordered for that cribwork?—A. There was some 3-inch planking also for that crib, 4,500 feet, board measure.

Q. 4,500 feet, board measure, of 3-inch planking?—A. Yes.

Q. What length was it?—A. Ordinary lengths.

Q. That completes the whole of the timber for which you gave an order to Mr. Kennedy for the two bridges?—A. That is the bill of timber I gave to Mr. Kennedy for the bridges.

Q. And you are satisfied that if he had ordered all that timber that that would complete the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any allowance for cutting or framing the work?—A. This is for putting in the work.

Q. Was there any necessity to allow for waste?—A. In ordering from a contractor, if he furnished any over, it would be his loss.

Q. As a matter of fact, you were ordering for the government. Did you make any provision for waste?—A. I did not.

Q. There was no necessity for that?—A. No.

Q. You cut the timber the exact length?—A. I did.

Q. So that there would be no waste?—A. No.

Q. That is, no appreciable waste?—A. No.

Q. Did you order any other timber for the bridge of any kind?—A. Not at that time.

Q. Did you order any Douglas fir?—A. I did not.

Q. You do not know anything about that?—A. I understand some derricks were built of Douglas fir.

Q. Did you order any Douglas fir?—A. I did not.

Q. You did not make up a bill of timber for it?—A. No.

Q. Are you familiar with Douglas fir?—A. Yes.

Q. What are its special features over other timber?—A. Its special feature is its size, principally.

Q. What is its size?—A. You can get Douglas fir almost any size.

Q. Well, give us the size?—A. You can get it up to 120 feet long.

Q. Did they get any 120 feet long for the derricks on the Lachine canal?—A. I should say not.

Q. What is the height of the government derricks on the Lachine canal?—A. I could not say exactly.

Q. Well, give me within 10 feet; you are an engineer, you would be able to judge the length of a derrick?—A. I should not think any of the long beams would be larger than 70 feet.

Q. Do you consider that a very long stick to be got in pine?—A. It is a very long stick.

Q. Do you think it is a very long stick to be got for a derrick of pine?—A. Yes, I consider it a long stick.

Q. Would you think it was a difficult stick to get of pine for a derrick?—A. Not impossible, by any means.

Q. Is there any difficulty about it?—A. There may be sometimes.

Q. Did you ever see a pine derrick longer than 70 feet?—A. No.

Q. Never saw one?—A. No.

Q. You don't know whether there are derricks 80 and 81 feet in length, in pine, in use?—A. I have heard of them.

Q. You never saw any of them?—A. No.

Q. You think there would be no difficulty in getting them?—A. I dare say it could be done.

Q. Supposing your pine was cut for the purposes of a derrick, would you fear that the men would be hurt on a pine derrick?—A. A pine beam could be made strong enough.

Q. It is not the breaking of the beam but the stick itself. Can you not get a stick long enough?—A. I think so.

Q. You have seen lots of derricks simply with the bark taken off the tree?—A. I have.

Q. And they answered every purpose?—A. Yes.

Q. And they would have done so in this case for the government in the face of the work only occupying 40 days?—A. I should say so.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Would you get it cheaper of ordinary pine than you would of the Douglas fir?—A. I think it would depend altogether on the condition of the market.

Q. Would you, of these dimensions, get it any cheaper of pine than Douglas fir?—A. I should not think it would be much economy.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Now, Mr. Desbarats, you say you prepared plans before you left Ottawa? You say when you left Ottawa you took the plans with you to Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they inked in?—A. They were not inked in.

Q. Did you make any cloth tracings from the plans after they were completed?—A. Yes.

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Q. Who did you submit them to?—A. Mr. Parent was continually in the office when I was making the plans and I consulted with him.

Q. Did you not receive notice from Ottawa that no copies of the plans had been sent up there?—A. I did not receive such a notice personally. I was notified by Parent of this.

Q. You were notified by Parent that there were no copies of the plans that you were working on on these bridges in Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you do in that case?—A. Tracings were made of these plans in Parent's office and were sent to Ottawa.

Q. Who were they made by?—A. By a draughtsman in the office.

Q. Were they your plans or Parent's plans?—A. They were my plans made under Mr. Parent's supervision.

Q. They were sent to the department at Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they approved of?—A. Mr. Schreiber made some changes in them.

Q. What kind of changes did he make?—A. He shortened the abutments of the piers.

Q. How much?—A. He shortened the abutments of the Wellington street bridge about 20 feet and the abutments of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge just a few feet.

Q. He shortened the abutments of the Wellington street bridge 20 feet?—A. About that.

Q. And he shortened the abutments of the Grand Trunk bridge a few feet?—A. Yes.

Q. How much masonry was there saved by that change?—A. I have not made it up but I should say somewhere about 600 yards, perhaps.

Q. There were somewhere about 600 yards reduction. Would it have been necessary for you to make an exact measure of the amount because you had to give the quantities to Kennedy as to the number of yards of stone that was not required?—A. Yes.

Q. You only estimated there was 600 yards of a reduction. As a matter of fact, you did not measure it?—A. I fancy I did.

Q. You only fancied?—A. I am quite sure I did.

Q. You say there was a reduction of 600 yards?—A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Did you put yourself in communication with Kennedy to stop the purchase of this 600 yards of stone?—A. As soon as I received the plans I notified Kennedy of the change.

Q. And told him what?—A. I gave him the quantities required.

Q. Had the quantities formerly been ordered before the change was made by Schreiber?—A. No, they had not.

Q. They had not been ordered. So you were then safe in making your order direct to Kennedy as to the exact quantity of stone required?—A. I don't think I quite understand.

Q. You said you had not ordered the stone until Mr. Schreiber approved of the plans?—A. Oh, yes. The stone had been ordered long before that.

Q. On whose authority had the stone been ordered, seeing that the plans had not been approved of?—A. I think the tenders for stone were approved of by the department here in Ottawa.

Q. The tenders for stone were approved of by the department in Ottawa, but the quantities had not been decided on by anybody?—A. Yes.

Q. Who by?—A. I made up the quantities from my plan and inserted them in the specifications for stone.

Q. You ordered how many yards of stone?—A. Do you mean the quantities of stone ordered at first or the quantities of stone ordered finally?

Q. I want you to tell the committee the number of cubic yards of cut stone you ordered Kennedy to get for the masonry for the Wellington street and the Grand Trunk Railway bridges?—A. When he was asking for tenders.

Q. No. I have nothing to do with it when he was asking for tenders, if Mr. Kennedy was in a position to order the stuff that you required. You say you had nothing to do with the purchasing. All you had to do was to direct Kennedy as to

the quantities of the different kinds and classes of material. He did the ordering?
—A. Yes.

Q. Though you gave him the quantities?—A. Yes.

Q. What quantities did you give to Kennedy?—I gave him the different quantities as they were on these plans.

Q. Give us the quantity you ordered first?—A. The quantity ordered first for the Wellington street bridge: was masonry in abutments, 2,000 cubic yards.

Q. What kind of masonry?—A. That was for the rough stones.

Q. Two thousand yards of backing?—A. Backing and cut stone.

Q. What proportion of backing?—A. Two-thirds of backing, roughly

Q. In other words, 666 yards of cut stone and the balance of backing?—A. There was that on the whole.

Q. The whole of what?—A. The abutments and pivot pier masonry. The statement I handed him was: "Masonry in abutments, 2,000 cubic yards; masonry in pivot pier, 1,400 cubic yards; making a total of 3,400 cubic yards; and the masonry in the side walls to be taken down, 1,000 cubic yards, of which one-half could be used again.

Q. You ordered 2,000 cubic yards of stone, through Kennedy, for the abutments, two-thirds of which was backing?—A. I don't remember the proportion in the abutment. Two-thirds of the total amount would be backing.

Q. And you ordered only 2,000 yards?—A. No. 1,400 yards for the pivot pier.

Q. And what proportion of the pivot pier would be backing?—A. Two-thirds of the total of the pivot pier and the abutments.

Q. Two thousand for the abutments and 1,400 for the pivot pier, in all, 3,400 yards, of which two-thirds would be backing?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any allowance for sand and cement in ordering the quantity of backing?—A. I consider the waste in making the stone would about balance the openings between the stone and the wall.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. Cement, sand, spawls, etc.

Q. How many yards of stone were to be taken out?—A. One thousand yards.

Q. Only 1,000 yards of masonry to be taken out altogether?—A. That was the estimate at that time.

Q. Where was that 1,000 yards of masonry to be taken up?—A. I don't find the details of that masonry to be taken down, here in my notes.

Q. But you say there was 1,000 yards of masonry to be taken down out of the old work, but you can't say what part of it was to be taken?—A. I don't find any mention of it in my notes. I calculated it at the time.

Q. You think that 500 yards of that old stone could be used again?—A. Yes; I think that was a fair allowance.

Q. How much stone did you order for the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. The construction of the Grand Trunk bridge was only decided upon at a later date.

Q. So that you did not order any stone for that?—A. Not at that time.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. You say that they could use 500 yards of stone taken from the old abutments?—A. Yes.

Q. And from the centre pier?—A. No; the centre pier was not to be touched.

Q. How could they use that stone until the old abutments were removed and replaced by another bridge?—A. They had to take down the old walls and put the abutments in their place.

Q. Did they take down the old wall?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the place the abutments were to go into?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Were you there?—A. No.

Q. Were you there when the stone was delivered?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when the stone cutting was going ahead?—A. I was.

Q. How many stone cutters had they?—A. It varied from one day to another.

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- Q. How many?—A. From 35 to 70 or 80.
- Q. That is a terrible variation?—A. Yes.
- Q. What was the reason there were only 35 one day and 75 another?—A. When they started they had not much stone on hand, and they had not many. Later on, when they had more stone, they had more men at work.
- Q. The force was increased from day to day as the stone was delivered?—A. Yes.
- Q. How was the stone delivered?—A. You mean in what manner.
- Q. In what manner?—A. In sleighs at the lower shed.
- Q. Who delivered the stone at the lower shed?—A. Mr. Delorimier had a contract for the Wellington bridge.
- Q. Do you know what price he had for that stone?—A. Well, I think he had about \$2.75 for backing.
- Q. \$2.75 a yard for backing, and how much for the faced stone?—A. \$4.75, I think, for the faced stone, but I could not be quite sure of the figures.
- Q. Did that price include delivered on the government works?—A. It did.
- Q. Under the government derricks?—A. Yes.
- Q. Had you any derricks up when this stone was being cut?—A. Yes; there were derricks employed in removing the stone from the sleighs for stone cutting.
- Q. Had you any stone placed where there were no derricks?—A. Yes.
- Q. And what did you do in that case?—A. The stone was loaded on stone-boats and hauled to this place.
- Q. To which place?—A. They were being cut under the sheds.
- Q. Is that a common practice to put men under sheds?—A. In winter it is much more convenient.
- Q. But is it a practice?—A. I have seen them cutting both under sheds and in the open air.
- Q. Did you ever see a public work where it was cut under a shed before?—A. I don't know that I have.
- Q. You have seen it in a marble yard, but never on a public work. We have only one roof above our head generally in a public work and that is the big arch?—A. Yes.
- Q. Then, as I understand it, the stone was taken, after it was unloaded by the government at a place where the derrick was, it was afterwards reloaded and put on a stone-boat, and drawn out to a shed, and put under a shed?—A. No; it was just one operation. The derrick took the stone off the sleighs, which were delivering it, and put it on a stone-boat, and then it was drawn to the shed.
- Q. There was no derrick at the shed?—A. No.
- Q. And how did they get the stone back to the shed?—A. By stone-boats.
- Q. And how were they lowered from the boats?—A. With levers.
- Q. What kind?—A. Bits of steel.
- Q. They never used scantling?—A. They may have.
- Q. They did not have a turning jack?—A. What do you mean by a turning jack?
- Q. You never saw a turning jack for turning stone?—A. Probably I have seen it.
- Q. But none was used on the government work?—A. I don't think so.
- Q. You have had some experience in stone cutting?—A. Yes.
- Q. Is not this a very expensive style, taking under a shed and so much work by hand?—A. It means a great deal of handling.
- Q. And a great deal of work?—A. A great deal of expense.
- Q. And this was one way you took to spend the money, I suppose?—A. I had nothing to do with that.
- Q. Well, who had to do with that?—A. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of that.
- Q. And you never raised a complaint with Mr. Kennedy that the stone was costing too much money?—A. I did not.
- Q. You never made an estimate of how much it took to cut?—A. I did.
- Q. Well, how much was it?—A. I found the men were cutting about half a yard a day.

Q. Of what?—A. Ashlar.

Q. What kind of ashlar?—A. Cut to quarter inch joints.

Q. That is not very fine?—A. Pretty fine.

Q. The faces, how were they cut?—A. They were rock faced.

Q. And how much did they ask a yard to cut rock faced ashlar?—A. They cut about half a yard a day.

Q. How much did that cost?—A. That depends on what they were paying the men.

Q. Answer the question. How much did it cost per cubic yard to cut the ashlar? You say you kept track of it. You noted the time, you knew the number of men, you knew the men that were engaged in loading and all about it. Now, tell us what it cost. You say you made calculation?—A. I made a calculation of what they were doing per day. The masons cut about half a yard a day.

Q. What would that cost a yard?—A. It depends on what they were paying the masons.

Q. What were they paying the masons?—A. I don't know. I haven't any actual knowledge.

Q. You know what the rate of stonecutters' wages was at the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, what was the rate paid by St. Louis to his men?—A. I believe the union rate at that time was \$3 a day.

Q. The union rate at that time was \$3 a day. As a matter of fact was it not \$2.50 a day in winter and afterwards raised to \$3?—A. I understood at the time the works were starting the union rate was \$3 a day.

Q. As a matter of fact, were not some of the men paid by St. Louis at \$2.50 a day?—A. I have no knowledge of that.

Q. Supposing for instance the men were paid at the rate of \$3 per day, how much would the rock ashlar cost, cutting?—A. It would cost \$6.

Q. But what about the help he got?—A. That does not include the help. It just includes the cutting.

Q. The net cost of cutting the rock ashlar was \$6 without the additional labour of the men in loading and unloading the stone, turning them and working round the stone?—A. It was just the cost of the cutting.

Q. How much additional would it cost to transfer the stone from the derricks to the sheds?—A. It would not cost very much. They were just alongside the derrick.

Q. How far away?—A. Within two or three hundred yards?

Q. And how did they get into this shed?—A. The shed was open.

Q. They had no fire in the shed?—A. They had none.

Q. So that the stone was teamed across to the front of the shed and then turned over and put on the stone gauger's banker and he finished the stone. As soon as it was finished, was it taken away?—A. It was.

Q. Would it cost \$2 a yard to handle in that way?—A. I do not think it would.

Q. Would it cost \$1 a yard?—A. I do not think so.

Q. How much would it cost?—A. It would cost probably more than an ordinary yard because the stone was delivered in a very irregular manner and the men were kept waiting for the stone at the derrick.

Q. The men were kept waiting for the stone at the derrick and their time ran along?—A. Yes.

Q. Whether they had stone or not, the men were kept in pay; they received their time?—A. I suppose so. I have no knowledge of the way the time was made.

Q. You say you were present at the works at the time the cutting was done? What rule obtained in regard to the men?—A. A certain number of men were employed at the derricks but they were not employed continuously, by which I mean they would often be idle between the loads of stone.

Q. And yet they were paid for that?—A. Certainly.

Q. Between one load and another they would have nothing to do at times. You would not suspend them for an hour or so; they got their pay?—A. Certainly.

Q. That would be adding to the cost?—A. Yes.

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Q. Do you not think \$6 for cutting rock faced ashlar is excessive?—A. I think it is on the high side.

Q. What can you purchase it for per cubic yard f.o.b. the cars?—A. I never purchased like that.

Q. You do not know the value per cubic yard on board the cars?—A. I could not say.

Q. You call yourself an engineer, and yet you could not make an estimate of the cost of ordinary rock faced ashlar?—A. I probably could, but I have had no experience of purchasing it in that way.

Q. You had no experience as an engineer in knowing the actual cost of rock faced ashlar, so you could not make an estimate of what a piece of work like that would cost?—A. I think I could make such an estimate.

Q. How would you get at it?—A. I am speaking of what I know in connection with these works.

Q. I want you to tell the committee what is the value of rock faced ashlar, as an engineer, you ought to be able to do that. How would you get at it?—A. I think the stonecutters at the works there were doing in a fair way; they seemed to be working fairly.

Q. Could not that stone have been prepared in the summer time for this work?—A. I dare say it could, if the work had been begun in the summer time.

Q. How much would it have cost then?—A. You can get stonecutters cheaper in the winter time than in the summer time.

Q. That is not the question.—A. I asked you how much rock faced ashlar would cost in the summer time, supposing it were cut?—A. If I estimated \$4 a yard for cutting, I would be allowing a very fair price.

Q. As a matter of fact would you not be allowing about 100 per cent. more than you should?—A. What do you mean by that?

Q. As a matter of fact, if you were allowing \$4 a yard for rock faced ashlar, would you not be allowing \$2 more than you ought to?—A. I consider I would be allowing a good price.

Q. As an engineer, if you allowed \$4 per yard, would you not consider that there would be ample profit?—A. I should say so.

Q. Where was this rock faced ashlar used?—A. In the construction of the masonry of the bridge.

Q. What parts of the masonry of the bridge?—A. The pivot and the abutments.

Q. And in the abutments.—A. Yes.

Q. What part of the abutments?—A. In all, except the very top.

Q. Then the outside wall of the abutments are rough?—A. Yes.

Q. It was not pick-faced?—A. It was not.

Q. I understood from the minister of railways that they were nicely bush-hammered; expensive work?—A. I did not see the walls built.

Q. You have not seen the work since it was built?—A. I saw it the other day.

Q. And you saw the rock faced ashlar?—A. I did.

Q. You did not observe if anyone had sand-papered it?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. It has not changed from the time you cut it until now?—A. No.

Q. It is still rock faced?—A. Yes.

Q. The face of the abutments were never bush-hammered?—A. No.

Q. Nor the face of the piers, were not bush-hammered?—A. Not as far as I know.

Q. You saw them?—A. I only saw the part above water.

Q. Don't trifle with the committee. Answer the question. The face of the masonry to-day is rock faced?—A. Yes.

Q. The face was not bush-hammered?—A. No.

Q. They would not change the conditions?—A. No; but we could have hammered then if we had liked.

Q. The copings were bush-hammered?—A. Yes.

Q. And the bridge seats?—A. Were bush-hammered.

Q. How were the ballast walls?—A. The front of the ballast walls?

Q. Were they pick-faced or bush-hammered?—A. I could not tell.

Q. And the top of the ballast wall coping would be, what?—A. Bush-hammered.

Q. Now, with the exception of the stone coping, the pivot piers, the bridge seats, the ballast walls and the copings, were all bush-hammered?—A. Yes.

Q. This is a small piece of work in proportion to the other piece of work?—A. Yes.

Q. What quantity out of 4,300 yards, of the whole masonry built, would this fine class of work represent? How many yards were there of it?—A. I think perhaps 250 yards.

Q. There would be, perhaps, 250 yards of fine bush work out of the whole total quantity of masonry built?—A. There would be a little more than that.

Q. Give us the quantity? Would it exceed 300 yards?—A. I don't think so. It would be about that.

Q. You do not think in any case it would exceed 300 yards? Now, Mr. Desbarrats, would the sinking of abutments of the pivot pier to a depth of 22 feet of water add to this fine class of work in any way whatever?—A. No.

Q. So that the quantity of fine work in any case would remain whether the pier was 18 feet or 22 feet?—A. It would be the same.

Q. The same as far as the abutments are concerned?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, as engineer, you said you prepared the plans of the bridges. When you made your first estimate, you reckoned on the bridges resting upon the old masonry?—A. Yes.

Q. What caused you to change your mind and build the new abutments?—A. Principally the mode of unwatering which was adopted. I think that was a large element in it.

Q. Because you unwatered for this centre pier you thought it was wise to build the new abutment?—A. When they decided to build it was decided to build for an eighteen foot navigation, and they unwatered the whole canal. When the canal was unwatered it was thought wise at the same time to sink the abutment to the same depth as the pivot pier and have it down to the depth of eighteen feet navigation.

Q. You were obliged then, on account of that change being made, to cut out the breast walls of the old line of the canal channel and build the new abutments down to twenty-two feet?—A. We took out the whole wall of the side of the canal and built the abutments down for an eighteen foot navigation. I am speaking of the eighteen foot navigation.

Q. Were they not taken down to twenty-two feet?—A. I think they were.

Q. But some of the work had been done while you were there?—A. There was not.

Q. If they had not decided to increase the depth of water from eighteen feet to twenty-two feet, would there have been any necessity to take down the breast walls?—A. Yes, it was decided before that.

Q. Would there have been any necessity to take down the abutments provided they had run on the eighteen feet depth of water?—A. It would have been necessary sooner or later.

Q. Was it necessary at that particular time?—A. It might have been done without.

Q. As a matter of fact, could it have been done without?—A. I think so.

Q. You think so. You think, as a matter of fact, it could have been done without the building of these four abutments. Now, as a matter of fact, does not the whole of the weight of the superstructure rest on the pivot pier?—A. No.

Q. It does when the bridge is swinging?—A. It does.

Q. What proportion of the weight of the bridge rests upon the abutments?—A. Probably about one third or one-half. It would depend upon how much it was jacked up.

Q. What is the whole weight of the superstructure?—A. I don't know.

Q. But at any rate, the weight of the superstructure was not of such consequence that it would necessitate, to your mind, the building of new abutments when you

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prepared that plan with an 18 foot draught of water?—A. I think it could have been done without.

Q. As a matter of fact, you made an estimate of 1900 cubic yards of masonry in the piers and abutments. In that estimate you made of \$170,000, you provided for 1900 cubic yards of masonry in the piers and abutments at \$18 a yard?—A. I don't remember.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There were no abutments in that. It was only the top of them?—A. I think the quantity made use of was 1,800 yards.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. So if they had not taken down the abutments 1,900 yards would have done the whole of these bridges with a new pivot pier for the Wellington street bridge and the additional coping on the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. No, the quantity did not include anything in the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Yes, it says Wellington street bridges?—A. Perhaps that is the difference between my 1,800 yards and the 1,900 yards.

Q. As a matter of fact, there were only some, how many yards in the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. It would be a small affair.

Q. Less than 75 yards, about 54 yards is it not?—A. Something like that.

Q. Something like 54 or 55 yards required of masonry for the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge; so with that 50 yards of masonry for the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge, the masonry of the pivot pier is estimated by you, for an 18 foot depth of navigation and the approaches to the four ends in all included, about 1,900 yards of masonry?—A. That was my first estimate.

Q. After the change was made they took down the abutments and increased the masonry to over 4,300 yards?—A. Yes.

Q. How long were you upon the work?—A. I was there until the end of February.

Q. Did you resign your position?—A. I did not.

Q. Well, at the time you left, had you a record of all the work that had been done under your supervision? Did you keep a record of all the work that was done by you as engineer while you were in charge of the work on the Wellington street bridges up to the time you left?—A. Yes, I did, as far as it interested me as an engineer.

Q. What sort of a record did you keep? Was it of a private character or was it kept by you in your capacity as a public servant of the government?—A. Both.

Q. Did you leave that record to your successor?—A. Yes, all the notes I took in the office were left there.

Q. Did you keep a check upon the contractor's men?—A. I did to a certain extent.

Q. To what extent?—A. At the beginning I arranged with Mr. Kennedy that every day the time keeper would furnish me with a tabulated statement of the men on the work and I checked that roughly by going around the work and seeing that there were about that number of men on each of the different jobs out of doors.

Q. What different jobs?—A. Stonecutting, working at timber, hauling material for temporary work from one thing and another on the different works going on.

Q. You went around every day and saw that there was that number of men represented on the return given to you by Mr. who?—A. Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Kennedy's timekeeper.

Q. The timekeeper submitted to you every day a statement of the men employed?—A. Up to the beginning of February last.

Q. Of every class and kind of men on the works?—A. Yes.

Q. Teamsters, carters, labourers, stonecutters?—A. Yes, all the men employed on the works. There were some men that were not entered in this timekeeper's books, I got it between two timekeepers.

Q. You did not get all the time from one timekeeper. You had to get it from two?—A. Yes.

Q. When you got the time from both timekeepers did you compare it with Mr. St. Louis' charge against the government for labour?—A. I did not see any charge of Mr. St. Louis'.

Q. You did not see any charge that Mr. St. Louis submitted to the government for labour?—A. I did not.

Q. Don't you think you should have seen that, as you were keeping track of the number of men employed?—A. The first return of Mr. St. Louis for labour was for the month of January. That came in at the end of February, when I was leaving the work.

Q. You examined that?—A. I did not see it.

Q. Who could certify to the time if you were the only one who could get it?—A. Mr. Kennedy and his timekeepers were looking after the time.

Q. Then he had supplied you every day with the time of the men on the work?—A. Mr. Parent wished to have a record, and that is the way I looked after this time.

Q. You gave Mr. Parent the record as you got it from Mr. Kennedy's timekeeper?—A. No, I did not submit any written statement to Mr. Parent.

Q. You say you gave Mr. Parent no information at all?—A. Certainly, I did. I saw him almost every day.

Q. Mr. Parent did not ask you to make a statement of the men employed?—A. He did not require me to make any written statement.

Q. Were you ever employed by the government as engineer on a piece of work that was done by a contractor?—A. I was.

Q. Don't you always receive instructions from the chief engineer to give him the force of men returned and the number of men employed?—A. It is sometimes done.

Q. Is it not always done?—A. I don't think so.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Is it ever done on contract work?—A. I don't think it is always done.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. So you gave Mr. Parent no information about the number of men employed on the work?—A. Oh yes, he was down at my office frequently, and I was up in his office every day.

Q. You had two offices?—A. Yes.

Q. One office wasn't big enough for you?—A. My office was down on the works.

Q. Why was not his?—A. His was up town.

Q. Why was it up town?—A. I have no idea.

Q. But when you went up to Mr. Parent's office you gave him a verbal report of the number of men that St. Louis was employing?—A. I gave him a verbal report of everything occurring on the work.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did Mr. Kennedy's timekeeper furnish a daily statement of the number of men employed?—A. He did for a time.

Q. Where are they?—A. I think they are in the commission's evidence.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. When did the relations between you and Mr. Kennedy begin to be strained?—A. About the end of January.

Q. Did you make any complaint to him that he was procuring more than four times more lumber and timber than your estimates required?—A. He was not procuring any more timber for the permanent works.

Q. I don't want to know about the permanent works. Did you make a complaint to Mr. Kennedy that he was bringing on the premises about four times more lumber than the estimates called for?—A. I did not.

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Q. Did you speak to him about it ?—A. No.

Q. Did you call his attention to the fact that he was procuring a large quantity of timber more than the estimates required ?—A. I think I did speak to him about the timber that was being furnished.

Q. Did you speak about him procuring immense quantities more than your specifications called for ?—A. I do not remember whether I spoke to Mr. Kennedy, but I remember speaking to Mr. Parent.

Q. Did you make a statement to Mr. Kennedy ?—A. I may have done so.

Q. Would it not be your duty to do so ?—A. It probably would, but I was not concerned in the temporary work.

Q. As a matter of fact he was bringing on the premises large quantities of timber more than your specifications called for ?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you spoke of that to Mr. Parent, and you think you spoke of it to Mr. Kennedy but you are not quite sure ?—A. I don't remember it, but the chances are I did.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 5th, 1894.

Committee met.

Mr. GEORGE J. DESBARATS was recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Desbarats, I think you stated that you went in the month of October to Montreal?—A. Before proceeding, I would like to make a couple of corrections in my evidence which I gave the other day. I seem to have skipped some timber in giving the list. There is some flat timber in the crib below the Grand Trunk pier amounting to 18700 feet, board measure, which I seem to have omitted. I wish to add that.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You gave the Grand Trunk crib 33972 feet of 12x12 and 4500 feet of three inch plank. In addition to that you have what?—A. 18,756 feet, board measure, of flat timber.

Q. Flat timber?—A. Yes.

Q. Under the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is that—under the abutments?—A. Under the crib at the lower end.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I understood you went there about the month of October?—A. The end of October.

Q. You left there when?—A. The last day of February.

Q. When you went there the plans for these bridges were on a scale of 14 feet navigation. The first plans you prepared were for a 14 feet navigation in the canal?—

A. The centre pier was sunk so as to allow for 18 feet navigation.

Q. How many changes were made afterwards?—A. Two changes.

Q. What was the first one?—A. Three changes I may say.

Q. Three changes?—A. Yes.

Q. State concisely what they were?—A. The first change was that it was decided to sink the abutments so as to allow for an 18 foot navigation.

Q. When was that?—A. That was some time in November.

Q. That was the first change?—A. Yes.

Q. The second change was what?—A. The second change was that it was decided to sink all the structures to provide for a 22 feet navigation.

Q. When was that?—A. That was—

Q. I think you stated in your previous evidence about February—was that right?—A. Some where about the beginning of February.

Q. And you spoke still of another change?—A. And another change was when the plans were sent down to Ottawa, and Mr. Schreiber, I think, on the 22nd of February, cut off pieces from the end of the abutments, and added something to the piling and timber work.

Q. That was a reduction of your plans?—A. That was a reduction in the masonry, and an addition to the timber work.

Q. Well, now, when you began to act as engineer there, who checked the men in the employ; did you?—A. At that time there was only the canal staff working under Mr. Kennedy, and he had full control. There were only a few men working in the shops.

Q. When did they begin to take on other labour than the regular employees?—A. Some time in January, towards the beginning of January.

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Q. When they began to take on those other labourers who checked their time?—

A. Kennedy's timekeeper took the time.

Q. Who checked it. Did you check it?—A. I checked it. Yes, in a general way.

Q. Well, I don't understand the distinction between a general and a special way. You checked the time?—A. I was not responsible for the timekeeping.

Q. Did you check the time, Mr. Desbarats?—A. I did not check it accurately. I checked it approximately, as an engineer.

Q. Up to what time did you continue checking this time as an engineer would?—

A. Up to about the time I left.

Q. Are you sure of that; is your memory serving you correctly?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you any difficulty in checking this time, and when did that difficulty arise?—A. About the beginning of February. Up to that time I arranged with Mr. Kennedy to receive every day the lists from his timekeeper, showing the number of men on the works, and what work they were employed at. After that time he wrote Mr. Parent refusing to furnish me with the list of time any longer.

Q. That is up to the 18th of February?—A. About that time; the beginning of February. After that I received no further lists from his timekeepers, and I went around the works and got an idea of how many men were on the works, but I had nothing to check. I never saw his list. I did not check his list.

Q. Had you any conversation with Kennedy personally about this matter of checking the time lists?—A. Yes, several times.

Q. Why did he refuse?—A. He said he was in sole charge of the work; he said he was wholly responsible for the execution of the work and he did not wish anybody to come and interfere on the work in any way with him.

Q. So, as a matter of fact, after February 10th you were not permitted to examine the time lists in order to check them?—A. I did not say that. After that, when I spoke to Parent about them protesting against not getting these lists, he said in the interests of peace it would be better to get Mr. Kennedy to make returns to the office, which he would do. He said he would instruct Mr. Kennedy to make returns to him once or twice a week. I don't remember exactly.

Q. So that Kennedy, the overseer in charge, absolutely refused to permit you, as engineer in charge, to check his time lists?

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you bring that to the attention of the chief engineer?

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is that the fact, that Kennedy, as overseer in charge, refused to permit you to check his time lists after the 10th February?—A. He refused to furnish me the time lists to check.

Q. Did you report that fact to your superior officer?—A. I did.

Q. In writing?—A. No, verbally.

Q. Verbally, who?—A. Mr. Parent.

Q. And then he made the suggestion?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you report to Ottawa?—A. I did not report to Ottawa at any time on the works.

Q. Did you see your Ottawa officials at all?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you mean to say, from the time you went there in October until you left in March, you did not see your official superiors from Ottawa at all?—A. I saw Mr. Trudeau while he was in office. I did not have any communication with Mr. Schreiber about the work.

Q. Did you satisfy yourself by making one protest to Mr. Parent, not simply telling him the fact?—A. No, I spoke to him several times about it.

Q. What did you tell him?—A. I told him it was necessary as he knew well it was customary for the resident engineer to satisfy himself as to the number of men at the works and it had been arranged at the beginning so as not to double the work. There was no object in my having a special time-keeper on the work, if it was to be under govern-

ment control ; that Kennedy's time-keeper would furnish me with the time, so as not to duplicate the work and I checked this myself, going around in the work, and seeing that there was about that number of men employed at the different works.

Q. Well, when you went around checking those time lists from time to time when you did receive them, was there anything you saw that excited any suspicion on your part?—A. No. The only time at which my count did not tally was with the men employed at breaking stone. I spoke to Mr. Kennedy about this and he said there was a number of men working further up in the canal breaking stones.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What did you say—breaking stone?—A. Yes, for concrete, as he explained.

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. Before he leaves that, I did not exactly understand his evidence. You were not protesting then to Mr. Parent on account of any suspicion you had about the over-charging of time. It was merely in order to see that everything was right?—A. Certainly, I had no idea there was anything wrong.

Q. You had no reason to suspect anything wrong?—A. I considered it was part of my duty to see the time lists and look them over.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Are you stating to the committee that you were satisfied from what you saw that the proper number of men were employed and properly employed in the work? Are you stating that as your evidence?—A. I had no control whatever.

Q. I did not ask you whether you had any control, I am asking you to say, as an engineer, whether you were or not satisfied that the number of men employed were properly employed or did you think they were fraudulently employed?—A. I did not think that they were fraudulently employed. I thought the number of men on the work was perhaps rather large. I spoke to Kennedy about it. He thought it was necessary on account of the rush.

Q. One would derive from your evidence the impression that there were just a few more men than ought to have been employed. Do you want to state that as being consistent with what you stated before?—A. I think so.

Q. How many men did you think were there more than was necessary?—A. It is largely a matter of judgment in a work of that kind ; where it has to be rushed, you have to employ more men. There will be men not doing their full quota of work. I stated already that there were men employed at the derricks who had to wait, and were sometimes idle because they had to wait for the stone. You could not afford to have the stone brought up there and have the contractors' teams waiting around until you could get men there from other pieces of work. Under the conditions you had to have men idling occasionally.

Q. You saw nothing while you were engineer in charge to give ground for any complaint or cause any uneasiness?—A. Nothing out of the way.

Q. You were perfectly satisfied?—Well, I did not feel that I had any responsibility in the matter of employing labour.

Q. I did not ask you about any responsibility. Were you or were you not perfectly satisfied? You are here under oath?—A. Certainly.

Q. Certainly, you were?—A. No. I said certainly I was here under oath.

Q. Were you or were you not perfectly satisfied with what you saw going on there ; as the government engineer in charge, were you or were you not perfectly satisfied as to the manner in which the work was being carried on by the government officials under you?—A. I saw no reason for special complaint.

Q. You saw no reason for complaint?—A. For special complaint. As I said before, I thought there were a good many men on the works.

Q. Now, sir, if this is the case, why did you swear to the commissioners before that things had got in such a bad way you were only too glad to be dismissed from the work to get out of it (at page 2479 of the evidence). If this is the case, and you swear here

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you saw nothing at all to cause you any uneasiness, why did you swear in the court below, things had got into that condition you were only too glad to be dismissed to get out of it?—A. I think I can explain that. My personal relations with Mr. Kennedy had got to be very disagreeable.

Q. Personal relations with Mr. Kennedy arising out of this joint work in which you were engaged?—A. Yes.

Q. Why should they get disagreeable if everything was going right and you saw nothing to complain of?—A. You remember I had no occasion to check the exact number after the end of February.

Q. I wish to know whether you saw anything to complain of as to the manner in which the work was being carried out. I may have misunderstood you, but I understand you to say you did not?—A. I said I thought there were more men than might have been employed, but I said Mr. Kennedy justified this by the fact of the work being rushed.

Q. Then, sir, if this is the case, why did you swear in the court below that things had got into such a state you were only too glad to be dismissed so you might get out of it?—A. I said I was glad to leave the work. My personal relations with Kennedy were getting very disagreeable.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How did they get disagreeable?—A. Because he objected to my going around. Anything he did on the work he was always objecting that I was interfering with him, that he had full control and nobody should be allowed to interfere with him. What I considered my strict duty he objected to as interference in his work.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You mean the committee to understand that this is all?—A. Well, I thought, as I said before. I thought there were certain items costing too much. The stone cutting was rather high and I thought if the work continued on that scale. The plant, I thought, was expensive. It was too fine for the work. It was a good plant, probably worth all the money paid for it, but the work could have been done and the plant might have been of a cheaper kind.

Q. Did you know that at first?—A. No, the plant was only getting on the work when I left.

Q. That was after?—A. There was little plant on the work three weeks before I left.

Q. Did you remonstrate with anybody about the plant?—A. I spoke to Mr. Kennedy about the plant. He said it was plant that would come in later on, along the canal.

Q. Did you speak to Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?—A. I don't remember any particular remark of his.

Q. Did you give any instructions to Mr. Kennedy which he refused to carry out?—A. I had no instructions to give him in the matter of plant and labour.

Q. Now, in the court below, you swore: "Mr. Kennedy told me he was the man who was responsible for this work, and he would not receive any instructions from me." What do you mean by making that statement in the court below, and making this statement here to-day? Did Mr. Kennedy refuse to receive instructions from you?—A. The case that answer has reference to, is, I think, when I went to him one morning with Mr. St. Louis. I had received a note from Mr. Parent to say that Mr. St. Louis had been adjudged the contract for the stone for the Grand Trunk bridge. I went to Mr. Kennedy to indicate to him the place at which he would deliver the stone. Mr. Kennedy refused to receive the instructions, saying that he had no such instructions to receive from me; that if he was instructed from Mr. Parent in writing that Mr. St. Louis had the contract for stone, he would show him the place where it was to be delivered, but he would not take instructions from me.

Q. Did he seem impressed with the idea that he did not care for engineers?—A. He did not seem impressed with what I told him, certainly.

Q. What are you?—A. I am an engineer.

Q. Did he seem impressed with the idea that he did not care for engineers?—A. He said very plainly that he did not care, that he would not receive those instructions from me.

Q. Nor from Mr. Parent?—A. No, he said nothing of that kind to me.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. He said nothing of that kind to you?—A. Certainly not on that occasion.

Mr. DAVIES—Well, I will read you the evidence you gave, and you will see how far evidence to-day is coloured. The question asked you was, “Did you say that he said he was running the job?—A. Something to that effect, he said he was the man who was responsible for this work and would not receive instructions from me.”

The WITNESS—I think that is just what I said.

Mr. DAVIES—The next question was, “Did he ever speak to you about Parent? Did he seem to care much for Mr. Parent?—A. And your answer was, No, he seemed to be impressed with the idea that he had full control of the work and that he did not care for engineers, that he was in full charge and he was the man who was responsible for the work and should have full control over it.”

The WITNESS—I think that agrees very well with what I have said here.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do you?—A. I think so.

Q. Now, Mr. Desbarats, on page 2,479 of the evidence, you say “At the beginning it went very badly and I was very much relieved when I was dismissed from the work. Things had got to that stage I was glad to be off the work.” That was your sworn testimony a few months ago. Is that true?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, will you tell the committee why things had got so bad that you were glad that you were dismissed?—A. I think I have explained that Mr. Kennedy objected to what he called my interfering, that he said he was solely responsible, that he should have full control and full charge, and he objected to what he called my interfering with him. That made it very disagreeable for me, and I foresaw that when the work got to a more advanced stage the trouble would get more acute.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Were you afraid of Mr. Kennedy?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What time was this when things got to an acute stage?—A. I said they would have got to an acute stage later on when the work got further advanced.

Q. What time was this that he refused to have these instructions and asked for written instructions from Mr. Parent?—A. It was the beginning of February.

Q. I want you to come closer to dates if you can, because the beginning of February might range from the 1st to the 10th or perhaps the 12th?—A. It was on the 6th of February.

Q. Did you give further instructions after that which were repudiated or not recognized? Was it only once, or did you give others or did it keep on for some time?—A. Shortly after that I was notified that at the end of the month I should be relieved from the work.

Q. Did you give him instructions more than once which he refused to carry out, and if so, what space of time elapsed, as nearly as you can recollect, between giving the first and the second? I want to see how long this state of matters continued?—A. I don't remember any other case in which he absolutely squarely refused to carry out the instructions.

Q. Then I was right that once he peremptorily refused to carry out your orders and you reported him to Mr. Parent. How long after that were you dismissed from the work?—A. I was notified about a week afterwards.

Q. So that he proved to be the boss in reality as well as in name?—A. I don't know anything about his having anything to do with my dismissal.

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Q. Did you speak to Mr. Schreiber about your dismissal?—A. I did.

Q. Did you ask him whether he had any complaint against you?—A. I did.

Q. Were you dismissed for cause?—A. He said he had no complaint, that Mr. Parent was well satisfied with my work, and was desirous of keeping me on the canal in my position.

Q. Your superior officer and general superintendent was desirous of keeping you though somebody must have been desirous of putting you off?—A. Mr. Schreiber said he thought the canal staff in Montreal could look after the work quite well, and he did not see any necessity of my continuing there.

Q. That was about what date?—A. That was the 28th of February.

Q. Then, who succeeded you?—A. I have no actual knowledge of what went on after I left.

Q. Do you know who succeeded you?—A. I understood that Mr. Papineau was to succeed me.

Q. Did you know as a matter of fact he did succeed you? You stated, below; I understand you to say you remained there some time and saw him at work?—A. I handed over the office to him at the beginning of March.

Q. Don't you think you had as much knowledge as you could have that your successor came there?—A. I asked Parent to whom I should hand over my papers, and he said: "Hand them over to Mr. Papineau." I did so.

Q. You handed them over to your successor, and his name was Papineau?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was Mr. Papineau?—A. He was one of Mr. Parent's assistants.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Had Papineau been on the works along with you previous to that?—A. I don't remember seeing him on the works. No.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Was he on the canal staff there?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. He was on the existing staff at the time?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Shortly after the work was in progress, didn't you write to Parent complaining that Kennedy would not follow your instructions?—A. I don't remember any letter of that kind. My reports to Mr. Parent were always verbal.

Q. Always. Did you at any time find that one time-book which you had checked had added to it a large number of names of labourers?—A. A time-book which I had checked.

Q. That a time-book which you had checked?—A. No. The time which we received from Kennedy's time-keeper was almost all in the form of loose sheets.

Q. This has nothing to do with the question. A time-book would be a list, a sheet the same as if it had a cover on?—A. No, we never perceived anything of the kind.

Q. Did you not state so?—A. I don't think so.

Q. You never stated that one of the time-books or sheets you had checked had added to it a large number of names of labourers?—A. I don't remember making any statement of that kind.

Q. Is that true?—A. No, I don't remember anything of that kind taking place.

Q. Will you swear that is not true?—A. I will, certainly.

Q. I had a memorandum given to me that you had stated it. I don't say whether you had stated it in your evidence or stated it to some one else?—A. I never remember making any statement of that kind.

By Sir Charles H. Tupper:

Q. You don't remember that being the fact?—A. I don't remember that being the fact.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Was there anybody else conversant with the details of the works who could replace you when you were dismissed?—A. You mean any engineer conversant with the work which had gone on before.

Q. Was there any person conversant with the details of the works who was so conversant with it so that he could fill your position?—A. Well, that is rather a difficult question, a man can always fill another man's position. He may not fill it quite so well or he may fill it better.

Q. And his knowledge of the works and the works under which they were then had nothing to do with it?—A. Yes, it would have a great deal to do with it.

Q. That is what I am asking you. In the condition these works were at that time you were dismissed, was there anybody else who had sufficient knowledge who would be able to fill your place?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. What would be Papineau's position when he came in?—A. He would have to get a set of plans and familiarize himself with the works that had gone on before and start work afresh.

Q. What would be his possible usefulness if Kennedy would not take any instructions from him?—A. He would give lines and levels and I suppose Mr. Kennedy would take instructions from him as to the quality of the work as he always had them from me.

Q. Quality of the work—what do you mean by that?—A. The manner in which the stone cutting should be done. That was all the actual work that was done at the time I left.

Q. In what particular respect was it he refused to allow your interference?—A. Well, I did not consider I was interfering at all.

Q. I did not ask you whether you considered or not. In what particular respects did he resent your interference and refuse to obey your orders?—A. I specified one case where he refused.

Q. Mr. Desbarats, that is very unsatisfactory. In what particular respects did Kennedy refuse to obey your orders? That is a plain question, now give a plain answer?—A. I think I have already stated that was the only case in which he actually refused to obey my orders.

Q. Do you swear you had no complaint against Kennedy at all except on one occasion with reference to one particular thing he refused to obey your orders?—A. I think I have already stated he continually ———

Q. I don't care what you stated. Do I understand you to swear you had no other complaint to make against Kennedy except in one particular case he refused to receive your orders?—A. No. I had other complaints against him.

Q. What other complaint?—A. I had this complaint: that he was continually objecting to my going on the works and to my speaking to a foreman. If I spoke to a foreman to give him instructions about the way a stone should be cut, or about the quality of the stone, he immediately objected and said I had no right to give any instructions to the foremen, that I should give no instructions whatever on the work; anything I had to say should be stated to him only, and he continually resented what he called my interference.

Q. In respect to what?—A. In respect—he said he had sole control of the work and I had no right to interfere in any way in the work.

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. Except as to quality?—A. Anything I had to state about quality should be stated to him alone.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And in other respects should not interfere at all?—A. Yes.

Q. So your position, if I understand you aright, would be something of the nature of a sinecure. You would have nothing to do although nominally in charge?—A. It was cut out that I really could not do my work as I thought I should do it.

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Q. Exactly—and that was owing to Mr. Kennedy's position, owing to the position he took and refused to take with you as you thought he ought to?—A. Precisely.

Q. With regard to the quantities supplied, had you anything to do with the quantity of lumber he ordered from outside the lumber contracted for?—A. I had not.

Q. Did you see he was ordering large quantities of lumber besides the specifications of lumber you had given him?—A. The only knowledge I could have had was seeing what lumber arrived on the work?—A. I had no knowledge whatever of what he ordered.

Q. Did you see larger quantities of lumber brought there than the lumber you put in your specifications?—A. I did.

Q. Can you form any idea of the quantities?—A. No, I could not.

Q. Did you make any remonstrance about that?—A. I did. I spoke to Mr. Parent about it, particularly on the occasion of the December estimate coming in. Mr. Parent requested me to look over this estimate. I represented to him there were large quantities of lumber there that did not seem to me to have been specified for the work. There were large quantities of heavy square timber which I had not seen on the work at all. The quantity of plank, both 1-in. and 3-in. plank, which had been asked for by tender, had been largely exceeded, and I drew his attention to these facts.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Let me understand you. There were large quantities of large timber in the bills that you had not seen on the ground. Was that it?—A. In the bills which I looked at there were large quantities of large square timber.

Q. Which were not delivered on the grounds?—A. Which I had never seen on the ground.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Which you ordered?—A. No, which I did not order.

Q. You saw them in the account, but you did not see the timber on the banks of the canal?—A. Yes, I had seen no square timber at all, at that time.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. In addition to that, had you seen large quantities of timber beyond that you had specified in your list or specification?—A. I don't understand.

Q. Did you see quantities of timber brought upon the ground beyond that you had authorized to be brought there?—A. Yes.

Q. Large quantities?—A. Yes, large quantities.

Q. Did you remonstrate about that?—A. I did. I spoke to Mr. Kennedy about it and to Mr. Parent.

Q. What was the nature of your remonstrance?—A. I inquired of Mr. Kennedy what this timber was for and why he had ordered it; and what it was for that it had not come in my bill of timber, and he said: "Yes, he had ordered it. It was necessary for his temporary works, for the scheme which he had provided for his temporary works, and it would be used in those works.

Q. Did you report to Mr. Parent about this?—A. Well, I did, yes.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I simply told him that this large timber, spruce and other timber, was lying there, but that Mr. Kennedy claimed it was for his temporary work. I had no more control than that over it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. What did Mr. Parent say?—A. I cannot remember what he said. I just reported this to him along with the other things I reported that day.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You did not cull that timber the same as you culled the timber you ordered?—A. No, I never inspected it.

Q. The timber you ordered which was unfit for the work you threw out?—A. I did.

Q. What was done with it?—A. Some of it was used for temporary work.

Q. It was not removed from the canal property?—A. Some of it was not.

Q. Did you make any reduction in the bills at all?—A. I had nothing to do with that, but the bills were handed to me with these timbers deducted from them.

Q. Did you see that other timbers were brought in place of those that were culled?—A. Well, the full quantity was not delivered when I left.

Q. Of such quantities as were delivered, you culled quantities and had them set aside and checked out of the bills?—A. Yes.

Q. You are not aware whether others were brought in the place or not?—A. No, I presume they were.

Q. You are not sure that culled timber might have been used in the work as well as good timber?—A. I was not there when the works were completed.

Q. So there was a probability that that timber could have been used although it was not up to the standard?—A. There was a possibility of it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Were you aware that Kennedy had instructed his time-keepers not to give you reports of the workmen employed?—A. That is what I understood.

Q. And that was the time you made your complaint to Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. How many days elapsed, now, between Kennedy taking that stand, refusing to give you returns or to allow his time-keepers to give you returns and your complaint to Parent? How many days elapsed before you were dismissed or received your notification of dismissal?—A. That was just about the same time, about the 4th or 6th of February, that was about the same time. It might be a few days later. It would be just a few days after.

Q. Was it within a week?—

SIR CHARLES H. TUPPER.—Do you use that word dismissed with any signification, Mr. Davies? He was not dismissed.

MR. DAVIES.—He speaks of his dismissal. He was relieved from further employment.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The point is—about a week, you say. Is that correct, from the time you made your complaint to Parent about Kennedy that you were relieved or dismissed?—A. About that.

Q. When you were relieved or dismissed, were you relieved from the employment of the government altogether?—A. Not at that time. My instructions when I went down to Montreal said that when I would be through with my work at Montreal I was to come back to the department in Ottawa. When I received my notice of being relieved on the Wellington-street bridge I supposed I was to come back to Ottawa. I came back at the end of the month and reported to Mr. Schreiber and he informed me I was out of employment.

Q. You were actually dismissed ; my use of the word was correct. You returned thinking you were only changed from the Lachine canal to employment here. When you came home you were relieved altogether?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did you remain out of the government employ?—A. About a month.

Q. Then you went to British Columbia, did you?—A. Yes.

Q. You have had employment from the department ever since, and now?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. How long had you been employed before?—A. I had been in the government employ about 15 years.

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. Constantly?—A. Constantly.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Nothing against you at all?—A. I think not.

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Q. No complaint at all?—A. No complaints.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do you remember seeing Kennedy's letter where he protested against you having the oversight in the matter of these bridges?

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is the exact date you were sent to British Columbia?—A. It was within two or three days of the end of March, 1893.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You were steadily employed for fifteen years?—A. Yes.

Q. At an annual salary?—A. It varied from \$45.00 a month to \$1,800 a year.

Q. You received an increase from time to time?—A. From time to time.

Q. According to the length of your service?—A. Yes, and according to the work I was doing.

Q. So you looked upon yourself as a permanent employee of the government?—A. Well, none of the engineers are employed—

Q. They are not in the civil service?—A. No.

Q. Did you apply to Mr. Schreiber to be relieved?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you in any way intimate to him that you desired to leave the works at Montreal?—A. I did not.

Q. And was the letter you received from Mr. Schreiber the first information or intimation that you were no longer required on that work?—A. There was a letter from Mr. Parent inclosing a letter from Mr. Schreiber to him.

Q. Stating that you were dismissed or relieved, which?—A. Stating that I would not be required on the work after the end of the month.

Q. Your instructions when you went to Montreal were to go back to the office?—A. To go back to the office when I was through with the work on the Wellington bridge.

Q. The intention was at the time you were appointed that you should continue in Montreal until the completion of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. When you received that intimation you went back to the office?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw Mr. Schreiber in his office?—A. Yes.

Q. And asked for an explanation?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?—A. I think I just stated that. Do you wish me to repeat it?

Q. That you were no longer required at the works, that they could get along without you?—A. He said he thought the staff in Montreal could do the work.

Q. Yes; now Mr. Papineau wasn't on the staff?—A. Oh, yes, he was on the canal staff.

Q. He was on the canal staff?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he removed from that and put into your place?—A. No, I think he continued on the canal staff but was appointed to do my work, the work I had been doing.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Schreiber for further work?—A. I did.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said he did not see that there was anything just then.

Q. Is that all he said?—A. Well, I don't remember. He may have said something else, but that is what remained in my mind.

Q. After your interview?—A. Yes.

Q. That was all?—A. That was the substance of it.

Q. Did you ask him whether you would get further work or not?—A. I told him I wished for work. I asked him if anything turned up, if there was anything coming, if there would be a chance of my getting work, and he said there might be. He said there were several works going on, and there might be work for me later on.

Q. Did you ask him whether any complaint had been made against you?—A. I did.

Q. What did he say?—A. He said, no, there had been no fault whatever found with me; that Mr. Parent had always been satisfied with my work, and he had always heard good reports of my work.

Q. Did you tell him what was going on with the bridges?—A. I did not. We had very little conversation about the bridges.

Q. I want to know whether you informed the chief engineer of the facts. You told the committee here that Kennedy claimed to be paramount over and above you and the other engineers?—A. I did not. I supposed the chief engineer was conversant with what was going on on the bridge.

Q. Did he ask you anything about it?—A. I don't think he asked me anything particular.

Q. Did he ask you anything about the work?—A. I don't think he did.

Q. Do you remember?—A. I don't remember anything.

Q. You were satisfied, however, so far as Kennedy was concerned, that he was usurping powers, were you not?—A. Well, there seemed to be an understanding at the beginning that he had large powers, but I found that he was interfering with powers which I considered should have been mine.

Q. You were only discharging the duties you were bound to discharge as an engineer. I suppose you had been on public works before?—A. Yes.

Q. You knew your duty?—A. Yes.

Q. You were only doing your duty while you were there?—A. I was just doing what I conceived to be my duty as engineer.

Q. And Mr. Kennedy refused to recognize what you were doing?—A. Yes, he objected continually to my being around the works.

Q. Did he object also to Mr. Parent?—A. He did.

Q. He was chief engineer?—A. Mr. Parent?

Q. Yes.—A. He was the superintending engineer.

Q. You were resident engineer?—A. Yes.

Q. You took your orders from Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. You were supposed to give orders to persons constructing the work as resident engineer?—A. Well, as far as the quality of the work or anything of that kind was concerned, I would.

Q. What you told us you were doing?—A. Yes.

Q. So as a matter of fact Kennedy repudiated both you and the superintending engineer. Did Kennedy repudiate both you and Mr. Parent? Did he question your right to interfere with him?—

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Davies has already travelled that ground not once but twice.

Mr. LISTER—There should be no difficulty then in answering the question. I insist upon my right to ask the question.

The CHAIRMAN—It is not improper but the object is to save time.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I ask you again whether Kennedy repudiated your right and the right of Mr. Parent to interfere with him in the work?—A. He claimed to have sole control of the work.

Q. Did he dispute your right to interfere with him?—A. I have given you an instance where he did.

Q. Now, you and Mr. Parent had talks about this matter, I suppose?—A. Yes, frequently.

Q. And did it ever suggest itself to your mind that complaint should be made to the chief engineer about Mr. Kennedy?—A. I made no complaint to the chief engineer.

Q. I am not asking you that. In your conversation with Mr. Parent, was it ever spoken about that a complaint should be made about Mr. Kennedy to the chief engineer?—

Q. You and Mr. Parent talked about Mr. Kennedy's conduct?—A. Yes.

Q. You talked about it frequently?—A. Yes.

Q. It was a subject of frequent conversation?—A. It was.

Q. Was nothing ever said during these conversations that in the discharge of your duties you should report him to the chief engineer?—A. That I should report him?

Q. Or that Mr. Parent should?—A. Probably there was.

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Q. Well, was there?—A. I find it hard to remember any specific time.

Q. I don't want any specific time?—A. I am under the impression that that would be suggested.

Q. It would be suggested naturally that he should be reported?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that ever done?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know why it was not?—A. I cannot tell what Mr. Parent's reasons would be.

Q. Did he ever give any reasons?—A. Any reasons for not reporting Mr. Kennedy?

By Sir C. H. Tupper :

Q. First of all, do you know whether he reported him or not?—A. I don't know.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I am asking whether any reason was given for not reporting him. Did Mr. Parent give any reason for not reporting Mr. Kennedy?—A. Well, I don't know in the first place whether he reported him or not. He certainly never gave me any reason for not reporting him.

Q. Did not Mr. Parent say to you that he was afraid of the strong influence of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I think, in a general way, he thought Kennedy had a great deal of influence.

Q. Again I ask you this question: Did he or did he not say to you that he was afraid of the strong influence of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I don't remember him ever saying that to me.

Q. Did he ever say it in your presence?—A. He may have said it, but I don't remember it.

Q. Did you say the impression was that Mr. Kennedy was a powerful man?—A. Yes.

Q. And because Mr. Kennedy was a powerful man you allowed him to dominate you?—A. It had no influence with me.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were dismissed?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Now, you have been on other works.—A. Yes.

Q. And you were withdrawn from them, or when they were through you left?—A. Yes.

Q. And you returned to the office in Ottawa?—A. No; before I came to the office in Ottawa I was transferred from one work to another.

Q. Now, you told Mr. Davies that you saw timber and lumber coming into the yard that was not in your estimate at all?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw that there was something wrong going on?—A. Oh, there was timber required which was not in my estimate. There was timber required for false works.

Q. Did you say there were large quantities brought on which were not in your estimate?—A. Yes, but there was timber required that was not in my estimate—required for false works. My estimates covered permanent works only.

Q. Mr. Schreiber had only recently been appointed chief engineer at the time you were recalled?—A. Some three months.

Q. Had you ever seen him on the works during these three months?—A. No.

Q. Then he was ignorant of what was going on?—A. I understood he came down to Montreal once or twice.

Q. Did you see him?—A. No.

Q. Then you felt satisfied that he was not fully aware as to how things were going on at the works?—A. I had no way of telling what he knew.

Q. Did you not think it your duty to tell him?—A. I had to report to Mr. Parent, not to Mr. Schreiber.

Q. You told Mr. Schreiber nothing about it?—A. No. I did not see Mr. Schreiber till after I was dismissed.

Q. Was there any back filling there?—A. In what way?

Q. I don't know. Was there any back filling there? You know?—A. There was not any done while I was there.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Can you tell me how many men were engaged in the work at the time you were relieved?—A. No, I cannot tell at this length of time.

Q. Was the number of men employed on the work such as to strike you as inordinate and improper—now this is a very simple question and you need not take any time to consider it?—A. I don't think there was anything very much out of the way.

Q. I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Schreiber just about the time you were dismissed saying that he sees it stated in the public press that the building of the bridges were being constructed in an extravagant manner, and that over 1000 men are at work. Did you see anything in the number of men employed that struck you as extraordinary?—A. This large force came on after I left.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You prepared the plans and specifications and tenders for this work?—A. I did not. A number of tenders were asked for by Mr. Kennedy without any specifications from me.

Q. You prepared the plans and the bills of quantities for the different kinds of work. You stated so the other day?—A. I did, but I make a difference between specifications and bills of quantities.

Q. But you stated you simply took in hand the supervision of that portion of the timber that was required for the permanent work?—A. Yes

Q. Tell me how it came about that in one case you could take only permanent work while in your estimate you take in the temporary work. There are four estimates made at different times and I am taking your last made for 22 feet. There is a sum of money for false works and pumping \$22,000. You must have taken some plan for arriving at the estimate for false works?—A. I had nothing to do with that estimate. I did not make it.

Q. You have nothing to do with that other estimate?—A. You are examining me on this estimate about which I know nothing.

Q. You stated to the committee last Friday that you had charge of the timber that was ordered for the Lachine canal work?—A. Yes, for the temporary work.

Q. And you took no notice of the timber for the false works?—A. I had nothing to do with that. No.

Q. You were aware of the estimate Mr. Parent had made. What amount was that?—A. The original amount was \$170,000.

Q. In the \$170,000 you only allowed \$6,500 for temporary works and pumping?—A. I don't remember those figures.

Q. Well, these are your own figures, \$170,000?—A. Yes.

Q. You prepared the first estimate?—A. Yes, for \$170,000.

Q. Then, who prepared those for \$225,000 and \$240,000 and \$250,000?—A. I don't know.

Q. So that after the change was made to 22 feet you took no further concern with the timber required for the false works?—A. I don't think I quite understand.

Q. When the change was arrived at and decided upon to 22 feet you took no further interest in the quantity of timber that was required for the false works?—A. I never had anything to do with the false works.

Q. You allowed Mr. Kennedy to look after that?—A. He looked after that.

Q. Did you prepare the estimate of the false work?—A. I prepared an estimate based on what a contractor would pay for those works when I gave an estimate in the department for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate price. I prepared an estimate such as a contractor would submit, and I provided an estimate for false works, which was necessarily approximate.

Q. You provided an estimate for the false works and the pumping?—A. No, I don't think so.

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Q. "False works and pumping \$6,500"?—A. No, that is not my figure. My figure for unwatering is \$15,000.

Q. Is not that put all together?—A. It is possible.

Q. How much is for false works in that \$15,000?—A. I can't remember.

Q. Would there be one half of it chargeable to pumping?—A. The scheme on which I proposed the works was not at all the scheme on which they were carried out. The scheme that I had in my mind when I made that estimate was for putting a coffer dam down in the centre of the canal and unwatering and building a centre pier inside the coffer dam, and I provided \$15,000 as an amount which would cover unwatering, pumping and so on.

Q. That was putting the cofferdam down, for unwatering the whole of the works?

A. Yes, but the abutments were not going down at that time to an 18 feet depth.

Mr. HAGGART.—The centre pier. That is all that would be required.

Mr. GIBSON.—He allowed \$15,000 for cofferdam, for unwatering that portion of the cofferdam where the centre pier was. (Addressing witness.) Q. Then you must have allowed something for temporary work if you allowed \$15,000 for cofferdams?—

A. That would be temporary work. The prices I allowed for masonry, cribwork, etc., were prices such as a contractor would bid for work and included cost of temporary work, etc., just as a contractor would bid to the government.

Q. How much was for the temporary work?—A. There was no special charge for temporary work. I allowed so much a yard for masonry, for cribwork, etc., and that price included the temporary work as a contractor's bid would.

Q. So you made no special provision for false work?—A. That estimate covered false work.

Q. You must have had some idea of what false work you required before you could add it to the cost of the masonry?—A. There was very little false work in that plan.

Q. And seeing that there was very little apart from the cofferdam, there was very little false work required for your plan?—A. Yes.

Q. And in consequence of that you saw an immense quantity of timber being delivered?—A. No, that plan had been changed at that time.

Q. You never saw the plan?—A. The plan for the false work?

Q. Yes?—A. No, I did not.

Q. It was never submitted to you?—A. No.

Q. Nor submitted to Mr. Parent?—A. Not that I know of. I heard of it in a general way from Kennedy. In a general way, I heard what his idea was.

Q. In a general way, you heard what his idea was, but you never saw any plan for false work?—A. I did not.

Q. Were there any plans upon the work at all?—A. Certainly. There were plans of the permanent work.

Q. I am quite aware of the plans for permanent work. What about the plans of Kennedy for false work?—A. I don't know.

Q. You were entirely in Kennedy's hands so far as the carrying out of the work was concerned?—A. He had entire charge there.

Q. He had entire responsibility as to the nature of the false works that may have been erected?—A. He had.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. By whom were the plans prepared upon which the works were ultimately proceeded?—A. The final plans were actually my plans but they were signed by Mr Schreiber.

Q. The plans for temporary work ; you say the plan you prepared was not followed out?—A. No.

Q. Whose plan was adopted?—A. I understood this was Mr. Kennedy's scheme.

Q. Was it any part of Mr. Kennedy's duty to prepare the plan upon which the work was to be constructed?—A. This was a matter of agreement between him and Mr Parent, that generally made.

Q. Do you know that to be so?—A. I am talking of the false work?

Mr. HAGGART—It is not the engineer's duty to prepare the false work.

WITNESS—In the case of this work being done by contract the engineer would have nothing to do with the false work.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. I understand this work was not being done by contract?—A. No ; but Mr. Kennedy stood in that respect very much the same as a contractor would. He was looking after the work.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Desbarats, the first statement that you made was that the plans and estimates were prepared on the ordinary depth of the canal. That is a 14 feet navigation. That was it or was it not?—A. No ; I think I stated the centre pier was projected to go down providing for 18 feet navigation.

Q. Your first plan?—A. My first plan.

Q. There were no abutments on it. It was simply topped off?—A. Simply topped off and strengthened.

Q. In your evidence which you gave yesterday you said these abutments there on each side of the canal on which the bridge rested were for 14 feet navigation?—A. Yes.

Q. How much would they be below 14 feet—the bottom of the abutments?—A. They would be a couple of feet.

Q. That is 16 feet?—A. About that.

Q.—In your evidence yesterday in answer to Mr. Davies I learned from you that these 16 feet abutments would be made to suit for a 22 feet navigation?—A. No ; I don't think I stated that ; I stated that they would do for the time being, but not when the canal was deepened. When the canal was deepened the abutments would have to be taken down and rebuilt.

Q. In your plan for 18 feet navigation how did you make those abutments answer?—A. For 18 feet navigation?

Q. Yes?—A. They were to be taken down in that case. The object of putting the centre pier down was that in case the canal was to be deepened, then this pier would be built—would be already done.

Q. You say your first plans were for 18 feet navigation and you made no provision at all for building the abutments?—A. Not at all, Mr. Haggart ; I say the centre pier was sunk to provide for 18 feet navigation, the abutments were not. They were only topped off.

Q. Then, we understand you to say that the abutments were only to be topped off. Now, if I understand you properly, you say for an 18 feet navigation it would require that the abutments should be sunk?—A. Yes.

Q. New ones?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you not estimate for that when you were sinking your 18 feet piers in the first instance for 18 feet navigation?—A. Because the centre pier had to be built for a 14 feet navigation, and it would cost very little more to sink it to 18 feet navigation. That was new masonry. The abutments, which were the walls, were already there, which would be made to do when the canal was unwatered for 18 feet, then the abutments could be built for 18 feet depth along with the other masonry.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. That is now only 14 feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Notwithstanding your putting the centre pier down 18 feet, you only contemplated for 14 feet navigation?—A. There was no intention to unwater the whole canal. The object was just to unwater this piece for the centre pier. It would mean a much larger expense to unwater the whole.

Q. When you prepared the plan of the bridge and underworks of the pier and abutments, did you intend them to be for a 14 feet or an 18 feet navigation?—A. The

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centre pier was intended for an 18 feet navigation, and the abutments were not to be changed in the matter of depth.

Q. Were you preparing the whole of it for an 18 feet navigation or a 14 feet navigation?—A. No, the whole was not for an 18 feet navigation.

Q. Then, you had the abutments for a 14 feet navigation and the pier for an 18 feet navigation?—A. Yes, the abutments were just left as they were.

Q. I understood you to say that your preparation for the underwork of the bridge in the first instance was to give, except the centre pier, a 14 feet navigation?—A. Yes.

Q. Now you say the plan was changed four times?—A. Three times, I think, I said.

Q. The first change that you made, what was it? Was it from 14 feet navigation? Just state as briefly as possible the changes from your first to the second plan?—A. The first change was when it was decided to unwater the whole width of the canal, it was thought it was well to put the abutments down for an 18 feet navigation, and put the whole structure down for an 18 feet navigation.

Q. Have you the quantities of timber for an 18 feet navigation, the material, and all your estimated cost and everything for 18 feet navigation?—A. No, I have not the details.

Q. Then, the whole of the totals you gave in the first instance, the whole of the material you supposed would be used was intended for 14 feet navigation?—A. No.

Q. Except the centre pier, which was down to 18 feet?—A. The centre pier and cribwork.

Q. Except the centre pier and the cribwork, your first estimate was entirely for a 14 feet navigation?—A. Yes.

Q. You have never taken out the quantities for the 18 feet navigation?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where are they? Have you them with you?—A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you the quantities for the 22 feet navigation on which the bridge was constructed?—A. I have not.

Q. You don't know what these quantities would be?—A. No.

Q. Was there no bill of quantities sent out to you, or did you not take out the quantities when you got information of the change of plan?—A. I did.

Q. You have not got possession of them now?—A. I have not. I have some of the quantities. I think I have the stone.

Q. Where did you leave all the quantities you took out? Did you prepare them for the engineer who succeeded you?—A. They must have been in the office there.

Q. You had taken them out?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. You don't remember what the difference was?—A. The bill of timber for the 18 feet navigation is filed in the commissioners' evidence.

Q. I want the whole of the bills prepared by you; you have not got them?—A. I have not got the whole. I could give you some parts of them, but I have not got the full figures.

Q. Did you make the estimate for the 22 feet?—A. No, I don't think I made a full estimate for the 22 feet. That was just a little while before I left.

Q. Did Mr. Parent make an estimate?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was there an estimate sent down by Mr. Schreiber of what the quantities were and the possible cost?—A. I never saw them.

Q. How did you make out a requisition for stone and timber and everything required for the bridge and for the piers and all that without knowing the quantities?—A. I made out the quantities of the stone.

Q. For the 22 feet?—A. Yes.

Q. You got them out?—A. Yes.

Q. You have not got them here?—A. I have got them. Some of them have been filed with the commission.

Q. The whole quantities of the new plan, have you got them?—A. No.

Q. You have the stone quantities?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you them here?—A. Yes.

Q. What are the stone quantities and what is the difference between the stone in the first estimate for your bridge?—A. They come to about 4,400 yards of masonry.

Q. What was the depth of the piers? How much? That was calculated on a depth below the 22 feet of how many feet?—A. Twenty-five, I think.

Q. Well, you are only speaking of one bridge, 4,400. I mean the whole of the bridge, the Curran bridge, and the whole of the work done down there?—A. That includes the whole of the work, 4,400.

Q. You have not the complete estimate of all the material in the different bridges?—A. No, I have not got the complete estimate. I can give you the timber and I can give you the stone.

Q. Well, will you give me the timber, now that you have given me the stone?—A. This is the bill of timber which I furnished Mr. Henderson, and a copy of which I gave also to Mr. Kennedy and to the culler. It is the bill on which the timber was furnished.

Q. Just the same bill as the other?—A. No, this is a fresh bill. Do you wish for the total amount?

Q. Yes?—A. There was a small quantity added to it afterwards which was on the office copy, but which I have not got here. It was only a small quantity. This amounts to 550,000, board measure.

Q. Of what?—A. Of all quantities.

Q. How much square timber?—A. Square pine, 343,000.

Q. 343,000?—A. Well, I am just leaving out the odd feet.

Q. That is pine?—A. Square timber, 12 by 12.

Q. Flat pine?—A. 167,000.

Q. What size was it?—A. Just square, 10 by 10.

Q. 167,000 feet?—A. Yes. There was some more small square pine 9 by 12, 4,000 feet.

Q. 4,000?—A. Yes; then there was 35,000 feet of oak.

Q. What kind of oak?—A. Different kinds, square, plank and piles.

Q. 35,000 feet, board measure?—A. 35,000 feet, board measure.

Q. Of oak?—A. Of oak.

Q. Of oak, including piles?—A. Yes.

Q. These were the net quantities required on the work?—A. Yes, there was a small allowance for waste.

Q. How much?—A. I could not tell from these figures. It was made up and taken by measurement.

Q. This was entirely exclusive of the timber required for the false works?—A. Yes.

Q. Entirely?—A. There was only a small extra quantity.

Q. In what form did you give the requisition to Mr. Kennedy for this timber? Did you make it all out in one, or in several bills?—A. I gave him a copy of this bill, including all this timber.

Q. At one time?—A. At one time.

Q. That was the only requisition you gave him?—A. Well, I had given him one before for calling the tenders, but this was the finished requisition I gave him and the only one I gave him.

Q. Did you compare that bill with the actual quantities delivered in the office with the bill you found in Mr. Parent's office?—A. That bill I have spoken of did not contain any of this lumber. It was all for false works with the exception of three or four sticks.

Q. Did you compare that bill with the timber actually delivered, that is for the work itself?—A. I did.

Q. What was the difference?—A. This timber was not completely delivered at the time I left.

Q. What quantities were in excess and how much?—A. There were not any quantities in excess. The timber delivered for this purpose did not come up to this bill. It was not completely delivered at that time.

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Q. Did I understand you to say there was some timber delivered that was not in the bill or was it a different class of timber?—It was a different class of timber.

Q. What was it?—A. There was a quantity of flat timber and round timber ; timber delivered for the false works.

Q. But none delivered for the permanent work which was not in this bill?—A. The timber for the permanent works was not completely delivered before I left.

Q. You remember you went to Mr. Parent and told him that timber was being delivered that was not in the bill?—A. I said I drew his attention to the fact that the timber being delivered largely over-ran the estimate made by Mr. Kennedy when he asked for tenders.

Q. I cannot understand you yet. You stated the amount of the timber which was required. Did you tell him that timber was being delivered that was not in the bill?—A. This timber was not altogether on the work. It was for some false works.

Q. I am asking you independent of the false works altogether. I understand from you that there was timber delivered on the works for the purpose of construction which was in excess of the requisition. Am I mistaken or not?—A. There was a quantity of timber delivered for the false works with which this estimate had nothing to do.

Q. That did not enter into your calculations?—A. It was not included in my calculations.

Q. What timber was it of which you complained in the office to Mr. Parent that was being delivered contrary to your requisition?—A. There was timber 12x12 to 12x14. By looking at the bill I would conclude that this square timber was for permanent work. I said to Mr. Parent that I had not seen the timber on the work and I did not think it had been delivered. Thereupon he asked Mr. Kennedy for an explanation, and I understand Mr. Kennedy explained to him that this timber was required for the false works. It was large flat timber, and he had made an arrangement for it to be returned in that way.

Q. Then there was no timber delivered on the work in excess of your requisitions, taking the false work into consideration?—A. No ; except as to the false works.

Q. While you were there?—A. While I was there.

Q. Did you make an estimate as to what timber might be required for the false works?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you get instructions that no timber was to be delivered on the works there, except on requisitions?—A. Unless by requisition?

Q. By requisition ; either of yourself or Mr. Parent?—A. No.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. Parent got those instructions?—A. I got a copy of a circular saying that tenders should be called by Mr. Parent, but I understood that Mr. Kennedy was ordering the stuff for the work.

Q. Never mind that. Are you aware there was any written instructions to Mr. Parent, or did you see then, that no timber was to be brought on the work or purchased without a requisition from the engineer?—A. I did not.

Q. You did not know them?—A. No.

Q. You say the first thing which you complained of, or found fault with Mr. Kennedy in the direction of the work, was the large number of men employed in breaking stone for concrete?—A. No, I only stated that my account did not agree with his approximately. I had no fault to find with the men.

Q. How many men were employed in breaking stone?—A. At one period with another, from ten to thirty.

Q. As many as thirty men employed?—A. I think at one time there was as large a number as that.

Q. How much concrete was required for the work altogether?—A. There was very little required.

Q. The amount was fifty yards altogether. Would it not strike you as extraordinary that thirty men should be employed in breaking stone for fifty yards of concrete?—A. It did strike me as extraordinary.

Q. Did you report the matter to Mr. Parent?—A. I spoke to him about it and when he mentioned it to Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kennedy said that if there was more stone

broken than was required for the concrete, it would be used in macadamizing the approaches to the bridges.

Q. You made no estimate or kept no account of the stone broken for concrete?—

A. I kept no track of it.

Q. What was the difference between the time you kept at the works—the checking you went over on the works, and the time furnished by Mr. Kennedy?—A. I did not see Mr. Kennedy's time-list for January.

Q. I am not asking for January particularly. You saw them from the first. Did you see them for October, November, December, or any of the months before January and February?—A. At that time until the canal force was employed, there was no outside staff.

Q. No stone-cutters?—A. No.

Q. Were there any in January and February?—A. Yes.

Q. You kept such a check as a resident engineer does for the time—the time being furnished by the foreman. In what respects did the time furnished by the foreman differ from yours?—A. It seemed to agree very well. I am speaking of the time sheets furnished to me by the time-keeper.

Q. At what time was it that Mr. Kennedy or his time-keepers refused to furnish the time sheets?—A. Somewhere about the first week in February—somewhere between the 4th and the 10th.

Q. Did he furnish them to Mr. Parent?—A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Parent ask you at all for your estimate of the time of the number of men on the work. Did you furnish to Mr. Parent any estimate of the number?—A. I did not furnish him with any written estimate.

Q. You furnished it from time to time?—A. I have no doubt I reported to him on the subject.

Q. You knew the amount voted, or the estimate of the complete work; what would be required to complete the work. You made an estimate yourself?—A. Yes; \$170,000.

Q. Did it ever strike you that the estimate was being exceeded in the construction of the work?—A. Yes; I understood it was going to be exceeded.

Q. What time was that?—A. The minute the plan was changed for the abutments.

Q. I mean the estimate of the work on the changed plan. You found out what the figures were on the changed plan?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you know the figures on the changed plan were being exceeded; or did you ever know it?—A. The work was not far enough advanced when I left.

Q. As long as you were on the work you could form no idea whether the estimate was being exceeded or not?—A. I thought it would be exceeded.

Q. Did you talk to Mr. Parent on the subject?—A. I think I did.

Q. Did you ever suggest to Mr. Parent that it was his duty to report the circumstances to the department?—A. I do not think I did. I did not think it was any part of my duty to suggest to Mr. Parent what he should do.

Q. Did Mr. Parent ever talk to you about the cost of the work being exceeded?—A. I cannot remember particularly. There was not enough work done at that time, really, to warrant very much in that way.

Q. What time did you leave?—A. At the end of February.

Q. The work was not unwatered?—A. No.

Q. None of the actual work of construction was commenced then?—A. No.

Q. You were called up to Ottawa, here. You were not dismissed. You were removed on account of the instructions that the staff of the canal would have to do the work. That was the reason assigned you?—A. That is what I understood.

Q. Are you aware that at the time that you were alleged to have been dismissed that there were a lot of other officials, about thirty-nine, of the department relieved of their duties and had been dispensed with?—A. I understand that sometime previously there had been some dismissals in the department.

Q. How long previously?—A. About two months.

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Q. About December, was it?—A. So I believe.

Q. Did Mr. Schreiber inform you that your services were dispensed with because there was a general reduction of the staff in the department?—A. No, he said he did not see any work for me.

Q. Were you in the habit of being employed at the head office here, or were you on outside work before this?—A. I had been in the office here for five or six years before that.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Between one job and another?—A. Oh, no, on the regular staff.

Q. When you completed a job, if there was not another one outside to take charge of you went to the office?—A. I had not been out of the office for several years.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You don't know what form your pay was from, whether in the civil list or charged to particular work?—A. It was charged to whatever work I may be at work upon.

Q. As to the false work, when an engineer is in charge of work for the government and the work being done not by contract but by day's work, does the engineer estimate the quantity of false work and the material required for false work?—A. Well, I never was on a piece of work before under those particular conditions.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge—do you know from conversation with parties who have been on it or in any manner, what is the habit?—A. I fancy it would be just a matter of arrangement with the overseer of the work what power he had, an arrangement between the overseer and the engineer.

Q. Had you any arrangement with the overseer of the work in reference to this?—A. Yes, he was supposed to look after the false works entirely.

Q. You made an arrangement with him?—A. No, I did not. I came down there on the understanding that that was under him.

Q. He never asked you for an estimate of the quantity of timber?—A. He never did.

Q. He never furnished you plans showing how he proposed to do it?—A. No.

Q. Did you not think it was your duty as resident engineer in charge of the work to suggest what form and in what manner the false works would be prepared?—A. I understood when I went down there that he had complete charge of that. We often had conversations and I made suggestions to him, but it went no further than that.

Q. Who had you that conversation with in reference to his having complete charge?—A. I understood that from Mr. Parent when I went down there. I understood before I went down there, from Mr. Trudeau, that there was some arrangement of that kind.

Q. Well, after Mr. Schreiber came in charge on the 5th of December, hadn't you another set of instructions?—A. I had not.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. Parent had another set of instructions?—A. Another set of instructions?

Q. Yes, as to who had charge of the work and who was responsible for it; written instructions I mean?—A. I believe he was told he was fully responsible, and I always understood that Mr. Kennedy was under him.

Q. Then, you should have taken your instructions for your false work and how it should be built and everything else from Mr. Parent instead of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I did not take any instructions from Mr. Kennedy about the false works.

Q. I understood you to say the timber he was to provide for the whole and the manner of construction and everything else that Mr. Kennedy was—

Mr. MILLS—That was his answer to me, and he said further in case the work had been let by contract—

Mr. HAGGART—I understand a contractor has the right to do it in the cheapest possible manner he could. (To witness.)

Q. After you knew Mr. Parent's instructions from the department here, did you take your instructions or allow Mr. Kennedy to go on and do false work in any manner

and order any timber that he liked?—A. He was not responsible to me. He was responsible to Mr. Parent.

Q. You say Mr. Schreiber came in and took charge of the works in December?—A. Yes.

Q. In December. From the time that Mr. Schreiber came in and gave written instructions to Mr. Parent—did you see the written instructions to Mr. Parent?—A. I fancy I did. I either saw them or knew of them.

Q. Then you knew that Mr. Parent had sole and absolute control of the work?—A. I did.

Q. Why did you not then control the manner in which the false works were to be constructed and the timber required and everything else for that work instead of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I had no instructions from Mr. Parent to that effect. Mr. Kennedy had instructions from Mr. Parent, I think.

Q. Mr. Parent, after getting his instructions from headquarters, gave instructions to Mr. Kennedy to control that part of it?—A. I don't know that he gave instructions after that time. The instructions before that time were to that effect and they were never revoked as far as I know.

Q. Do you know that Mr. Kennedy had instructions from the department where to take his orders from?—A. I do not.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I want to ask a question or two. You were there, of course, when the tenders for the stone and lumber were invited?—A. I was.

Q. At what time were these tenders asked for?—A. About the end of November.

Q. Were they private tenders?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they invited by advertisement?—A. No.

Q. Tenders were not invited by advertisement for the lumber?—A. No.

Q. How did you invite tenders?—A. I did not invite them at all. It was Mr. Kennedy who asked for the tenders.

Q. Mr. Kennedy asked for tenders?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you know?—A. Because he told me so. I saw the result of it.

Q. Were they private invitations?—A. I believe he sent a circular around to several lumber merchants asking them to tender.

Q. Did he send a circular to all the merchants in Montreal?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was it your duty to know that you were getting the timber or lumber at the cheapest price?—A. No; I understood that Mr. Kennedy was the purchasing agent and he was looking after that part of the work. He reported that to Mr. Parent.

Q. You understood that Mr. Kennedy could take such steps as he thought proper to purchase the lumber required by the government for this work?—A. I understood he was to ask for it by tender.

Q. Did you satisfy yourself that he had asked for it by tender?—A. I did not. He told me he had.

Q. How?—A. He told me he had sent circulars around to the different lumber merchants asking for a tender for this lumber.

Q. Did you ask him whether he had sent these circulars to all the lumber merchants in Montreal?—A. I don't suppose I did.

Q. Do you know as a fact whether he did so?—A. No; I do not.

Q. Did you know how many tenders were received?—A. I have seen a list of tenders for something like a half a dozen tenders. I should say four or six. I don't remember the exact number.

Q. Were there more than two?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, was it not your duty as resident engineer to see that these gentlemen took such steps as might be necessary to secure for the government the lumber on the best terms possible?—A. I think he reported directly to Mr. Parent and these tenders or abstracts came up to the department at Ottawa.

Q. You had nothing to do with them?—I had nothing to do with it beyond furnishing the quantities for the permanent work.

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Q. How was the stone tendered for?—A. The stone was tendered for in the same manner.

Q. Private tender?—A. Private tender.

Q. By circular?—A. By circular, yes.

Q. Is that in your judgment as an experienced engineer the proper way?—A. You can get very good tenders that way.

Q. Is that a proper way? Does it give full competition?—A. It can be made to give very full competition. Yes, that is the way a private contractor would do.

Q. Is that the proper way?—A. Well, government tenders are generally called for by advertisement.

Q. Yes, I know. Well, then, why was it that the tenders in this instance were not called for by advertising?—A. Because it saves time to do it by circular.

Q. I suppose there are daily papers published in Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. Out every day?—A. Yes.

Q. And if you sent out circulars would it not be proper to send them to everybody in the trade?—A. Certainly, to all the principal men.

Q. Was that done?—A. Well, I really don't know to whom the circulars were sent.

Q. Were your instructions or the instructions given to Mr. Kennedy or to Mr. Parent to invite private tenders?—A. I don't know what instructions were given.

Q. Had you no conversation with Mr. Parent about the matter?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it talked over between you and he as to whether the tenders should be invited by advertisement or private circular?—I don't think so.

Q. Well, how was it it came to be done by circular instead of by advertisement?—A. I have no idea.

Q. Who ordered Mr. Kennedy to invite tenders by circular?—A. I don't know. I saw no orders relating to it.

Q. You saw no orders relating to it?—A. No.

Q. As a business man and an experienced engineer do you undertake to say that that was the proper way to invite tenders for the lumber required?—A. I see no reason why you should not get thoroughly good competition by asking tenders by private circular.

Q. But if you only issue circulars to two or three people?—A. That would make a difference.

Q. If the circular was sent to everybody in that business you think you would get as good competition as by advertising?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the stone tendered for in the same way?—A. Yes.

Q. By private circular?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many circulars were sent out?—A. I do not.

Q. It was done in your office?—A. It was in Mr. Kennedy's office at first and afterwards in Mr. Parent's office.

Q. Was the labour tendered for in the same way?—A. I believe so.

Q. Private circular?—A. Private circular.

Q. Both the work and the material required upon this work was tendered for by private circular?—A. Yes.

Q. A few moments ago in your evidence you said you left the work about the end of February?—A. Yes.

Q. And you saw the time-books from January 12th to January 24th, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. And went over them and checked them?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was Coughlin?—A. He was timekeeper.

Q. For whom?—A. For the government under Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Who kept time for Mr. St. Louis?—A. Mr. Villeneuve, I understood, was his time-keeper.

Q. Why did Mr. St. Louis keep time if there was a government timekeeper?—A. It would be necessary for him to keep track of the men he had on the work.

Q. And for Mr. Kennedy to check Mr. St. Louis' account?—A. Yes.

Q. You went over this time?—Yes.

Q. You found Mr. St. Louis had charged for 1020 men?—A. I never saw Mr. St. Louis' account till I saw it before the commission.

Q. Before the commission you saw the account?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw that there was a charge for 1020 men?—A. Well, the figures are in my evidence. I don't remember what they were.

Q. You saw the account Coughlin's time shows, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. And you found that there were 891 stonecutters instead of 1020?—A. Whatever the figures are given there.

Q. That is given in the report, I suppose that is correct?—I suppose so.

Q. Then in Mr. St. Louis' account there are 1020 men charged for stonecutters, and in Coughlin's 891?—A. If those are the figures in my evidence, no doubt they are correct.

Q. Did you make any enquiry at all as to this remarkable discrepancy in the number of men, the difference between 891 and 1020?—A. I never saw that till I came before the commission.

Q. That was not checked at the time the payments were made?—A. These accounts came in just before I was leaving.

Q. You knew nothing about it?—A. Nothing about it till I was before the commission.

Q. You know Mr. St. Louis?—A. I do.

Q. Known him for a long time?—A. No.

Q. While you were on the work?—A. I only met him then.

Q. Had he an office on the works?—A. Towards the end he had a small office there.

Q. Where was his office during the remainder of the time?—A. He was not connected with the work before that.

Q. From the time that he received the contract for the labour he had an office on the works?—A. No, it was when he received the contract for the stone for the Grand Trunk bridge that he put up an office there.

Q. He put up an office then?—A. Yes.

Q. Were Mr. Parent and he particular friends?—A. They seemed to be on very good terms.

Q. Mr. Parent spent a good deal of his time in the office of Mr. St. Louis?—A. Not that I know of. I never saw him there.

Q. You never saw him there?—A. No.

Q. Now, the tenders for labour were in the same way, private circulars?—A. Yes.

Q. Not advertisement?—A. No.

Q. I believe you tendered twice for the labour?—A. So I believe.

Q. Mr. St. Louis tendered?—A. Yes.

Q. And who else tendered?—A. There were several others tendered—Mr. Turner, I believe, Mr. Rose, and some others I don't remember.

Q. There were two tenders in the first place, Mr. Turner's and Mr. St. Louis'?—A. There was a very small number of tenders in the first instance.

Q. Then you asked for further tenders?—A. Mr. Parent asked for further tenders.

Q. And Mr. St. Louis tendered again?—A. I don't know what were the further tenders.

Q. And his clerk tendered?—A. There were further tenders. I don't know.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. In answer to the minister of public works you stated that it was not customary for you to prepare a plan for the false works?—A. No, I said that would depend on the relations between the overseer and the engineer.

Q. As a matter of fact did not Mr. Kennedy write to Mr. Parent complaining that you had not so far furnished him with any plans?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you aware of this?—A. I was.

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Q. And why did you not furnish him with a plan of the works and the false works so that he could put up his derricks?—A. There was never any question of my furnishing any plans of false works.

Mr. GIBSON.—He says: As overseer of the construction and building of the masonry, &c., of the new Wellington bridge, also the preparation of all plant and materials for same, I have solicited repeatedly from Mr. G. J. Desbarats, the engineer in charge of said work, a plan for our guidance for the dressing or preparing of the stone for the pivot pier and abutments, as well as a plan or outlines of the position of the present bridge and piers and the position of the new bridge and piers, in order to enable me to make calculations where I would place my derricks, plant, &c., preparatory to the water going out of the canal. I have not received any as yet. My experience of public work is that I never knew of any works or any contractor to proceed with work of any kind until he was first furnished a plan and detail as well as all instructions in writing from the resident engineer. I will also call your attention to the fact that the resident engineer (Mr. Desbarats) solicits all his information personally from foremen or others appointed by me in their different capacities. I here now inform you that from this date when he requires any information or has any orders to give or issue, they will have to be given or come direct through me, who has up to the present mapped out the programme of the work. Furthermore I will issue orders to my men that any information given or any orders received, save from me directly, will mean instant dismissal. Also to insure the correctness and responsibility of the receiving of any plant or materials, I will allow no man to furnish a report to you or the resident engineer only when initialled by myself.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

E. KENNEDY.”

This is addressed to E. H. Parent, Esq., superintending engineer.

The WITNESS—I may say that I had furnished plans, but not for the false works.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Not for the false works?—A. No.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. I see that there were 1,020 stonemasons charged to the St. Louis account?—A. I have no knowledge of that. I did not see the pay-list.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Is it not a positive fact that engineers never deal with the foremen, but always with the superintendent?—A. No; there are times in which they have to deal with the foreman.

Q. Would any contractor allow an engineer to so act on his works?—A. I think you will find a clause in every contract providing that an order given to a foreman shall be recognized as given to the contractor.

Q. Very true, but if you have any complaint to make should you not make it to the man in charge of the work?—A. If an engineer finds a stone being cut wrong, or laid wrong, he will not wait for the contractor.

Q. Who was the man in charge of the work down there?—A. His name was Kenny.

Q. And Kenny must have complained to Kennedy that you were interfering with him?—A. I never gave orders to the man Kenny. He came to me and asked me for instructions.

Q. In consequence of giving orders to Kenny, Kennedy complained that you had no right to give the orders?—A. Well you have read his letter. I never interfered unduly in the work. It was only when the quality of the work was in question.

Q. In that case, Kennedy had no right to complain of your conduct?—A. He had no right to complain at all.

Q. You never interfered at all?—A. Never.

Q. You never complained that anything was wrong?—A. I did not say that.

The committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 8th, 1894.

The Committee on Public Accounts met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

Mr. GEORGE J. DESBARATS was recalled and examined :—

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Mr. Desbarats, you made all the plans in connection with that new Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You had been working, you say, on plans for that and other bridges that were proposed, for some time, perhaps a year before?—A. Perhaps a year before I went down to Montreal.

Q. Mr. Trudeau, the then deputy minister, sent you to Montreal on what day?—A. I was appointed on the 24th of October.

Q. On the 24th of October, and you went down on the 27th?—A. About the 27th.

Q. And remained there till the 1st of March?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there anyone who knew so much about the plans and specifications of the work to be done as yourself?—A. No, there was not.

Q. You were day by day on the work from the time you went down until you left?—A. I was.

Q. You said here that you had made notes as you went along, which you had in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. In your opinion, did you consider yourself necessary on that work?—A. If I considered myself necessary?

Q. Did you consider yourself necessary?—A. Do you mean that the work could not get on without me?

Q. Did you think the work could have been as well done without you as with you?—A. I thought there would be an amount of delay. I thought it would be awkward in a great many ways.

Q. According to the evidence given by Mr. Parent, and his cross-examination on you before the commission, he was evidently of the same opinion, that you were very important there?—A. That is the opinion he expressed to me.

Q. So that Mr. Parent could not be the person who would have suggested in any way that you should be removed?—A. Not at all. On the contrary he told me he had protested against my removal.

Q. To whom?—A. To Mr. Schreiber.

Q. When did he tell you that?—A. He told me that when he informed me that Mr. Schreiber was going to relieve me.

Q. That was about the first of the month?—A. About the 15th of February.

Q. He told you he had protested?—A. Yes.

Q. You were very much surprised yourself?—A. I was.

Q. Now, you stated, to make the thing short, that you had one positive difficulty with Kennedy with regard to his refusal to receive the stone, I think, for the Wellington street bridge?—A. For the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Without a written order from Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. That was the only absolute difficulty you had with him as to a clashing of authority?—A. That was the only marked, absolute refusal.

Q. Did you consider that it was a very peculiar thing that he should want this order from Mr. Parent in writing?—A. I thought it very peculiar that he should refuse to take an order from me.

Q. And that he should want an order in writing?—A. Yes.

Q. The other difficulties that you had with him were principally that he wished that you should communicate directly with him instead of communicating with his

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foremen, who were under him?—A. That was the way he expressed it when he put in his letter. There were a number of little minor difficulties which would be hard to specify, and I felt, in a general way, that things were not going on well between us.

Q. There was not other difficulty than this you have mentioned here?—A. Nothing marked.

Q. Was there any particularly bad feeling between you?—A. I had none.

Q. You had none whatever?—A. None.

Q. You did not feel that anything had taken place between you that would necessitate your removal from the works?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Now, sir, from the month of October, when you went down there, until the month of March, when you left, did you ever see the deputy minister on the works?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Mr. Schreiber?—A. No.

Q. He was not on the work as a positive fact?—A. I understood that he was down in Montreal, but I never saw him.

Q. On the work seeing the way the work was going on?—A. I never heard of his going there.

Q. You never saw him?—A. No.

Q. You were on the work all the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Would it be likely he could be on that work without your seeing him?—A. Not at all likely.

Q. Then, you were removed, as I understand from the evidence heard before the commission, because the deputy minister considered you no longer necessary, or that another man could do your work in the office?—A. Yes, from what I understood the government wanted to economize.

Q. When did you understand that?—A. About the time I was relieved.

Q. Now, in so far then, as the necessity for your presence there was concerned, the only reason that Mr. Schreiber or any one in the department, could have had for your presence being no longer necessary was Mr. Parent?—A. I don't think I quite understand.

Q. I am asking the witness if there was any person else but Mr. Parent who could have given information to the deputy minister of the department that your services could be dispensed with?—A. He was the only man in the position to tell the department.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. How about Kennedy?—A. I should not think Kennedy had any authority to advise the department on that subject.

Q. Now, Mr. Solicitor General did not ask you about any authority, you suggested that yourself. You were asked if there was anybody else who could recommend the change?—A. Who was in an official position?

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Parent was the only one?—A. The only one to make such a recommendation.

Q. You know he did not make that because he told you he was very much surprised?—A. I have that from both himself and Mr. Schreiber.

Q. And you yourself were very much surprised, of course?—A. I was.

Q. Now, you stated there in answer to Mr. Davies the other day, this letter of Mr. Kennedy's being read, that you felt that some influence had been used to have you removed?—A. I don't think I said that.

Q. What did you say?—A. I don't remember any question to that effect.

Q. Did you suspect that some influence had been used?—A. Well, I heard so. It was rumoured that there was something said to that effect, but I knew nothing about it.

Q. Precisely. I just want to know who mentioned the rumour to that effect?—A. That influence had been used?

Q. Who circulated those rumours?—A. I cannot tell. I heard it from a number of persons.

Q. Did you hear it from Mr. Parent, for instance?—A. I cannot remember whether I did or not.

Q. Do you think you did?—A. I fancy I did.

Q. You heard it from Mr. Parent?—A. I fancy among others Mr. Parent may have said something of the kind.

Q. Did you hear it from anybody else who had any connection with the work?—A. I may have heard it in Mr. Parent's office, probably from the different officials.

Q. There were only three parties connected with that work. There was Parent, who certainly did not get you relieved, because he protested. There was Mr. Kennedy?—A. I did not hear anything from him.

Q. And Mr. St. Louis, did you hear anything from St. Louis?—A. He may have said something in the way of expressing an opinion.

Q. What would that opinion be?—A. The rumours that I heard from one person and another were to the effect that probably Mr. Kennedy had used his influence to have me removed.

Q. And Mr. St. Louis was, to the best of your recollection, one of the parties who said so?—A. I fancy so. Yes.

Q. Precisely. Well, now, having heard all those rumours and having nothing fixed, you suspected there was some influence used; then as a matter of fact, as a consequence of what you have said, you suspected that it was Mr. Kennedy's influence that had you relieved, to be plain, honest and frank about it?—A. Yes, I considered that that was very possible.

Q. Now, when these influences are mentioned, what influences were alluded to?—A. What influences?

Q. Yes?—A. Any influence he might have with the government.

Q. I see by the evidence before the commission that you were asked the question by Mr. Vanier, one of the commissioners, if you had not heard that Mr. Kennedy had a political pull with the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Even at that late date it was repeated by one of the commissioners?—A. Precisely.

Q. What were the influences supposed to be?—A. He was understood to be—his father was a member, and he was understood to be friendly.

Q. With myself, for instance?—A. With yourself.

Q. I was one of the influences?—A. Yes, and he was understood to have a good deal of influence with the prominent men in his ward among the conservative party.

Q. Now, there was myself supposed to be one of the influences?—A. Yes.

Q. To have you removed?—A. Yes.

Q. And who else?—A. I fancy you were the principal one.

Q. I was the principal one?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davis :

Q. There were other names. Why don't you mention them?—A. He was understood to have influence with Senator Drummond and Mr. Ogilvie. There may have been some other names. Those are the only names I remember just now.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You must have thought it pretty harsh on my part to have used my influence to get you removed?—A. I thought so. It was only a matter of rumour.

Q. But you suspected it?—A. I thought it was probable.

Q. You were not aware, for instance, that I was a friend of your father?—A. Yes, I understood you were.

Q. And that we were at college together?—A. I did not know that.

Q. But did you know that my brother was in your father's establishment for four years?—A. Yes.

Q. And my son served his time in your father's office?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you aware that your father had signed my nomination papers when I came out for election?—A. I did not know that.

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Q. You knew he was one of my supporters?—A. Yes.

Q. You must have thought it was very ungrateful on my part, in view of all these circumstances, to have used my influence to secure your removal?—A. Yes, I thought it very strange.

Q. And you must have felt it rather hard of Mr. Kennedy to have used any such influence?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. And naturally your feelings, although your feelings would not influence your testimony, you did not feel very kindly towards him?—A. I had no feelings of harshness towards Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Now, Mr. Desbarats, you stated that you had taken cognizance of the time kept by the timekeepers of the government?—A. Yes, for a certain time.

Q. Up to what date?—A. Up to—I don't remember the exact date—about the 6th of February.

Q. About the 6th of February?—A. Somewhere about there.

Q. What were the names of the timekeepers whose checking you examined?—A. Coughlin was the chief timekeeper.

Q. Was there any other?—A. Baillairgé; he took most of the government men in the stores.

Q. But, was anybody taking the time of the stonemasons?—A. I think that was in Baillairgé's time list. You mean the men in the stores?

Q. I mean the men cutting stone?—A. Oh, that was part of Coughlin's list.

Q. Had Coughlin been under him?—A. He had not been at the beginning. At the beginning he took the time himself.

Q. You don't know whether he had anybody under him or not?—A. I don't.

Q. At the 6th of February were these his figures, or of men under him?—A. I was under the impression that these were his own figures—his own account.

Q. Well, subsequently to your departure, you say, you had not examined nor checked the pay lists of the contractor for the labour, or made a comparison with the time of the government timekeepers?—A. You mean when the contractor's pay-lists came in.

Q. Yes?—A. No; the first pay-list came in just about the time I was leaving, and I had no occasion to examine it.

Q. Did you investigate into the time kept by the government timekeepers, and did you ascertain that, according to their tally, a certain number of men had been working up to that date, the 6th or thereabouts?—A. Yes.

Q. Before the commission I notice that a paper was placed before you, showing that the timekeeping and the pay-lists, as sent in by the contractor, did not agree?—A. Yes; they gave me a statement to that effect, showing the figures that Coughlin had given me, and I compared them with the figures on the pay-list sent from Mr. St. Louis, and the two figures did not agree.

Q. There was excess charged against the government?—A. There was.

Q. What was the amount of it?—A. I don't remember. That was the only time I saw the statement.

Q. At that time there was a discrepancy between the pay-lists as sent in and the timekeeping of your account?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you please take cognizance of page 30 of the third volume of your evidence before the commissioners, and state what is actually the difference between your timekeeping and the contractor, as shown by the figures therein set forth?—A. You wish me to add up these figures?

Q. I want you to make a little statement as to what the difference would be at that particular date?—A. This comes down to the 25th of January.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. From when?—A. From the 12th to the 25th of January.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. Whatever time it covers, please state what the difference is in the items mentioned in the evidence there. It is a fortnight's time?—A. I find from this statement 479 men returned by St. Louis, and 434 on Coughlin's list.

Q. A difference of what?—A. A difference of 45.

Q. A difference of 45 men on that fortnight's pay sheet?—A. Yes, for that time.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What date was it?—A. From the 12th to the 25th of January.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Was Coughlin likely to make a mistake in giving the men's time?—A. He should be very accurate.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Had St. Louis any time-keeper on the ground?—A. Yes, he had.

Q. Who was he?—A. Villeneuve was taking the time of St. Louis' men.

Q. All the time?—A. I saw him going round occasionally taking the time of the men as time-keeper for St. Louis.

Q. Was he there all the time?—A. I do not think he was.

Q. How many days in the week would he be there?—A. He would be there every day ; several times a day.

Q. Had he any control over the men there?—A. No.

Q. Is it not a fact that all the men were under Kennedy's control?—A. Yes.

Q. All the time?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not a fact that all the time-keepers were appointed by Mr. Kennedy—all of them?—A. I should not think Villeneuve would be appointed by Mr. Kennedy.

Q. But the departmental time-keepers, who appointed them?—A. All the departmental timekeepers were appointed by Mr. Kennedy.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Villeneuve was St. Louis's timekeeper?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he an officer of the department?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was he paid by the department? Well, if you did not know whether he was an officer of the department or not, you would hardly know that at the time he was keeping the time for St. Louis?—A. No ; I did not.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Villeneuve never put the men to work?—A. No. He was only the time-keeper for St. Louis. He had no right to do anything of that kind.

Q. Is it not a fact that St. Louis provided the men and when the men were there, Mr. St. Louis had nothing more to do with them?—A. Once he had provided the men his connection ceased.

Q. Altogether?—A. Altogether ; except as far as looking to their time for himself.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. St. Louis' pay-lists were certified to by Mr. Kennedy, before any money was paid him?—A. I have never seen any of St. Louis's pay-lists.

Q. None at all?—A. None ; except those that I saw when before the commission.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How do you know the difference then?—A. This is a statement which the commission put before me, that is the only way I saw it.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. I asked the witness if he had gone over the time of the government time-keepers and St. Louis' time-keepers and made an estimate for one fortnight. You say according to the keeping of the time of Coughlin and his subordinates, the number of men employed during that fortnight, according to his calculation, was 434. That you took cognizance of?—A. Yes ; that is the stone-cutters

Q. You do not know anything personally of St. Louis's time-lists?—A. I do not.

Q. But the commissioners, when you appeared before them, showed you St. Louis' time-lists and those of Coughlin's and asked you to examine them?—A. Yes, they asked me to compare the two.

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. It was clerk's work, which any one could do?—A. That was before the commission.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. I want to know if the witness personally examined those pay-lists during that fortnight? You were on the ground at the time. You ascertained the number of men on those time-lists?—A. On the time-lists; yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do I understand you to state that when you say you took cognizance of the lists, you spoke in the sense that you had actual knowledge of the number employed; in other words that you counted the men?—A. Oh no, I simply examined the lists.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. What I want to get at is this: There were government time-keepers there. They kept tally of the time. Mr. Coughlin was acting for the government, and you examined his time-list at the end of that fortnight referred to. Did you?—A. He handed me a copy of his time-list every day.

Q. Day by day?—A. Day by day.

Q. At the end of the fortnight you ascertained by that computation and time-keeping that there were 434 men employed?—A. This list was handed in then, and from the figures I ascertained that there were 434 stone-cutters at work at that time.

Q. That was the number of men according to the government tally that were there?—A. Yes.

Q. According to the pay-sheets which the commissioners showed you as having been sent in to the government, the difference between the time-keeping of the government men and that of Villeneuve for St. Louis was 45 men?—A. Forty-five men for that fortnight.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were those the pay-lists that Mr. Parent sent to the government?—A. This is taken simply from the pay-lists that the commissioners put before me.

Q. Let us hear what the pay-list were?—A. St. Louis did not make out the pay-lists. He would make out the time for his men. What do you call the pay-lists sent into the government?—A. All I saw were those which the commissioners handed me, with the time of the men marked on them.

Q. What pay-lists were those? Were those the pay-lists on which the men were paid?—A. I understood they were the government pay-lists which the commissioners had got from the department.

Q. They were?—A. That is what I understood.

Q. Had they the certificate of Mr. Kennedy attached?—A. I do not remember whether a certificate was on or not. I looked at the inside page on which there was probably no certificate.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I understand the witness to say merely that the commissioners presented a certified pay-list. He compared the two and added them up. Then there was a difference of 45.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did the commissioners, when they presented you with those pay-lists, give you to understand that those were the lists they had been paid upon?—A. That is what I understood from them.

Q. And the difference between that pay-list upon which the money had been paid and the time-keeping of Coughlin and others under him, which you had computed from their lists, was 45 men?—A. Forty-five men.

Q. Just one final question, the people there must have noticed that you were pretty assiduous there from day to day?—A. Yes, I fancy so.

Q. You were looking after the interests of the government as well as you could as regards time-keeping, and everything else?—A. I was.

Q. I don't wish to throw any imputation upon any body. I ask this question: Supposing that you are altogether wrong, and that I never had anything to do with your removal, and never knew anything about it, until you told me you were off the work, and Senator Drummond had nothing to do with removing you, and Mr. Ogilvie, president of the board of trade, or any of Mr. Kennedy's friends; taking into consideration that you were looking so closely after this time-keeping, did you think Mr. St. Louis might not have had as much interest in getting you removed as anybody else? Answer yes or no, candidly?—A. Yes, if he wished to make any changes he would have interest in having me removed.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Curran put a few questions to you in the direction that you had not seen Mr. Schreiber down there when you were on the work. He had never been over the work when you were there?—A. No.

Q. You left I understand about?—A. The last day of February.

Q. Was there any work of construction going on when you were there?—A. Nothing but a little temporary work.

Q. You would not expect the chief engineer to be there?—A. Oh, he might come down and have a look at the work.

Q. There was no work doing?—A. There was stone-cutting and some of the temporary preliminary work.

Q. What?—A. The temporary bridge was building at that time.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Is that not a pretty large work?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What time did it commence? How many days before you left?—A. It was about finished when I left.

Q. Now, I just want to ask you a few questions upon this statement about the time paid. I suppose it was paid, because you say you saw it on the government time-list. This 479 is, I suppose, 479 days' work, not the number of workmen employed but days' work?—A. That is the way I made it up, days' work.

Q. And that the actual amount returned by the time-keeper was 439 days work?—A. 434 days' work.

Q. A difference of 45?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was the time-keeper?—A. Coughlin.

Q. The sheets would be certified to by Mr. Coughlin?—A. He would certainly have to certify to them for Mr. Kennedy's information.

Q. Mr. Kennedy would have to certify to them?—A. Yes.

Q. So if there was any fraud at all in the payment it must have been in the government paying it through Mr. Kennedy's endorsation of the fraud?

Mr. DAVIES.—He should answer a fair straight question.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I will put it again. There was no time-list paid by the government except on Kennedy's certificate?—A. I should not think so.

Q. Now, assuming that, for a fact, that there was no time-list paid unless on Mr. Kennedy's certificate, how was it that Mr. Kennedy could certify to 479 men if his time-keepers only reported 434 men?—A. I cannot explain that.

Q. These are facts, though, that there was the difference between 479 and 434?—A. Yes; there was that difference.

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you got in your possession the letter sent to you by Mr. Parent when you were dismissed from the work—relieved, if you like the word better?—A. Yes, I think I have it here.

Q. Would you kindly produce it and read it to the committee?—A. It is in French.

Q. Just translate it into English and read it to the committee?—A. It is dated February 16th, 1893, and reads :—

“DEAR SIR,—As you know, the chief engineer, in a letter of the 6th instant, has expressed the opinion that the superintendence and control of the works on the Wellington bridge, as far as the technical part is concerned, should be done by the office here without any extra cost ; notwithstanding my objections, and the reasons I gave to him, showing the importance of retaining your services, at least until the end of this work, the conclusion has been arrived at that the work which you were doing, which you have done until now, should be done directly by the employees of my office. Therefore, I regret to have to inform you that at the end of this month your services, as resident engineer, will not be required any longer.

“ I have the honour to be, sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ E. H. PARENT,

“ *Superintending Engineer.*”

Q. Did you not receive another letter?—A. With this I received a copy of another letter from Mr. Schreiber, which reads as follows :—

“ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,

“ OTTAWA, 13th February, 1893.

“ LACHINE CANAL.

“DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 7th instant, with reference to the staff pay-list in connection with the Wellington street bridge, for January, and covering a copy of a letter signed by the late chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats in charge of the construction of the new Wellington street bridge, at a salary of \$150 during the execution of the work.

“ The department does not take the same view of this matter as you do, and, I quite agree that one engineer can readily attend to the giving of the lines and levels at the bridges in Montreal and look after the Lachine drain matters, and one only can be kept, and that is Mr. Papineau.

“ Yours truly,

“ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“ Chief Engineer.

“ E. H. PARENT, Supt. Engineer,

“ Montreal, P. Q.”

(The foregoing letters were put in marked exhibits nos. 3 and 4 respectively.)

Q. As a matter of fact are you not aware that Mr. Parent did everything he could to retain your services in the work?—A. Yes ; I believe he did.

Q. Then if you have been dismissed surely it has not been through his influence?—A. No.

Q. You spoke of Mr. St. Louis. Although the matter has been explained fully by the minister's question, I would like to have you state in a more positive manner whether Mr. St. Louis's man, Villeneuve, was in a position to make any pay-lists which could be paid without the certificate of Mr. Kennedy?—A. No, he was not.

Q. Did you know if Mr. Baillairgé was an old public employee there?—A. I believe he has been employed there for a long time.

Q. He was acting, if I am rightly informed, as one of the time-keepers for the government?—A. For the government.

Q. On the works or on the canal?—A. On the canal staff, yes.

Q. Did you ever meet a gentleman named Enright?—A. I don't remember. I may have met him, but I don't remember.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. I think you had \$150 a month there?—A. Yes.

Q. And the saving by taking you away would be \$300—March and April, seeing that the bridge was finished on the 1st of May?—A. Yes,

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I want to show you the pay-lists between the 10th and the 25th of January, to show you how they were certified, and while they are looking them up, there is one question I forgot to ask you. You said in your evidence the other day that, as far as you were able, you checked these items yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. How did this return of Mr. Coughlan's (filed as Exhibit No. 5), that Mr. Kennedy certified to, according to the rules made—did this time agree with your checking it?—A. I cannot remember exactly now, but I found no serious discrepancy. If I had I should have noticed it and noted it.

Q. Then this was not the time you found the serious discrepancy. When was the time, because you stated you had found serious discrepancies?—A. No, I stated there was one part I had not checked myself, but Mr. Kennedy explained that these men were working further on, further up the canal, but for the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. No, that never was mentioned here. Why were they working there at all?—A. For the building of the bridge.

Q. But what kind of work?—A. Breaking stone. It was brought up the other day.

Q. And there were 30 men breaking stone?—A. I don't remember the figures, somewhere about 30.

Q. To make 50 yards of concrete?—A. No, he was also breaking stone for the macadamizing of the road, the approach to the bridge.

Q. You made an estimate of the bridges, and certainly it must have entered into your calculation to make an estimate of the number of yards that would be required for the macadamizing of the Grand Trunk bridge. How many yards did you estimate?—A. I cannot remember. I remember making up the square yards of paving. I might have made up the broken stone required, but I have no recollection of the quantity.

Q. Is the approach to the bridge very rapid there?—A. Yes, it is very steep.

Q. Was it eased in any way?—A. No, it had to be moved further back to approach the new bridges.

Q. There would be a less quantity of macadam required if the approach was abrupt than if it had been a long approach?—A. No, the approach would have to be begun quite a distance back. They would have to start further back and have a very abrupt approach.

Q. How could it be a rapid approach if it starts a long way back?—A. It might start a long way back and still be rapid.

Q. How many yards of stone is there in it?—A. I don't remember what quantity there is.

Q. How many yards of stone would you suppose, from your knowledge as an engineer, would be required for that bridge?—A. I really cannot give a figure for it.

Q. You cannot give a figure, and yet you made an estimate of the work?—A. I did.

Q. Now you say that when you arrived at the number of days' work you arrived at a different number of men that were working by adding up the pay-lists. Didn't you, when you gave the time of the men, get out your own time as given to you by Coughlin?—A. Yes.

Q. And when the pay-lists were shown to you by the commission, how did you get at the number of men that were on the pay-lists to make a comparison between the

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number of men that you had and the number on the pay-sheets?—A. The only number that I prepared were the men furnished by Mr. St. Louis. At that time he was only furnishing stone-cutters. He was not furnishing general labourers. The general labour was on the canal pay-lists.

Q. At this time, then, it was only stone-cutters that Mr. St. Louis furnished the government with?—A. Yes, the time covered by this list.

Q. All other men at that time working on the canal were directly under the charge of the government?—A. That is what I understood.

Q. So that, up to that time, Mr. St. Louis did not furnish anything to the canal except stone-cutters?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. And were the derrick men government men or St. Louis' men?—A. Government men.

Q. And the labourers?—A. The labourers were government men.

Q. So that nobody was employed there except stone-cutters from St. Louis?—A. No.

Q. And he furnished that labour to the government?—A. Yes.

Q. So in two weeks, in keeping about forty men's time, you found a difference of 10 per cent?—A. That is about the difference.

Q. That is just at the commencement?—A. Just at the beginning.

Q. Did that frighten you?—A. I did not see this at all till I was before the commission.

Q. Then you were not aware of it? After you had simply kept the time, you gave the force list to Parent, to the chief engineer, as you stated before?—A. Yes.

Q. But you were not aware then how the government dealt with St. Louis at all?—A. Yes. I understood that he would send in his account at the end of the month, and then Mr. Kennedy's time-keeper would check it, when certified properly it would come up to Ottawa and go through the regular routine.

Q. So that Kennedy's time-keeper gave Kennedy the force list from which he could certify to St. Louis' time sheets, and although you were checking for the time as against St. Louis' time-keepers, you were never shown the pay-lists at all?—A. No; I explained that the first pay-list came in just as I was leaving the works, and I never saw it.

Q. You explained to-day that Mr. St. Louis had no time-keepers of his own at all?—A. I said he had a time-keeper—Villeneuve.

Q. And no doubt he kept a correct account of the time for St. Louis?—A. I should think so.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You say that from the time-sheets that the commission furnished you, down there, you found 479 days' time on them?—A. Yes.

Q. Let me quite understand that. How do you make a difference of 434. I understood on to say it was from the certificate of the time-keeper, Mr. Coughlin?—A. Every day on the work while I was there, Mr. Coughlin handed me the sheet with the abstract of the force engaged on the work—the number of men employed on each work.

Q. That made the 434?—A. Yes.

Q. You took it from Mr. Coughlin's time sheet?—A. Yes.

Q. There is a time sheet here, between the 10th and the 25th of January. Just look at it please? The 10th is included. Do you say the number of hours there, at the bottom?—A. Yes, 5,036 hours.

Q. Now deduct the tenth from that total which leaves how many?—A. It leaves 4,811 hours.

Q. I suppose you found the number of days by dividing that by ten?—A. No. I did not. This is not the sheet from which I made it up.

Q. Look at it and tell me who certified to it?—A. It is certified to by Mr. Hugh Dorney.

Q. Read it please?—A. "I certify the above accounts to be correct in all details and particulars. E. Kennedy, superintendent."

Q. Who else?—A. Above that there is stamped, "received the above goods." It is signed by Hugh Dorney, measurer and foreman cutter; M. Kenny, foreman cutter; P. Coughlin, clerk. "Prices just and fair." E. H. Parent, superintending engineer.

Q. So I clearly understand you, then, that you took every day from the time-keeper Mr. Coughlin, the time of each of the men upon the work from the 12th to 25th January, and that you made 434 days?—A. 434 men. He would give the number of men on the work. Perhaps some of the men would not be working the full ten hours; some days they might only work 9 hours.

Q. Well, then, that makes it worse. How many men were working between the 12th and 25th January the full ten hours?—A. The comparison made in this case is the same. They represent the number of men; not the hours.

Q. Look at the number of hours on that pay-sheet. It is given there. What is it?—A. 5,036 hours.

Q. Now, in order to obtain the number of men per day what would be the average working time per day? How many hours work per day would it be for the men?—A. Nine hours.

Q. Now, deducting the tenth of January, divide the number of hours by nine, that would give you the number of men. It makes the discrepancy still greater. How men would it give you?—A. That would give 534 men.

Q. Deduct from that the number of men that they had by actual count as you got it from Mr. Coughlin. How many was it?—A. 434.

Q. That is a difference of how many?—A. 100. The average time must have been more than nine hours, although I see most of the men are entered as nine hours.

Q. Evidently in making your comparison before the commission you took the average as ten hours, because that would only give a difference of two men. It would give 481 instead of 479 which you stated. This Mr. Coughlin who certifies to this time as correct, is the man who gave you every day the time between the 12th and 25th of January. He gave you the time of every man on the work every night?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did he hand you the actual paper? What did you do with them?—A. I filled them with the commission.

By Mr Haggart :

Q. Did you show those to Mr. Parent?—A. He probably saw some of them in the office. They were in the office all the time.

Q. Did you file the whole of them in the office?—A. No, I had them with me and filed them with the commission afterwards.

Q. So Mr. Parent had no knowledge then of the time which you had received from Mr. Coughlin?—A. No, except in a general way, and what I reported to him from time to time.

Q. What did you report to him in a general way?—A. It was all done verbally. Every day I reported the number of men on the work.

Q. Then, Mr. Parent every day knew the number of men on the work?—A. Yes.

Q. And he must have known that during that fortnight, if he had paid any attention to those reports, that he had certified to 100 men being on the works, more than were actually at work?—A. He probably did not get the figures.

Q. Would it not be his duty to get them?—A. He should have had them.

By Mr Davies :

Q. Did you hand to Mr. Parent the lists which you got from Mr. Coughlin, they being official documents, so that he might be able to verify them?—A. I did not.

Q. Why did you not? How could Mr. Parent possibly know the number of men that were there, unless the lists supplied to you by the foreman or time-keeper were forwarded by you to Mr. Parent?—A. He would not have had any absolute knowledge of them, except by general reports.

Q. But if you had given the lists to him, he would have had absolute knowledge and could have checked them?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, then, will you tell me why you did not do so?—A. Probably because I was not asked for them. They were among my papers when I took them away from the office.

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Q. But was it not absolutely essential for Mr. Parent in certifying to the correctness of the list that he should have these papers before him?—A. I probably thought that Mr. Parent would ask me for my report upon it. When I took those accounts, I supposed I would have to check over the list and give Mr. Parent a report upon them.

Q. Then it appears from your statement that you kept the lists for the purpose of informing your mind to enable you to report to Mr. Parent. That was the reason?—A. That was the reason.

Q. And you were not asked by anybody—by Parent, for them?—A. No.

Q. Or by Kennedy?—A. No.

Q. Or the department?—A. No.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is it not a fact that the only means that Mr. Parent had of knowing the time was by Kennedy's certificate?—A. That is the only means he had apart from asking me to check it, if I was there.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Mr. Desbarats, Mr. Kennedy did not keep the time of the men?—A. Personally you mean?

Q. Personally?—A. No. He would rely on his time-keepers.

Q. And Mr. Kennedy's certificate means that Coughlin and those under him who reported to you had reported to him that these were the numbers of men actually employed?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Kennedy would act upon the knowledge given to him by his under workers?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was to you that these figures were given and not to Mr. Kennedy by the foreman?—A. These particular sheets?

Q. These particular figures?—A. Yes, these figures were given to me by Coughlin.

Q. And not Kennedy, so that Kennedy's certificate would mean?—A. He would get probably the same thing as I did.

Q. Mr. Kennedy would certify to those lists upon the faith or honesty of the time-keepers under him who had been put there?—A. That is probably the way he would do.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the work down there?—A. He was.

Q. Could he make a mistake then, if certified to by his time-keeper, of 25 per cent of the men engaged upon the work. The difference is 25 per cent. The total number of men would be about 40. Could he make a mistake of 25 per cent of the number of men employed?—A. He should know about the number of men employed.

Q. The certificate of the time-keeper, then, would be no justification for such a mistake?—A. Not for such a large difference.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do I understand you to say, Kennedy would have given him the same certificate he gave to you?—A. I understood he received the same certificate.

Q. If he received the same information as you did, he must have known that he was certifying to a false certificate?

By Mr. Curran :

Q. If these figures were furnished in slips?—A. Yes, he would know if they were not the same.

Q. Were they furnished to him in slips?—A. I don't actually know, I suppose they were.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. This certificate is certified by Parent to be correct as to prices. That is the only certificate he appears to give?—A. That is all.

Q. But Mr. Kennedy certifies that that pay-sheet is correct in all details and prices?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Parent had nothing to do with the men, as a matter of fact?—A. He had not.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. According to you, the only man who really was responsible for the time was Mr. Kennedy?—A. He was the man in charge both of the time-keepers and of the general work. He was the man who was responsible for the conduct of the work, and for the time.

Q. The engineers were not looked upon, as a matter of fact, to return to the government the number of days?—A. Parent did certify to pay-sheets.

Q. When Parent certified to that time-sheet, did he ask you if it was correct?—A. He did not. That was just the time I was leaving the work, I think.

Q. That is dated the 27th of January and you did not leave until the 4th of February?—A. At the end of February. They must have come into Parent's office later than that.

Q. It is dated the 27th of January, Mr. Desbarats?—A. It must have come into Parent's office much later than this. That is Mr. St. Louis' account.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Look at the date Parent certified it. It is marked?—A. There would be a letter with that though.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. At all events, it could have been in Mr. Parent's hands before you left?—A. Yes, it might have been.

Q. You never saw it?—A. I never saw it.

Q. You never were asked any questions about it?—A. No.

Q. After you left were you asked any questions, was any reference made to you about the time as you left it?—A. No, not until the commission asked me these questions.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. So, if in the evidence that was given by Mr. Coughlin before the commission that he had merely looked over the men there must be some mistake there. There were actual lists kept?—A. Yes. He gave me the count every day.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have to remain here till the 15th to be examined before the court?—A. Yes.

Q. You will be here on Tuesday next, unless otherwise ordered?—A. Yes.

MR. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, called, sworn, examined :

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You are deputy minister of the department of railways and canals?—A. Yes.

Q. When were you appointed?—A. 30th November, 1892.

Q. When was your first knowledge of this work on the Curran bridge, the Wellington-street bridge?—A. It was the 6th of December, I think.

Q. You are chief engineer, too, Mr. Schreiber?—A. Yes.

Q. In what manner did this work come first to your attention?—A. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Parent and Mr. Desbarats came to Ottawa. They brought some tenders for materials.

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Q. What were the tenders?—A. I think they were tenders for timber. I really forget what the others were. It was timber and some other things.

Q. Have you got those tenders here?—A. They are amongst the papers here. Yes, they are amongst the papers before the committee.

Q. What action did you take on those tenders? I would like to know what the tenders were, particularly, you had better produce them?—A. There was one for timber. I remember that I recommended to you the lowest tender to accept. I took them in to you and examined them with you.

Q. What were the tenders particularly?—A. This is an abstract of the tenders I have here. (Filed as Exhibit No. 13.)

Q. What were they for?—A. They were for square pine, flatted timber, round spruce, oak piles, oak 12 x 8, oak 12 x 21, one-inch boards and three-inch plank, specifying the quantities.

Q. Who were the tenderers?—A. J. B. Grier, A. Hurteau, Henderson Bros. and Shearer & Brown.

Q. Is that the whole of the contractors?—A. That is the whole.

Q. How many tenders were invited for the material?—A. I cannot tell you. I don't think it is here.

Q. No report from Mr. Parent on the subject?—A. No. He brought the tenders up with him on the day I spoke of, the 6th of December. There was no report.

Q. Have you no evidence in the department there as to what manner he advertised or solicited tenders?—A. Yes, there is a circular, should be on file here, specifying the tenders, but I don't see it here. Oh yes, here is a facsimile, a copy I suppose. This is it. (Filed as Exhibit No. 6.)

Q. Did you ask him when he came up how many he had solicited to tender for the work?—A. Yes, here they are: A. Hurteau, Story & O'Connor, E. Trihey & Co., J. & B. Grier, Henderson Bros., H. Bulmer & Bros., and D. Parizeau.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. That is for the timber?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know anything of the value of timber in Montreal?—A. Only in this connection. I knew nothing about it before this.

Q. Do you know whether the amount that was awarded to the tenderer, who was the lowest, the contractor, was a fair price for the timber? Was it excessive?—A. I should have thought it was very reasonable.

Q. What conversation had you with Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent and Mr. Desbarats when they came up to see you with these tenders? That seems to be the first time you knew anything about the bridge?—A. They explained what this was for, that this bridge was being built by the government, and that these were tenders for timber for the construction of the bridge.

Q. Had you any conversation with them on the subject of the bridge?—A. Not at that time, I think.

Q. When was the next time that anything in reference to the bridge came before you?—A. I think it will be further tenders for derricks and steam engines.

Q. Did you authorize the advertisement for them or was it Mr. Trudeau?—A. Mr. Trudeau authorized the advertisements for all these things.

Q. All these?—A. Yes, all these invited tenders.

Q. Have you got the tenders for the derricks and the other material there?—A. Well, not amongst these. No, they are not here. I think they are among those papers. I see about the same time we received tenders for the stone.

Q. Would you give us full particulars about these tenders?—A. The tenders do not appear to be here with the letter. Delorimier was the lowest tenderer.

Q. How many tendered?—A. Four. E. St. Louis, Garson, Purser & Co., H. T. Beemer, and J. B. Delorimier.

Q. Which was the lowest?—A. Delorimier was the lowest and his tender was accepted.

Q. Who was recommended by Mr. Parent to get it?—A. Mr. Beemer.

Q. The department refused to accept his recommendation of Mr. Beemer?—A. Yes.

Q. On what account?—A. Because they thought Delorimier was capable of fulfilling the contract at the price at which he tendered.

Q. He was the lowest?—A. Yes.

Q. How many tenders were invited for that work?—A. There were two others, John Rose and N. K. Connolly, making 6 tenders.

Q. Six tenders?—A. Yes. (Tenders filed as Exhibit No. 12.)

Q. What do you think of the prices, were they fair?—A. I think the prices were very reasonable indeed.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. What was Beemer's tender?—A. Beemer's tender was \$6 for the face stone, for the ashlar, and \$4 for the backing.

Q. And what was Delorimier's?—A. \$4.50 for the face stone and \$2.75 for the backing.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were there any other tenders invited for the work and for what?—A. Oh, yes, there was the tender for labour.

Q. Was there any for machinery for the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got these tenders there?—A. I see derricks and hoisting engines. Mr. Beatty & Sons, Miller Bros. & Toms, Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., John McDougall & Co., and J. J. & R. Weir were all invited and asked to secure the tenders for derricks and hoisting engines. (Filed as Exhibit No. 14.)

Q. That was by Mr. Trudeau, too?—A. Yes.

Q. Under his superintendence, or whose?—A. His.

Q. Was there any material, or any tenders received for anything during the construction of the bridge there under your direction?—A. No; I think they did not take the tenders, although I directed them to. They appeared to have purchased by private purchase.

Q. What material?—A. Hardware, spikes, nails, bolts, and various things of that kind.

Q. Would you just furnish the committee with your correspondence with the superintending engineer of the canal on the subject of these tenders?

Mr. GIBSON.—Possibly it would be well to finish about the plant before the witness gives that information.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Whom did you award the contract for the plant?—A. Guy derricks to Miller Bros. and Toms.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. They were the successful tenderers?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the capacity of those derricks?—A. Eight tons capacity.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What do you think of the price they were purchased for?—A. That is one lot. The four stiff-legged derricks of five tons capacity cost \$555; the two stiff-legged derricks, three tons capacity, \$400; then for hoisting engines, the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., \$1,050 for 18-horse power. They also had the two hoisting engines, double drums and boiler, 15-horse power, \$900, and two double drum horse-powers, one at \$225, and the other at \$170.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. How did they correspond with Beatty's?—A. Beatty did not tender for the guy derricks.

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Q. Nor for the engines?—A. Beatty & Sons offer for the 18-horse power was \$1,350. They did not tender for the 15-horse power. Their tender for two double drum horse-powers was \$400 and \$300.

Q. Not \$400 each?—A. No. That tender was let at \$225 and \$170.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You came to the conclusion that these were very reasonable offers?—A. They appeared to be reasonable.

Q. Have you any correspondence with the superintendent or the engineer down there in reference to these tenders?—A. Nothing with reference to these special tenders. He had instructions from me to procure—

Q. That was afterwards. But in reference to the tenders which you have mentioned you had no correspondence with them?—A. No.

Q. I suppose it was about this time that you became aware of the particulars of this Curran bridge?—A. The 6th was the first I heard of it. From time to time afterwards, I heard about it.

Q. What information did you find in the department in reference to it?—A. To the bridge?

Q. Yes?—A. There was a report from Mr. Trudeau, or it may have been from Mr. Parent to Mr. Trudeau, dated the 18th day of October, 1890, in which he gave his views as to the manner in which the work should be carried out.

Q. Will you furnish that report to the committee?—A. This is the report.

Q. Read it please?

“ Re Wellington Bridge.

“ MONTREAL, October 18th, 1892.

“ SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration a series of plans and an estimate of cost in connection with the building of a new bridge across the Lachine canal on Wellington street.

“ The present Wellington bridge has become inadequate to the requirements of the traffic which is steadily increasing. The proposed new bridge will afford double the facilities of the present one, since it will allow this traffic to circulate over four tracks, and the foot passengers on two foot paths.

“ As a consequence the width of the bridges had to be increased from 18 feet to 48 feet, which involves the building of a new centre pier, 50 feet wide, and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the G. T. R. bridge.

“ These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment piers, will have to be much increased in length, The Wellington roadway bridge will be 225 feet and the G. T. R. bridge 254 feet. This new plan will provide navigable channels 75 feet wide, each side of the centre pier.

“ The width of the G. T. R. bridges will not be altered and its centre pier may remain as it is. Both bridges are to be iron and steel structures.

“ As shown on plan, the centre pier is to be widened and lengthened with cribwork, in its upper portion. The lower portion, where the widening is not sufficient to admit of cribwork, will be lined with a row of piles sheeted with a timber facing. The total cost of these works is estimated at \$170,000, a detailed statement of which is annexed to this report.

“ The material of the substructure, such as timber, stone, iron, cement, &c., will be purchased by tender, and the superstructure will be given out by contract.

“ I would advise the government to build a substructure by day's work, owing to the uncertainty of the mode of execution which circumstances will command.

“ If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th of December next, to the 1st of February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000.

“ I have, etc.,

“ E. H. PARENT,

“ Supt. Engineer.”

(Report filed as Exhibit No. 7.)

Q. Then, according to that report, if the canal was unwatered the bridge could have been built for how much?—A. For \$155,000.

Q. Have you the detailed report accompanying that letter?—A. It should be here.

Q. What other documents or evidence did you find in the department on that day in reference to this bridge?—A. Yes; here is a letter from Mr. Trudeau the next day. That merely recommends the same thing that Mr. Parent recommended.

Q. Who is the letter to?—A. To you.

Q. I merely want a history of the whole affair. Is there any other evidence that you have, documents or evidence in the department?—A. There is in *Hansard* on page 2050, May 3, 1892. You explain that when you asked for the first appropriation for this work it was for 18 feet navigation. There are also in the department the notes prepared by Mr. Trudeau for the minister, also showing 18 feet navigation.

Q. Will you read the notes prepared by Mr. Trudeau?—A. I haven't them here.

Q. Proceeding, is there any other document or evidence in the department that you found beside that?—A. No. That is all I found in connection with the depth.

Q. That is for a what navigation?—A. That is for 18 feet navigation.

Mr. DAVIES.—Is it not just as well that he should give a history of it by stating that Trudeau recommends Parent's report to be adopted, and an order in council is passed on the 22nd approving of the report?

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes.

WITNESS—The order in council is dated 22nd of October, 1892. Here are the details of Parent's recommendation.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Read the details?—A. Wellington bridge, Montreal: stone \$8,025, cement \$4,150, sand \$1,875, timber, iron and stone in cribwork, \$21,800, power wheel, etc., \$750; total \$36,600; superstructure, roadway bridge, \$42,000; superstructure, Grand Trunk bridge, \$33,000; plant, \$6,400; total, \$118,000; labour \$33,000, contingencies \$18,900; grand total, \$170,000.

Q. Were there any other documents you found in the department or any other evidence in reference to the bridge?—A. No. I did not find any other evidence in connection with this, but in speaking to you, you informed me this; you informed me that it was 18 feet navigation at the outset, that about November—I think it was November, 1892—you called upon Mr. Trudeau what additional cost it would entail to make a 20 feet navigation. Mr. Trudeau said he was not in a position to give that without Mr. Parent, and Mr. Parent was sent for to come up to Ottawa. He and Mr. Trudeau made their calculations and afterwards Mr. Trudeau came in to you and Mr. Parent also, I think you said, and stated it would cost \$20,000 additional, making \$195,000 if the canal was unwatered or \$20,000 more if a cofferdam had to be built.

Q. That was for a 20 feet navigation?—A. That was for a 20 feet navigation, yes.

Q. Would that be about the proportionate increase in the cost between an 18 feet and a 20 feet navigation?—A. No, it would not. The \$170,000 for an 18 feet navigation, with the abutments of the pivot pier of the street bridge being put down the full depth, would mean much more than \$170,000 to bring it into proportion to the other.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Mr. Schreiber, you told us just now about a calculation Mr. Parent had made after coming up to Ottawa. I see he made three estimates. The first one, of course, is the original one of \$170,000. For an 18 feet navigation with the old abutment taken down, the estimated cost for an 18 feet navigation he made at \$225,000. Then, there is no. 3 that he made at \$239,000. That is 20 feet navigation?—A. No, no. I think I can explain that. There ought to be four of these. I can explain that. I made these out myself. I was trying to discover how it was he reached his \$170,000.

Q. These are estimates you made yourself?—A. I made them.

Q. Then they must be correct?—A. The object in this was to see the proportion. It was to get \$170,000 and see what the proportion was.

Q. Mr. Schreiber, from the quantity that you made there, I think you put in 1,900 yards of masonry in no. 1?—A. I think so.

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Q. Then, you made up the \$170,000 estimate from your knowledge of the work to see how Mr. Parent arrived at this \$170,000?—A. I ascertained from Mr. Desbarats the amount that was in the centre pivot pier and what amount they proposed to put in the abutments? That is to say, they were not to interfere with the abutments down below, and he said 500 yards was allowed.

Q. When it was decided to take the whole thing down you made your estimate?—A. I made these estimates all based on the same proportions.

Q. So these are your estimates?—A. These are my estimates for proportion.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you find any plans in the department for the bridge, I mean for the whole work that was done?—A. I called upon our chief draughtsman for these plans. He came down to me and said he had never seen any plans, never heard of any plans being made. I asked him then to hunt the office over, and he hunted it over, and some weeks or so afterwards he came and said there was no plans. He had never seen any. Then, afterwards, I sent to Montreal to Mr. Parent and asked him for the plans, and the only plans they have ever been able to produce were some tracings which I saw on file here, which were sent to me, and which I changed somewhat. They were the only plans they have ever been able to produce.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. These are the plans here?—A. I saw them here the other day.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Those are all the documents and that is all the knowledge you had of the bridge up to that date, that is, if I understand rightly, the 6th of January, when you received these tenders. What was the date?—A. Those were received in December.

Q. Well, up to the 6th or 7th of December, that is all the information that was either in the department or in your knowledge with reference to the bridge?—A. That is all that was found in the department, or that ever has been found, or that I have had from you.

Q. What was your first act in reference to this construction?—A. In connection with the works generally I addressed a letter to Mr. Parent.

Q. What was the date?—A. The 23rd December.

Q. Had you a conversation with me in the meantime?—A. I think I had.

Q. What was the conversation you had with me?—A. I had a conversation, I don't remember at what date. I had a conversation with regard to my duties, as to the course I was to pursue in various things in connection with these works, as well as with others. That was, that I was to exercise—to take measures to have everything done in the most economical way possible, and upon that I addressed to Mr. Parent a letter on the 23rd of December.

Q. Will you read the letter?—A. "My dear sir,—As superintending engineer of the Lachine, Chambly, Beauharnois, and St. Ours canals, you have full charge of the staff and of the direction of the works of construction, repairs and operation, and you are held responsible for the economical conduct of the works and of the efficiency of the operation. All orders will be given through you, and the staff of employees, including the superintenders, are under your direction, and must look to you for instructions, reporting to you on all matters.

"I may here state I am not a little surprised that you should have allowed Superintendent Kennedy to invite tenders, when you might have been well aware that it was your duty to receive tenders, open them, sending an abstract to me with your recommendation for the minister's consideration. I am still more surprised that you should allow such a circular to be sent out, as one recently issued by Superintendent Kennedy, which specified neither the length nor the quality of the material (timber).

"I shall be glad to hear from you that in future you will take the necessary steps to better control your staff, for the discipline of which you will be held responsible."

(Filed as Exhibit No. 8.)

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. What is the date of that letter ?—A. The 23rd of December.

Q. And it is addressed to whom ?—A. Addressed to Mr. Parent.

Q. Signed by whom ?—A. Signed by me.

Q. So that when you wrote that letter to Mr. Parent you did not recognize Mr. Kennedy at all as superior officer in any way to Mr. Parent ?—A. Oh, Mr. Kennedy was plainly under Mr. Parent.

Q. Quite so, and you looked to Mr. Parent directly for your information, and any advice that he wanted he was to write to you about it ?—A. Certainly.

Q. And you did not interfere with Mr. Kennedy in any way ?—A. No.

Q. And as you recognized Mr. Parent as your chief engineer ?—A. General officer in charge.

Q. It would have been *infra dig.* for Mr. Kennedy to have written to you at all, it would not be professional at all events for an understrapper to communicate with the chief engineer ?—A. I think Mr. Kennedy would report to Mr. Parent.

Q. And Mr. Parent would report to you ?—A. Yes.

Q. So you never recognized Kennedy as the boss ?—A. Mr. Kennedy was the chief on the ground in the actual work, in the absence of Mr. Parent.

Q. He was just superintendent foreman ?—A. Overseer.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the next event that occurred after the writing that letter ?—A. On the 9th January I visited the works with Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent, but there was very little going on at that time.

Q. Very little going on ?—A. Very little.

Q. Had you any conference with Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Parent with reference to the bridge ?—A. Generally about the works, not as regards the depth or anything of that kind, but merely as to what was then going on.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. About what ?—A. About the work generally.

Q. You had none with Mr. Kennedy ?—A. No, with Mr. Parent. Mr. Kennedy was there. They were both there.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, what next ?—A. On the 10th Mr. Parent forwarded abstract of tenders for labour.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You wrote this letter to Mr. Parent telling him you would hold him responsible and complaining of his action with respect to the tenders on the 23rd of January ?—A. No, 23rd December.

Q. In January you visited the works and had a conversation with them. Did you then repeat to Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Parent the instructions you had given that Mr. Parent was to be held responsible and Kennedy was not to interfere ?—A. I don't remember. I cannot say that.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I suppose you thought they were carrying out your instructions ?—A. The way I thought of it was that, as superintendent, Mr. Kennedy would naturally have charge of the works under Mr. Parent, excepting the actual works of enlargement.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You were complaining by an official letter that Mr. Parent was permitting Mr. Kennedy to have too free a hand, and I want to know whether you repeated what you said in your letter when you saw them ?—A. I don't remember.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What came next?—A. On the 10th, Mr. Parent forwarded abstract of tenders for labour.

Q. Yes.—A. Upon receipt of these, I took them into you. You examined them, and you asked, if it was not rather an unusual course to pursue; that you had never heard of its being done in that way before? I said, yes, it was rather unusual, although I had known cases, where it had been done. You then said you did not feel disposed to authorize their acceptance, at any rate until you had an explanation from Mr. Parent. Accordingly, I sent for Mr. Parent, and he came to Ottawa, and explained the whole thing to you. I may remark that I had not ordered him to invite tenders. He stated that he believed it was the best course to pursue; that we should only be the employers of the labour for a few weeks, that a reliable contractor employing this kind of men the whole year round, they would be less liable to strike with him than they would with the government, which would be employing them only for a short time. He thought it would be the most economical way. He said the contractor for the labour would have nothing whatever to do with the men after they were once upon the work; that he or Kennedy would requisition for a certain number, and the contractor would be bound to send them. That would end his business with them. The government would have their time-keepers keeping the time, the pay rolls would be made out in his office, and as a further guarantee, he said, the pay rolls, before being paid, would be certified to by the time-keepers, Mr. Kennedy and himself. The minister asked me, "What do you think of that"? Under these circumstances, I said, I did not see any great objection. Then I recommended it. The moment I recommended it, I became responsible.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Did you ever do any work of that kind before in that way?—A. I did not, but I was aware that on the Canadian Pacific Mr. Onderdonk employed 6,000 Chinamen in that way.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. On this individual work there at Montreal, had they not been in the habit of doing it in the same manner?—A. It appears that on three or four occasions, they had to procure labour in this way for work in connection with this canal.

Q. The tenders were invited by your predecessor, Mr. Trudeau?—A. Yes; the instructions were given by him.

Q. When you brought the tenders to me, from the conversation, you knew I was not aware at all of the tenders being invited?—A. So you informed me.

Q. Will you produce the tenders for the work and state who were asked to tender?—A. There are four here: W. G. Turner & Co., E. St. Louis, John B. Rose and J. E. Trottier. (Filed as Exhibit No. 9.)

Q. To how many were the requisitions sent for tenders for that work?—A. It does not state here, but I think it was five. I only see four tenders, however. Do you want to know the prices?

Q. Yes, but first of all I want to know what amount of labour was requisitioned. Have you got Mr. Parent's letter on the subject?—A. Yes; there is a letter from him. It is the letter which accompanied the tenders when they were sent to Ottawa. It is dated Montreal, 10th of January, 1893, and is as follows:—

"SIR,—I beg to submit to your consideration an abstract of tenders sent in by contractors for the supply of labour required, for the construction of the masonry pier of the new Wellington bridge, &c.

"Although the tenders show eight items, it is most likely that only stonecutters and masons will be called for, as it is the intention to furnish our own labourers, derricks and teams.

"This mode of procuring skilful hands from contractors for a work which has to be done within a limited time is considered the safest, and to minimize the risk of a strike at a critical moment. As these men are almost constantly employed by the contractors

and are paid weekly by them, and can be better controlled by those who employed them the year around.

“As will be seen by the within abstract, Mr. Emmanuel St. Louis is the lowest tenderer. He is a reliable and responsible contractor, and I would therefore recommend the acceptance of his offer.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“E. H. PARENT,

“Supt. Engineer.”

“C. SCHREIBER, Esq.,

“Chief Engineer Railways and Canals, Ottawa.”

(Filed as Exhibit No. 10.)

Q. Have you got the eight items?—A. Yes. Do you wish to know the items of St. Louis's tender or all of them?

Q. The whole of the items, the tenders were invited for?—A. Foremen, stonecutters, stonemasons and masons, skilled labourers, double teams, single teams, derricks, Sunday labour.

Q. Give the prices of each of them for each of the different descriptions of labour?—A. For the Wellington bridge—Foremen: Turner's tender, 45 cents per hour, and 65 cents per hour overtime; St. Louis's was 40 cents and 60 cents respectively; Rose's was 48 cents and 72 cents for overtime; Trottier's was 45 cents and 70 cents. For stonecutters: Turner's was 35 cents an hour for day work and 50 cents an hour for overtime; St. Louis's was 33 cents and 46 cents; Rose was 39 cents and 55 cents; Trottier was 37 cents and 50 cents. For masons: Turner was 35 cents per hour for day time and 50 cents per hour for overtime; St. Louis's was 32 cents and 45 cents respectively; Rose was 38 cents and 54 cents; Trottier was 35 cents and 49 cents. For skilled labourers: Turner's tender was 20 cents per hour; St. Louis's was 18½ cents per hour for day time and 20 cents for overtime; Rose's was 21 and 25 cents respectively; Trottier's was 20 cents and 22 cents. For double teams, Turner was 50 cents and nothing for overtime; St. Louis's was 50 cents and 50 cents per hour for day and overtime respectively. The others did not tender for them. The tenders for single teams; Turner did not offer; St. Louis's figures were 25 cents per hour and 37¼ cents per hour for overtime. None of the others offered. For derricks no one offered. Sunday labour, they are all alike; they charged double. (Filed as Exhibit No. 11.)

Q. Well, Mr. Schreiber, when you are at that, you have tenders from nearly every contractor on public works for these different kinds of labour. How does that compare with the tenders that you have received from nearly every contractor, and give the figures?—A. The first one is a pretty low one—the Soulanges canal sections 1 and 2, A. Stewart, 25 cents per hour for labourers, 75 cents for stone cutters and masons. Section 3, J. M. O'Leary, \$1.60 per day for labourers, \$3.50 per day for stonecutters and \$4.00 per day for masons.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. What for foremen?—A. They are not here at all. Section 8 of the Soulanges canal, Charles Rayner, \$2.00 per day for labourers, \$4.00 per day for stonecutters and \$4.00 per day for masons; section 9, Randolph Macdonald, \$1.50 for labourers, \$4.00 for stonecutters, and \$4.00 for masons; section 10, Rodgers & Taylor, \$1.75 per day for labourers, \$4.50 per day for stonecutters, and \$4.50 per day for masons; section 11, George Goodwin, \$2.00 per day for labourers, \$3.50 per day for stonecutters, and \$3.50 per day for masons; section 12, O'Brien and Jones, \$1.50 per day for labourers, \$4.25 per day for stonecutters, and \$3.25 per day for masons; section 13, Randolph Macdonald, \$1.50 per day for labourers, \$4.00, per day for stonecutters, and \$4.00 per day for masons. The Cornwall canal, sections 2, 3 and 4, William Davis and Sons, \$1.50 per day for labourers, \$4.00 per day for stonecutters, and \$3.50 per day for masons. The Rapide Plat canal, section 1, Poupore and Fraser, \$1.50 per day for labourers, 3.50 per day for stonecutters, &c. Sault Ste Marie canal, lift lock, Hugh Ryan & Co., \$1.75 per day for labourers, \$4.00 per day for stonecutters, and \$4.00 per day for masons; upper

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entrance to the Sault Ste Marie canal, Allan & Fleming, \$1.75 per day for labourers. There is no stone work there.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. These are included in the contractors' schedules?—A. Yes.

Q. But they are never extended out because it would be impossible to do so?—A. No.

Q. They are simply put in there as a matter of guidance in the event of the government requiring any day's labour at the hands of the contractor?—A. Yes, if we called upon them to perform any work by day's labour these are the rates they charge.

Q. That is not really a competitive rate of supplying labour?—A. Except under this clause, I suppose that tenders were invited for the work. I understand what you mean.

Q. A tender of that kind would not be a fair comparison with a tender like St. Louis furnished you?—A. They are arrived at in an entirely different way, but these are the prices they would be paid.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Schreiber, in nearly every railway and canal work that has been built under your direction large numbers of men are being paid in that form?—A. On almost every contract, I think I may say, where prices are given for this, we have work done at day's labour. Some are only in small amounts, but others are in much larger amounts.

Q. You stated to me that similar contracts had been asked for on the Lachine canal for the supply of labour. Will you furnish me the times and the dates? Have you a list here?—A. I know who the contractors were, I remember that. Turner was one and St. Louis was another; I remember that. Contractors for supplying labour, June, 1891: W. G. Turner & Co., contractors for supplying labour for ordinary repairs, April, 1892. E. St. Louis, contractor for supplying labour for building stone wall at Cote St. Paul, April, 1892. W. G. Turner & Co., contractors for supplying labour for ordinary repairs, December, 1892. W. G. Turner & Co., contractors for employing labour for the St. Gabriel lock and break.

Q. That is on this particular work. From the report to Mr. Parent I should judge that it was only for the skilled labour and artisans required upon the work that he asked for tenders?—A. No, that is not exactly so. I don't know exactly. The skilled labourers, I presume, are handy men.

By the Chairman :

Q. They are not artisans?—A. No, they are not artisans, and we considered they were not ordinary labourers, 18½ cents an hour.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But they would form a very small proportion of the ordinary labour?—A. Certainly.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Had Mr. Parent said in his requisition or statement that the ordinary labour on the work was to be performed by our own men?—A. Our own men were employed all through. But this contract was not to interfere with our own men at all.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. They were only additional men, so to speak, that you hired?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you remember particularly the instructions I gave to Mr. Parent in reference to employment under this contract?—A. Your instructions were on the line of what he explained to you, and you told him to be very particular to observe them.

Q. Did you hear me tell him that the men were to be got by written requisition from the contractor?—A. You said by requisition, which I presume would be written.

Q. Did you hear me telling him that the moment the men were found incapable or not fit for the work, he was to discharge them immediately?—A. I don't remember that, but I remember his telling you that would be one thing he would do, that if the contractor supplied any men that were not suitable, all he had to do was to turn them away and call for more.

Q. What was the next thing after the receipt of tenders for labour?—A. The next thing was this: Mr. Parent wrote me and asked me if the bridge was to be built for 22 feet navigation. So far as my answer to that is concerned, I am responsible for a certain sum of money being expended in excess of what would have been if it had been a 20 feet navigation, for I said instead of 22 feet depth of water, "Yes; 22 feet navigation." So the bridge is now 22 feet navigation, and I am responsible. There is no doubt about that.

Q. What were your instructions from me?—A. Your instructions were 20 feet navigation.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did not that make a big difference?—A. \$13,000 or \$14,000. But, of course, if the canal is ever deepened to 22 feet, you have it for that purpose.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But anyway, the abutments and beyond the abutments will all have to be taken down, and built in the same manner as you have already built these abutments?—A. There is not the same importance for that to be done, because there is no travel over it. If a piece of wall does not come down, it is not the same importance as the approach to abridge; but, no doubt, if you cut close, it would come down.

Q. If you were to dredge it out to 22 feet, they would come down?—A. No doubt.

Q. What are the depth of these walls, for what navigation are they intended—the old navigation, 9 feet?—A. Do you mean the original walls?

Q. The original walls?—A. The original walls—my impression is they were down for 14 feet.

Q. The abutment of the walls would be about 2 feet below—16 feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. When you said you held yourself responsible for the 22 feet navigation, then you should have instructed him what?—A. 22 feet depth of water.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You never discovered that error?—A. I did not notice it until things were far advanced. The mistake happened in this way: The reason he asked the question was that an American, of the name of Dutton, had a bill before the house here, and for the minister's information, I was obtaining from all the engineers on the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence generally, what it would cost to enlarge the canals for 22 feet navigation and 300 feet wide channel. That was what brought his letter on.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were there any plans and specifications prepared for this?—A. 22 feet—oh, yes.

Q. Have you got them here?—A. They are here, yes.

Q. Would you give the details, the estimated cost of the 22 feet navigation?—A. Well, these give the proportions, this estimate I had before. They give the proportions. The difference between 20 feet and 22 feet would be, according to this, about \$13,000.

Q. Perhaps you had better give the whole of them. Your estimate of 18 feet?—A. They are merely for proportions.

Q. Where did you get your prices? What were your prices based on?—A. The prices are pretty good prices.

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Q. I would like to get the whole four of these. First of all, 18 feet?—A. 18 feet with the old abutments partially taken down and rebuilt, would be, according to these figures, \$169,000, or round numbers, \$170,000.

Q. Is that Mr. Trudeau's estimate and Mr. Desbarats' ?—A. Yes. Then, the 18 feet, with the old abutments taken down for the 18 feet navigation, was \$224,780, say \$225,000; for 20 feet navigation, \$238,558, or say \$239,000; 22 feet navigation, \$251,648, or say \$250,000.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 12th June, 1894.

Committee on Public Accounts met. Mr. BAKER, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, recalled and examined :—

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Continuing your examination from yesterday what is the next information you have in the department, your correspondence with Mr. Parent?—A. Then, following in the same day, was a letter from me to Mr. Parent informing him that the labour matter had been settled.

Q. Have you got that letter?—A. It was merely enclosing it to him telling him St. Louis's tender had been accepted for the labour.

Q. Well, what date was that?—A. That was the 18th of January.

Q. What was the next conversation or communication that you had in reference to the bridge?—A. On the same day I instructed Mr. Parent—I will have to go back a little. On the 12th I was down in Montreal and I went to see Mr. Seargeant and Mr. Hannaford with Mr. Parent in relation to their carrying on the work of the construction of the Grand Trunk bridge, and Mr. Hannaford was very much opposed to it, indeed. He said the time was so short and he certainly would not recommend it. Afterwards I called upon Mr. Seargeant and he sent for Mr. Hannaford and Mr. Hannaford told me the same thing, and said it was quite impossible to insure the bridge being built in that time and he could not recommend it being undertaken. On the other hand, I told Mr. Seargeant I was satisfied the work could be done in the time, so he asked time to consider it and he would let me know next day. We received no reply from him the next day but on the 16th I received a telegram from him stating that he would prefer the government would undertake the work.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is that January or December?—A. That is January. This is a copy of the telegram :—

From Montreal to C. Schreiber.

"16th January, 1893.

"We prefer that you proceed with our canal bridge works. We will render all the assistance required and heartily co-operate in every way possible and at once.

"L. J. SERGEANT."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you receive a letter besides?—A. No. I received that and, then, upon the 18th I addressed Mr. Parent, after having seen you, and instructed him to proceed with the work of constructing the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Have you got the letter?—A. That is the 18th; just about the time I visited the works. I haven't the date. The way I happened to know I visited the works is this: I met Parent and he and I drove down to the sheds where they were cutting stone. St. Louis only knew of his contract being accepted on the 18th. Therefore, it must have been just after that that I was in Montreal. I met him and Kennedy at the flour sheds where they were cutting it and the work was being carried on at that time very well. There were not a great many men on. There were only a few men on. Then, on the 26th parliament met and I did not go down to the works after that for some time. But on the 6th—

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. What was the substance of the letter of the 18th?—A. It was merely instructing Mr. Parent to proceed with the construction of the Grand Trunk bridge. That was all.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is the effect of your letter of the 18th?—A. Yes.

Q. When that letter is found we will put it in. Proceed?—A. On the 6th of February——

Q. Has there been any correspondence or communications between the 18th of January and the 6th of February, personal interviews or anything?—A. Yes. There is a quantity of correspondence, a number of letters on the 18th to Mr. Parent but not of a very important character.

Q. I want them read?—A. I will read all there is of the 18th if you like. There is a memorandum of the progress of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges over the Machine canal on the 18th from R. E. Douglas who was down there at that time looking about the superstructure.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What date?—A. The 17th, 18th and 19th of February. The report reads:—
“The stone cutting is well under way. Undressed stone is arriving in greater quantities since the weather has moderated and the days become longer. There seems no reason that there should be any delay on account of cut stone.

“A trestle is being built to haul stone to centre pier of Wellington street bridge.

“Grand Trunk Railway bridge. It is probable that the coping or some part of coping of the centre pier will require to be renewed, it is now covered with snow and ice making it difficult to determine in what condition the coping stones are.

“When the present bolts are taken out of coping and if holes are jumped for the bed plates, &c., of the new bridge it will likely so injure the coping that its renewal would be required.

“Taking all the circumstances governing the erection of the new bridge in conjunction with adapting the present bridge for the Cornwall canal, the best course to pursue is to move the present bridge some 15 to 20 feet down the canal, and, if the traffic across the bridge is of sufficient importance, connect the rails with the bridge in its new position. The construction, by the specifications, is bound to provide works necessary for the passage of traffic. So far as the government is concerned, it would appear that the traffic could be stopped without liability for damages. The canal was there before the bridge, the crossing only permissive and subject to all the detentions and stoppages necessary in the interests of navigation. When the water is let in the canal, scows could be floated under the superstructure to be transported intact to Cornwall after the alterations required at the works are made.

“Attention is called to two letters from the manager of the bridge works, desiring a change in the dimensions and character of the timber and planking so as to lighten the floor system of the bridge. I see no necessity for 4-inch planking, and consider it of importance that the bridge should be lightened as much as possible.

“The limited height specified necessitates using 12½ inch rollers instead of 18 inches and a heavy weight on each of the 90 rollers.

“The manager stated he would put on tamarac planking at the same price as pine if permitted. These letters speak for themselves, the change desired in the contract appears to be solely for the purpose of lightening the bridge.

“It strikes me the facts are, whether the engineers or the bridge company are responsible for the limited depth specified, it has only been since the details have been brought out and the working drawings prepared that difficulties have presented themselves before not considered. Attention is called to the great inertia of the bridge in closing; any carelessness might result in serious injury to the bridge, some sort of buffer should be provided and the masonry adapted for same.

“The bridge company have commenced work on machinery of bridge, patterns of castings are being made and the working drawings of the girders are being prepared.

The material for the Wellington street bridge is expected to arrive about 1st March, for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. The order was placed 10th February with a heavy commission firm and at a higher rate than quoted by another firm to ensure despatch. The material will be forwarded as turned out of the rolls. I make an estimate thus, of time Grand Trunk Railway bridge material at works by March 15th, one month, say, to run through shops, leaving 15 days to erect.

"An experienced foreman has been hired in Chicago at greater wages than ever before paid by the company, \$250.00 per month, for erecting bridges.

"The company have done all in their power to expedite matters; numerous eventualities may occur to disturb its plans.

"R. C. DOUGLAS."

Then the next is a letter from me to Parent, dated January 18th, in which I say:—
 "I have yours of the 17th instant, in which you say that it is proposed to deepen the St. Lawrence canal to accommodate vessels drawing 22 feet of water. In reply I desire to say that I wrote you on this subject this morning. I may mention that you should place the foundation of piers and abutment of the two bridges for 22 feet navigation." Then the 18th is a letter from Parent to me referring to an application made for a refund of tolls on stone. It is merely asking for a refund. Then, the next is from H. J. Beemer, thinking that he should have had the contract for lock stone. He says:—
 "Don't you think as lowest tenderer for lock stone, I should be awarded the contract? Mr. Parent has communicated with me *re* furnishing stone for Grand Trunk bridge. I replied that although the time to supply the stone was very short, I would do so for the figure mentioned in my tender, provided the government awarded me the lock stone. If you ask new tenders I will go up in my price, and there is no one here who can furnish the stone in time required. I feel sure Mr. Parent will endorse this statement." We did invite new tenders. The next is a telegram to me from Parent:—
 "Contractor for stone delivery at Wellington street bridge cannot undertake supply for railway bridge. Mr. Beemer, next lowest tenderer, offers to take up said supply at his tender prices. I advise to accept. Please wire instructions. Time short." Then I wrote Mr. Parent:—

"OTTAWA, 18th January, 1893.

"E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

"Superintending Engineer Lachine Canal, Montreal, Que.

"DEAR SIR,—I have your telegram of this date stating that Mr. Delorimier does not wish to supply stone for the railway bridge near the new swing bridge over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, under his tender, and suggesting that the tender of Mr. Beemer be accepted.

"In reply I am to say that you are to invite tenders for this stone, making the competition as general as possible, sending out circulars to all those to whom you sent them before and to others. You should give this matter prompt attention, and on receiving the tenders, draw out an abstract and send it to me as soon as possible.

"Yours truly,

"COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

"Chief Engineer."

On the same date, the 18th, I again wrote to Mr. Parent:—"I send you under separate cover by same mail as this four plans, etc." This is in connection with the superstructure again. The next is the 18th January, also addressed to Mr. Parent:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 10th instant enclosing abstract of tenders received for the supply of labour required for the construction of the new Wellington street bridge, etc.

"I am to instruct you to accept the tender of E. St. Louis for the labour of the Wellington street bridge and the labour of old lock no. 1. I send you the original abstract. Please let me have it back again as soon as you have made a copy of it."

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That is merely telling him to accept the lowest tender. Another letter from me to Mr. Parent on the 18th, reads:—

“MY DEAR SIR.—I presume you now fully understand that not only have you the masonry of the pivot piers and landing abutments of the Wellington-street bridge to build, but also the landing abutments of the railway bridge over the Lachine canal near Wellington street. You will please send me, as early as possible, tracings of the plans of this masonry as it is proposed to be built, I find there is no copy in the department. Of course, the masonry should be carried down to sufficient depth to meet the proposed deepening of this part of the canal.”

Then, on the same day again I wrote to Mr. Parent: “I addressed you this morning upon the building of the piers and the abutments for the two bridges over the Lachine canal at Montreal; I may now add that the piling and other timber work necessary to complete the leads through the two bridges must also receive your most earnest and prompt attention, for nothing must be left to be done after the opening of navigation in the spring, nor can any obstructions to navigation be allowed.” Then, on the 19th January I wrote Mr. Parent: “I have your letter of the 17th instant in which you say that the superintendent of the Lachine canal requires British Columbia timber of the following dimensions for the construction of derricks in connection with the new Wellington bridges:—

2 pieces	.....	56' x 17" x 10"
12 do	.....	34' x 10" x 10"
12 do	.....	36' x 10" x 10"
2 do	.....	60' x 18" x 18"

“You can purchase this small bill of timber in the manner you suggest, it being, of course, perfectly understood that the rule of purchasing by tender and contract is still in force.” “On the 19th, again, I wrote him: “I beg to return you herewith induplicate, articles of agreement, No. 11427, with the Dominion Bridge Company, for the superstructure of the Wellington bridge over the Lachine canal, and security agreement, no. 11428, also in duplicate, duly signed and executed, as requested by your letter dated the 9th instant.” Then on the 20th came this letter from Mr. Beemer about the lock stone which I have already read. On the 21st there is a letter from E. H. Parent to me as follows:—

“MONTREAL, 21st January, 1893,

“*Lachine Canal.*

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with instructions to accept the tender of Mr. E. St. Louis for the supply of skilled labour, for building the piers, abutments of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges over the Lachine canal.

“Mr. St. Louis has been duly notified of the fact and I now return, as directed, the written abstract of tender, of which copy has been made.”

The next letter is dated from Hamilton, January 24th, but that relates to superstructure again.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Before you go that far, Mr. Schreiber, have you put in at any time a copy of the tenders for the labour in full, and what kind of labour and all those who tendered?—

A. I don't think I put them in. The tenders are here though.

Q. There is an abstract here no. 9?—A. Yes, I have that here.

Q. Just put in the abstract?—A. I think I read this the other day.

Q. You have read the whole abstract?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the date of the letter before that last, the last letter you read?—A. That is the 27th.

Q. There was no communication, then, verbally or any kind, on the work between the 27th and what day of January?—A. And the 30th.

Q. Three days?—A. Yes, that is it.

“ OTTAWA, 30th January 1894.

“ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
“ Supt. Engineer Lachine Canal,
“ Montreal, P.Q.

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 26th instant enclosing abstract of tenders received for the supply of sand required in the construction of the masonry of the new Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges.

“ I am to instruct you to accept the tender of Mr. F. Cummings at \$1.25 as initialled by the minister. I return you the original abstract. Please let me have it back again as soon as you have made a copy of it.

“ Yours truly,

“ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“ *Chief Engineer.*”

Q. Will you put in these tenders for sand?—A. I will have it looked up.

Q. And what is the next?—A. On the same day there is letter from Mr. Parent to me :—

“ MONTREAL, 30th January, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration, abstract of tenders received at this office, for the supply of the stone required for the abutments of the new Grand Trunk Railway bridge, at Wellington street, and for the renewal of the masonry of old lock no. 1.

“ As will be seen, Messrs. Garson, Purser & Co. are the lowest tenderers, but their tender is for blue stone, which is not approved of; the specification calls for gray limestone, and for this reason, their tender should be set aside.

“ The next and lowest tenderer, Mr. E. St. Louis, who quotes \$6.35 for coping and face stone and \$2.50 for backing, per cubic yard delivered and according to specifications inclosed herewith.

“ Messrs. Archie Stewart, A. G. Reid, G. H. Stephens, and John B. Delorimier, were also invited to tender; but no tenders were received from these parties. Under the circumstances, I would recommend the acceptance of Mr. St. Louis's tender.”

Here are the specifications for the stone, here I see.

Q. Go on with the correspondence?—A. Then, on the 31st there is a letter from me to Mr. Parent :—

“ OTTAWA, 31st Jan., 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 30th instant, covering abstract of tenders received for the supply of stone required for the abutment for the new Grand Trunk Railway bridge at Wellington street and for the renewal of the masonry of old lock no. 1. I am to instruct you to accept the tender of Emmanuel St. Louis for coping and face stone, Grand Trunk bridge at \$6.35, and the old lock no. 1 at \$6.35; and for backing, Grand Trunk Railway bridge, \$2.50, and the old lock no. 1 at \$2.50. I send you back the original abstract. Please let me have it back again as soon as you have made a copy of it.”

Then on the 1st of February there is a letter from Mr. Parent to myself as follows: “ I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ult. *re* acceptance of Mr. F. Cummings's tender for the supply of sand required in the construction of the new Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges. I return original abstract as directed.”

[Abstract of tenders for the supplying of sand required in the construction of the new Wellington street bridge was put in marked exhibit no. 15.]

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WITNESS.—The tenders were sent in by Prosper Laplante at \$1.75 for three bariques of 18 feet : Mr. F. Cummings at \$1.25 for four bariques of 27 feet ; J. Baptiste Poirier at \$3.10 for four bariques of 27 feet. Joseph Jacques was asked to tender, but he did not. Here are the tenders for stone. They are : Garson, Purser & Co., bluestone, \$5.25 per cubic yard for the Grand Trunk bridge, \$5.25 per cubic yard for old lock no. 1. and \$3.20 per cubic yard for backing ; Horace J. Beemer, \$6.50 per cubic yard for Grand Trunk Railway bridge and old lock no. 1, and \$4.50 per cubic yard for backing ; Emmanuel St. Louis, \$6.35 per cubic yard for the Grand Trunk bridge and old lock no. 1, and \$2.50 for backing. The following parties were asked to tender, but did not give quotations : A. Stewart, H. G. Reid, George W. Stephens and J. B. Delorimier.

[The abstract of tenders for the supplying of stone was put in marked exhibit no. 16.]

WITNESS.—Then, on the 6th of February I wrote to Mr. Parent as follows : “ Please report to me on the progress made with the work on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridge superstructure and works in connection therewith, and keep me advised from week to week with the progress of the work. Understand a failure to complete these structures by the opening of navigation will be a most serious matter.” Then, on the same day I also wrote him : “ I am anxiously waiting for tracings of the plans and abutments of the Wellington street bridge and the Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the Lachine canal at Montreal asked for sometime ago. Please forward them at once.” That is the 6th of February. Again on the same day I wrote Mr. Parent :

“ 6th February, 1893.

“ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

“ Supt. Eng., Lachine Canal, Montreal.

“ DEAR SIR,—The subject of your pay rolls in connection with the Wellington street bridge has been under consideration and it appears that the honourable minister has given no authority for Mr. Desbarats’s salary being increased from \$105 to \$150 per month, and I am to return the pay roll for correction, and I am further to ask who employed an office boy and by what authority it was done.

“ The work of looking after the Wellington-street bridge should be done from your office without extra cost.

“ Yours truly,

“ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.”

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. What is that date ?—A. 6th February.

Q. What pay roll was that ?—A. That was the staff pay roll.

Q. For what month ?—A. That would be for January, I imagine.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is the date of that letter ?—A. 6th February.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is the first of the correspondence in which you suggest that the staff should look after the engineering in the building of the bridge ?—A. That is the first. Yes. The next is a letter to Mr. Hannaford as follows :—“ I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant. In reply I desire to say that the contract has been let for a swing bridge on the skew for the crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway over the Lachine canal which I am sure will be quite satisfactory.” That is written by myself and is dated the 6th February.

Q. On the subject of Mr. Desbarats, what is the next ?—A. I have this letter on this subject from Mr. Parent to myself :—

“ MONTREAL, 7th February, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—I have your letter dated 6th instant, returning for correction the Wellington-street bridge engineering staff pay-list for January, stating that it appears

the honourable minister has given no authority for Mr. Desbarats's salary being increased from \$105 to \$150 per month, and further, asking under what authority an office boy is employed, &c.

"In reply, I beg to inclose herewith a copy of a letter signed by the ex-deputy minister of railways and canals, and the chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats, as engineer, in charge of the construction of the new Wellington-street bridge, at a salary of \$150 per month during execution of work.

"Owing to the importance of the work, the limited time at our disposal to do it, it was deemed advisable that the engineer in charge of construction should have an office close to the bridge, where information could be more readily supplied to the contractors, and the supervision of the works in general made. Therefore, at close of navigation, the canal wharfinger's office was utilized for that purpose, and I authorized the employment of an office boy to take care of the office generally. If in your opinion, the work of looking after the execution of the plans of the two Wellington street bridges should be done from this office, without extra cost, then, it would mean that you consider Mr. Desbarats' services are not required, and, to my great regret, although I consider his services most valuable under the existing circumstances, I shall have to dispense with them. Awaiting your final decision."

Q. What is the date of that?—A. That was the 7th of February.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. You are discussing in that correspondence the staff pay roll as I understand?—A. That is with regard to whether one of the engineers in Mr. Parent's office, where work was in the summer, and for when there was nothing to do but look after the bridges, should do it, or whether we should have Mr. Desbarats there.

Q. Do you distinguish between the staff pay roll and the labour pay roll?—A. Yes. They are entirely distinct.

Q. This is referring to the staff pay roll?—A. Yes.

Q. At that time there was not much of a labour pay roll?—No, only the stone-cutters on the 7th of February.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is that all the letters?—A. Yes. The next letter is one from Mr. Seargeant to me.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Before you leave that. Was that the first move made with regard to Mr. Desbarats' removal?—A. On the 6th, the letter previous to that, yes.

Q. And you heard the evidence of Mr. Desbarats here?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear what he stated with regard to influence having been used towards having him removed?—A. I did.

Q. Was there any foundation for that whatever?—A. Not the slightest as far as I know. Not the slightest, in any way whatever.

Q. Did any person of those mentioned—myself, Senator Drummond, W. W. Ogilvie, or any other person, interest himself in any way, directly or indirectly, by word of mouth, correspondence, or in any other way, induce you to remove Mr. Desbarats?—A. Not in any way whatever that I ever heard.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Or from me?—A. Or from you either.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You took it upon yourself?—A. I was instructed to economize and we economized. We had an amply sufficient staff to do without him. It was not because I had any complaint against him in any way whatever. It was simply that we had a staff that had nothing to do at that time or very little to do. Mr. Papineau was in charge of what is known as the Lachine drain. In the winter season the work on that is sus-

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pended, and it seemed ridiculous to me to have a man in the office there doing nothing, and having another man put on this work.

Q. Had Papineau anything to do previously with the plans?—A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Don't you think that the man who had been connected with the plans for the works, as Mr. Desbarats had been, was a better man to be on the works there?—A. I think an engineer should not be upon the work if he could not understand these plans in half an hour. That is my view of it.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Respecting that payroll again. Who brought that to you? How did that come to your notice? Whose duty was it?—A. That came before me in the ordinary course of business.

Q. What was the course of business with reference to both the staff payroll and the labour paysheets?—A. They are sent up to me at the end of each month.

Q. That was the rule?—A. Yes.

Q. Were there any special instructions given as to the transmission of these paylists?—A. Yes.

Q. That will be found in the correspondence?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose duty was it specially to bring those points to your attention, or was it simply in the course of your own examination that it occurred to you?—A. The payrolls are sent up by Mr. Parent at the end of each month. That is the order.

Q. You examine them personally?—A. I have an officer in my office whose special duty it is to go through them to see whether the rates are according to the authorities, both as to labour and staff.

Q. Is it that officer's duty to see that these are transmitted promptly—these payrolls?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is the officer?—A. Mr. Parent.

Q. You said a man in your department?—A. That is Mr. Mothersill.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were aware that there was friction between Kennedy and Desbarats?—A. I wasn't aware of it.

Q. Is it not a fact that Parent informed you about it?—A. No, he didn't at all. The only thing I ever knew of anything like friction between them was, I think it was on the 19th of April, Mr. Parent said to me that Mr. Kennedy had given orders to his timekeepers not to give him any information about the timereolls or allow him to see the time books. That is the only thing I ever heard, and I called them together and I asked Mr. Kennedy what the meaning of it was. Mr. Kennedy said he had given no such instructions, and then Mr. Parent stopped and said: "I don't want anything more said about it. It was a mistake of mine. I have had an explanation since."

Q. Did you not read a letter addressed by Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Parent in which he tells him in very frank words that if he hears of any of his employees reporting to him, he will dismiss him?—A. I think I heard of such letter at the investigation in Montreal.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You will get it all after, when the dates come up consecutively. You were down to the 7th of February?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did I understand you to say you had no conversation with the minister or anybody else with reference to economizing on this work?—A. I did not say that. My instructions all through, not only with reference to this, but as to all the works, was to use the utmost of economy.

Q. At this time, with reference to dismissing Mr. Desbarats, had you any conversation with anybody with reference to economizing?—A. I don't remember that I had

at that special time. I asked him, no doubt, because this letter says that, whether he had advised the salary of Mr. Desbarats to be increased to \$150, and he must have told me that he had not given any such authority and knew nothing whatever about it.

Q. When you got Mr. Parent's letter you knew it had been increased by your predecessor?—A. That is so.

Q. It was all right?—A. Yes.

Q. There is no question about the increase being proper, being officially allowed?—A. Yes, it was officially allowed by the deputy minister, but at the same time, I do not increase the salaries of the staff without consulting the minister.

Q. You have no right to assume, and you do not assume that he did not do that without proper consultation?—A. I do not know. He said he never heard anything of it. I know nothing more than that.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. What was the next after the 7th of February?—A. Again, on the 7th. I see Mr. Seargeant addressed a letter to me:—

“MY DEAR SIR,—I am a little anxious about the bridge communication between the Montreal warehouse and our Point St. Charles yard, prior to the opening of navigation, by which time it is assumed that the work undertaken by the government will have been completed.

“May I ask you to let me know precisely what is going to be done as to the railway bridge? The services of our engineer are at your disposal, if required.”

Then Mr. Balderson, the secretary, seems to have answered that on the 8th. He says:—

“SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th December last, offering certain suggestions respecting the construction of the new swing bridge across the Lachine canal near Wellington street, and the removal of the present structure.

“In reply I am to inform you, by direction, that a contract has been entered into for the erection of a substantial steel bridge to accommodate the Grand Trunk Railway, over the Lachine canal, at the point referred to, and arrangements are in progress for the building of abutments of massive masonry, all of which it is believed will be most satisfactory to your company.”

Then, I appear to have addressed a letter to Mr. Seargeant, at the same date, on the 8th.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 7th instant, with reference to the bridge communication between the Montreal warehouse and your Point St. Charles yard.

“Delaying erection of the bridge to pass the Grand Trunk over the Lachine canal near Wellington street would be a more serious one to navigation than to your road, so that I think you may feel assured it will be completed by the opening of navigation. The contract for the steel superstructure is with the Dominion Bridge Company, and Mr. Parent has the masonry work on hand. I shall at all times be glad to give you any information desired, and look for your promised valuable aid and encouragement in forwarding the work.”

Then, on the 9th of February, I appear to have addressed a letter to Mr. Parent. I say:—

“I return you herewith the pay-sheet for the Lachine drainage engineering staff for January, chargeable to capital. Please explain how it is that this staff is under pay for the winter.”

Oh, that has nothing to do with the bridge. Then, on the 9th of February, this is the first that I received the plans, Mr. Parent seems to have written:—

“DEAR SIR.—As requested by your letter of 6th instant, I inclose herewith three tracings of the plans of the masonry in piers and abutments of the new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges over the Lachine canal. I also inclose a tracing of a

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plan showing the location of the bridges, and a general plan which shows the cribwork and protection piling.

"These are not final plans, as some changes in detail will probably have to be made, when the final plans of the superstructure are received.

"The delay in sending these plans was due to a desire on my part to send absolutely correct plans, but, as I have not yet obtained all the information I require from the bridge company, I can only send approximately correct plans."

Then, there is another on the 11th from Mr. Parent. I am not dealing with any correspondence between Mr. Parent and his staff. These are all between me and the officers.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Any correspondence that relates to the bridge at the time you are going over, if it is between Mr. Parent and the staff, I would like you to put it in ?—A. I have not got it here. I only got them from Montreal the other day. I have them in another package.

Q. You had no knowledge of them till the other day ?—A. No. On the 11th February I got this letter from Mr. Parent :—

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit to you herewith, for your consideration, abstract of tenders received for the driving of piles at the new Wellington-street bridge, labour and plant being supplied by the government. Piles are to be furnished by the government."

(Abstract of tenders for the supply of engine power, pile-driver, and labour to do pile-driving at Wellington-street bridge, but in and marked exhibit number 17.)

Then this is from Mr. Parent :—

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 14th instant, accepting tender of Mr. W. Hood & Son, for the pile-driving required in connection with the new Wellington bridge. The original abstract is returned as directed."

This is Mr. Parent sending the abstract back to me, after me sending it to him. Do you want the prices ? There were only three tenders.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Tenders for what ?—A. For the pile-driving.

Q. Yes ?—A. J. H. Wood, jr. He seems to have tendered by the day. He says steam engine, per day, \$4 ; piling machine, \$2 ; day labour, \$1.75 per day. Emmanuel St. Louis. His is per lineal foot, and per pound for the forged iron for shoes, 47 cents per lineal foot for the pile driving, and 12 cents per pound for the forged iron for shoes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. And the government was to supply the piles ?—A. They were to supply the piles.

Q. And he was to drive them for 47 cents ?—A. That is what he asks ? William Hood & Son, per lineal foot, 25 cents, and per pound for the forged iron for shoes, ten cents.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What tender was accepted ?—A. Hood & Sons.

Q. Then on the 11th of February Mr. Parent writes : "I beg to transmit to you herewith, for your consideration, abstract of tenders," but this is merely sending the tenders. Then this is from me to Mr. Parent :

"DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 17th instant with reference to the staff pay-list in connection with the Wellington-street bridge for January, and covering a copy of a letter signed by the late chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats in charge of the construction of the new Wellington-street bridge at a salary of \$150 during the execution of the work.

The department does not take the same view of this matter as you do, and I quite agree that one engineer can readily attend to the giving of the lines and levels at the

bridges in Montreal and look after the Lachine drain matters, and one only can be kept, and that is Mr. Papineau."

Q. This is on the 12th of February?—A. That is the 13th of February. Then on the 14th I addressed Mr. Parent again :

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 11th instant covering an abstract of tenders received for the supply of engine power, pile driver and labour to do pile driving at Wellington-street bridge.

"I am to instruct you to accept the tender of William Hood & Son at 25 cents for pile driving per lineal foot, and 10 cents per pound for forged iron for shoes. I return you the original abstract. Please let me have it back again as soon as you have made a copy of it."

On the 16th of February there is the following :

"DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith the agreement in duplicate with the Dominion Bridge Company for a superstructure of a railway bridge over the Lachine canal on the line of the Grand Trunk railway. This agreement has been duly signed by the company. I also return the security agreement."

Then this is from my secretary, Mr. Jones :

"DEAR SIR,—*Re* Mr. Schreiber's letter to you of the 14th, instant, accepting tenders for engine power, pile driver, &c. I now send you the original abstract which was omitted when sending the letter. Please return the abstract when you are through with it.

Q. What are these tenders?—A. These are the tenders for the pile driving which I read. When they were sent back again to me, then on the 20th, I said :

"DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith a plan showing the position of bridges and piers at Wellington-street bridge, also a plan of the north abutment of the highway of the new Wellington-street bridge, and a plan of the north abutment of the new railway bridge. These are the plans you are to work by."

These are the plans they did work by.

Q. Have you a copy of those plans here?—A. Yes, they are there.

Q. Well, now, if you will just give a short description of what these plans required, the plans they were instructed to work by?—A. The plans show the two abutments of the Wellington bridge, and the central pivot pier, and the two abutments of the Grand Trunk bridge, together with the piling and also the cribwork. They do not show anything in connection with the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge. We only discovered that it was necessary to take off two courses of that when it came to be examined closely in relation to putting the superstructure on it.

Q. Will you just describe what depth the piers were to be, and abutments, and give a detailed account of the estimated cost of it?—A. First of all, it appears—I am speaking now from information I obtained as regards to 18 feet, from your speech in parliament, when you were explaining the estimates, and from what is known as the "Green Book," the details of the estimates. But Mr. Desbarats informed me that although the plans were drawn for the 18 feet navigation, as regards the centre pier, that all that was proposed at first was to take down part of the walls of the canal, and build them up anew, without sinking them any deeper. And for this they allowed 500 yards of masonry, in addition to the pivot pier. Subsequent to that, that is Mr. Desbarats's information.

Q. Have you any information in the department which bears out that information?—A. I have nothing beyond this, that the amount in Mr. Parent's estimate for the masonry would rather corroborate that.

Q. Have you got the quantities?—A. Yes, I have. The quantity of masonry was 1,900 yards; that is according to the estimate that Mr. Desbarats explained to me.

Q. When did you get that explanation from Mr. Desbarats?—A. I got that explanation from Mr. Desbarats some time last season.

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Q. After the work was completed?—A. Yes, after the work was completed.

[Estimate of the cost of the Wellington-street bridge put in and marked exhibit No. 18.]

Q. I want to know, Mr. Schreiber, from you, is there any evidence in the department, of any kind whatever to show the quantities that were originally completed?—A. No, there is not.

Q. Now, just give the quantities and the estimated cost of the bridge according to the plans that Mr. Parent sent up, and which were accepted, and upon which the bridge was ordered to be built, have you got them there?—A. Yes, but I have no quantities of these. There are no quantities given. It is all in money only. Mr. Parent's estimate was—

Q. Well, give us the money?—A. I have that if you want it, but I think you have it already; you have it already, I should say.

Q. Have we got it already?—A. Yes.

Q. That is all right. Well, from the plans, what depth did he intend the piers to be, for what navigation was it to be constructed?—A. The only evidence I have is this. In that estimate he makes no mention of it. The only evidence I have is that I have already mentioned. These are the only records in the department. It was 18 feet originally. That is on record in your speech, and also in this "green book" that I spoke of.

Q. Yes, but the plans which were sent up by Mr. Parent to you, and which were accepted by the department?—A. That is 22 feet, but these were not made till February. There were no plans.

Q. These plans—you were saying now that at this time, the date of that letter, you received plans from Mr. Parent?—A. Yes, 22 feet.

Q. What was the estimated cost of the whole approaches and the whole structure then?—A. He never gave any except to you. You informed me.

Q. But I understand that he gave you it moneyed out instead of quantities?—A. That was 18 feet; 18 feet was \$170,000, I think. Then you informed me that he was called upon to make an estimate for a 20 feet navigation, and that he said, after going into it, it would be \$40,000 additional, and the difference between the 20 and 22 feet, as I explained, was responsible for it.

Q. Did you make an estimate after you got these plans up from Parent of what the bridge would cost?—A. Subsequent to that I made an estimate merely as a comparative estimate.

Q. Did you at the time?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Well, what next happened?—A. Then on the 22nd of February—

Q. Let me understand you thoroughly. These plans sent up by Parent, were they for a 22 feet navigation?—A. Yes, and they are the only plans I have ever seen or been able to find.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And they were under the date of?—A. They were sent to me on February 9.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There is a subject which, perhaps, I have forgotten in the examination. Have you got the instructions prepared by the deputy minister, Mr. Trudeau, for the minister for his explanations of his estimates? When you get it you will put it in. Go on. After the 13th. What is it?—A. I was up to the 20th. I read a letter from myself to Mr. Parent in relation to sending the plans, showing the position of the piers and the bridges, &c.

Q. What date was that?—A. That was the 20th of February.

Q. You received the plans on the 9th?—A. I received them on the 9th. I had them examined and we cut off 596 yards of masonry.

Q. And they received them back for work on the 20th?—A. Yes. Then there is nothing until the 23rd of February, when I wrote to Mr. Parent: "I wish you to give the Hon. George Drummond four days' notice before you draw off the water from the Lachine canal in connection with the construction of the Wellington street bridge."

Then there is one from Parent to me as follows:—

“ MONTREAL, 23rd February, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—With further reference to your letter, dated 18th ultimo ”—oh, yes, this letter brings out something we have passed over—“ instructing me to accept Mr. St. Louis's tender for the supply of skilled labour required in connection with the construction of the centre pier and abutments of the new Wellington-street bridge, and the renewal of the masonry of old lock no. 1.

“ I beg to draw your attention to the fact that no tenders have yet been called for the skilled labour required to build the two abutments of the new Grand Trunk Railway bridge. Shall these structures be considered as forming part of Mr. St. Louis' contract, or shall new tenders be invited for this additional work?

“ At the time tenders were called for the Wellington bridge and old lock no. 1, it was expected that the Grand Trunk Railway Company would build their own bridge, which explains the reason why the labour required in connection therewith was not mentioned in the call for tenders.

“ Time being short, kindly let me have your early decision in this matter.

“ I remain, dear sir,

“ Yours respectfully,

“ E. H. PARENT,

“ *Suptg. Engineer.*

“ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“ *Chief Engineer.*”

Then I say on the 24th in reply to Mr. Parent:—

“ OTTAWA, 24th February, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 23rd instant, with reference to Mr. E. St. Louis' tender for the supply of skilled labour required in connection with the construction of the centre pier and abutments of the new Wellington street bridge, and the removal of the masonry of old lock no. 1, and stating that no tenders have yet been called for the skilled labour required to build the two abutments of the new Grand Trunk railway bridge, and asking if these structures shall be considered as forming part of Mr. St. Louis' contract, or whether new tenders be invited for the skilled labour for this additional work.

“ If Mr. St. Louis desires to undertake the skilled labour under his tender you may allow him to do so, but get it in writing from him.

“ He complains of the arrangements being such that the skilled labour is thrown idle two or three days in the week when there is stone on hand to cut.

“ You should see that this is rectified in future, always bearing in mind that I hold you responsible for the conduct of the work.

“ Yours truly,

“ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“ *Chief Engineer.*

“ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

“ Superintending Engineer,

“ Montreal, P.Q.”

I made a little mistake a short time ago in my statement. I said these plans sent to Parent included the pivot pier. That did not go until the 24th of February. They

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only included the new abutments. Then on the 24th of February, Parent wrote me as follows :—

“ MONTREAL, 24th February, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal.*

“ DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing three plans in connection with the new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges is received.

“ I have carefully examined said plans, and after mature consideration I beg to submit an alteration in the mode presently adopted for said bridge works.

“ I would suggest instead of driving piles all round the present piers for the protection of the new bridges, that a floating boom of proper dimensions and strength be substituted. This mode has had a satisfactory trial for the last five years at the same Wellington bridge.

“ The piles, under the present circumstances, would have to be driven at least 15 feet in a very doubtful bottom, where more or less boulders are to be met with.

“ There is no necessity for piles before the deepening of the canal takes place. The great object for the present is to go ahead with the erection of the bridges. The booms until the excavation is decided upon would meet all requirements, I would therefore propose that the booming system be adopted. This would save time, labour and expense.

“ E. H. PARENT.

“ C. SCHREIBER, ESQ.,
“ Chief Engineer of Canals,
“ Ottawa.”

Then I say:

“ DEAR SIR,—I presume you have carried out my instructions of dispensing with Mr. Desbarats's services at the close of this month. Mr. Papineau, under your direction, to attend to that bridge in addition to his other duties. I have passed Mr. Desbarats's salary at one hundred and fifty per month.”

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date was that?—A. That was the 27th of February.

Q. Well, now, at that period I would like to put in, Mr. Schreiber, if you have got it, when that pay roll of the 27th February was paid? When the money went down? Have you any knowledge?—A. Well, I don't think I have it here as to when it went down. I could only find that out by reference to our—

MR. HAGGART.—Perhaps the auditor general will have that?

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—Not the 27th February, but I can get at the date of the cheque.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I want the date of the cheque for February and March.

THE WITNESS.—I think this would likely be it, though I cannot be positive :

“ SIR,—I inclose herewith duly certified for payment, duplicate pay-list and accounts in connection with Wellington-street bridge for January last. Capital ; construction of new Wellington-street bridge—\$183.35.”

I imagine that is it, no doubt.

Q. What date is that?—A. That is the 27th February. Then there is a letter from me to Mr. Parent, merely asking him to measure the length of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the Lachine canal. On the 27th again I say :

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 24th instant with reference to the three plans sent you in connection with the new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges over the Lachine canal, near Wellington street, and suggesting that instead of driving piles all around the present pier, for the protection of the new bridges, that a floating

boom of proper dimensions and strength be substituted. In reply I am to say that you will carry out the plan."

Then there is one from Mr. Parent to me, merely stating that the extreme length of the Grand Trunk Railway swing bridge at Wellington street is 155 feet. That is the superstructure.

Then this is the first of March. On the first of March is a letter from Mr. Parent to me :

"DEAR SIR,—As requested by your letter dated 6th February last, I beg to submit a statement on the progress of work in connection with the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges.

WELLINGTON STREET TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

"The cut stone for the centre pier of this bridge may be considered on hand, there being only a few coping stones still required. The two abutment piers are also far advanced, there being over two-thirds of the stone ready to build with ; 36 stonecutters on an average are at work for this bridge. Steam and hand derricks, pumps and temporary bridges are in position ready for work when the water is taken out of the canal on Saturday next. At the present moment the work of excavation, for the abutment piers, is commenced to water level on both sides.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIDGE.

"The stone for the abutments of this bridge is coming in well. About 75 per cent of it is delivered and mostly cut. About 50 stonecutters are at work here. The surface excavation will begin to-morrow.

"From the above you can see that no anxiety need be felt about the masonry of these piers and abutments. As to the iron work or superstructure of these bridges, I do not feel so confident, so far, the Dominion Bridge Company has not commenced to work, but they seem satisfied that they will have all in good shape for the opening of navigation on the 1st of May next."

That is the 1st of March. Then on the 2nd of March, from me to Mr. Parent again :

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 1st instant reporting the progress being made in connection with the Wellington street traffic bridge and the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. I am obliged for your report. You appear from what you say to be getting things into controllable condition."

Then this is from Mr. Hannaford to me. This is the 4th of March :

"DEAR SIR,—After our conversation of the 1st instant, I asked the Dominion Bridge Co. how they intended to provide for the traffic of the railway company being carried over the canal during the erection of the new work, because I found on the 2nd that our rails at the bridge had been taken up by government workmen, without giving due notice to preserve the safety of traffic, and by this it appeared evident that it was intended to take possession of our bridge in advance of the time anticipated when I met you. The reply of the Dominion Bridge Co. is as follows :—'Have made no arrangements as yet *re* traffic, do not expect to start work within a month. Will see you soon.' It is evident they do not realize the clause in the agreement that they are responsible for the non-interruption of railway traffic. On the other hand, however, they are seemingly not aware of what is being done by the government, because although I had an understanding yesterday with Mr. Parent that our railway traffic should not be interrupted until I had been duly notified by him (and it was not thought it would be required for several days), yet at 4.30 p.m., yesterday, the government men lifted the rails, and all traffic on the city side of the canal and with the Redpath Sugar Refinery has been suspended indefinitely. I have no doubt Mr. Parent was not aware of the fact that the track at the bridge has been torn up, because I am sure he was quite sincere in making the promise to me. You will remember in our recent conversation when your Mr. Douglas was present, it was stated by him that the interruption to railway traffic would

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only be for about two days, and he (Mr. Douglas) was to be in Montreal the beginning of next week when the position would be looked into, but all this is now changed, and I will ask you to be good enough to make such early arrangements that the Dominion government by their contract with the Dominion Bridge Co. to preserve intact the railway communication will be carried out, because it is of great importance it should be done; in fact, so much so that the government wisely inserted a clause in their agreement that it should be preserved."

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Who is that from?—A. That is from Mr. Hannaford, of the Grand Trunk. Then there is one on the 4th of March from Mr. Parent to me :

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inclose herewith for your consideration and action thereon, two tracings of plans submitted by the Dominion Bridge Co., showing the dimensions of the abutment masonry necessary to fit the steel work for the new Wellington and Grand Trunk railway bridges,"—

this applies to the upper part of the abutments as to the levels.

"the same being accompanied by letters of explanation and referring more especially to the means to be adopted for stopping the bridges while being closed. There is no doubt some efficient means should be devised to ensure the closing of the bridges, so as to prevent any damage to the structures, and I would therefore respectfully ask your opinion as to the mode suggested by the chief engineer of the Dominion Bridge Company."

Then Mr. Parent to me again, on the 4th of March :

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter, dated 18th January last, I beg to call your attention to the term 'labour' you use in connection with the acceptance of Mr. St. Louis' tender for the supply of labour of the Wellington-street bridge and the labour of old lock no. 1. Mr. St. Louis contends that the labourers employed at excavation are included in his tender. Before accepting that view I would like your opinion on the subject at your earliest convenience."

This next letter does not apply to that. It refers to that letter I read before, from the Grand Trunk. This is to Mr. Parent :

"Your having lifted the rails of the Grand Trunk Railway track, as you appear to have done at Wellington street, is unpardonable. You must at once restore rail connection and carry on your masonry work without disturbing Grand Trunk Railway traffic."

Then there is in answer to that about the labour—this is the 6th of March :

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 4th instant calling my attention to the term 'labour' which I used in connection with the acceptance of Mr. St. Louis's tender for the supply of labour for the Wellington-street bridge and that of old lock no. 1. In reply I desire to say that if the headings you have given in the abstract of tenders are the same as those on the tenders, it does not include the *ordinary* labour but *skilled* labour only."

That was the 6th, from me to Mr. Parent. Then the next appears to be about the Grand Trunk bridge.

"DEAR SIR,—Your having lifted the rails of the Grand Trunk Railway track"—

Oh, that is only a copy of what I have just read.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is there any answer from Mr. Parent to you?—A. We will come across that presently. They come in the order of dates. Then there is a letter from me to Mr. Hannaford :—

"DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 4th instant with reference to the railway bridge over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, the contents of which surprise me not a little. The government officials have acted in a most unwarrantable manner by lifting

your rails and cutting off traffic, and I will see that rail connection is at once restored. I thank you very much for your letter."

Then there is one from Stevenson to R. C. Douglas, Esq., care of Mr. Parent.

"DEAR SIR,—The estimated quantity of freight to be——"

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the date of that ?—A. That is the 6th of March. Douglas was down there in connection with the superstructure of these bridges.

"The estimated quantity of freight to be carted from the 1st to the 15th of March, inclusive, owing to the interruption at the Wellington street Lachine canal bridge, is 14,600 tons, which at 35 cents per ton amounts to \$5,110 or \$384 per day. You will, therefore, see the advisability of the construction of a temporary bridge at the earliest possible date."

That is Stevenson to Douglas. And then here appears to be one from Mr. Johnson, manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, to Mr. Douglas. It is dated March 6th and reads :—

"Referring to our conversation *re* establishment of Grand Trunk Railway traffic over the Lachine canal, it is agreed that the present swing span and plate girder spans shall be shifted not less than twenty-two feet down the canal, and blocked up so that the track may be relaid and trains cross them. We will do this work this week, and in advance of the time our work there would naturally begin, on the understanding that we will not be again asked to move the bridges, or to do anything further toward the maintenance of travel; and further, that the government reimburse us one-half of the expense incurred in moving the bridges to the proposed new location. We are to bear no portion of the expense attending the shifting of tracks to meet the bridge."

Then there is one from me to Parent on the 7th of March, which reads :—" I have yours of the 4th instant, covering two tracings of plans submitted by the Dominion Bridge Company, showing the dimensions of the abutment masonry necessary to fit the steel work for the new Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges. I approve of the mode and suggestion of the chief engineer of the Dominion Bridge Company with reference to the device for the closing of the bridges, as it is quite within the contract and specification. I return you the plans."

Then there is a telegram from Parent to me in answer to that one about cutting off the traffic. Mr. Parent says on March 7th :—" Unpardonable, with all regards due to you, is a hard word connected with your command of completing works before the 1st May. The whole responsibility being on my shoulders, Grand Trunk authorities and all parties interested agree that my arrangements for speedy work are satisfactory. My pretension is to remain always within engineering common sense. Report following railway traffic across the canal will continue.

" E. H. PARENT."

Q. Who was that to ?—A. That is Parent to me.

Q. What date ?—A. That is the 7th of March. Then on the 8th of March Parent wrote me, inclosing pay-lists for the month of February, 1893, \$167. That is merely inclosing the pay roll.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Pay-roll for what period ?—A. For February for the engineering staff.

Q. Not labour ?—A. No, no. I may say that the next letter is the 10th, but on the 8th of March the water was drawn off the canal and on that same day an article appeared in the *Montreal Star*, that 1,300 men were employed,

Q. How many men ?—A. 1,300 men. I will come across the letter presently in that connection. On the 10th of March, Mr. Parent wrote me :—

" I beg to report on progress of work at the Wellington bridges.

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"The delivery of stone from the quarries has been materially delayed on account of bad roads due to soft weather and want of snow. However, there is no anxiety to be felt just now on that point.

"The excavation in the banks for the two bridges is far advanced, having on an average reached the present bottom of the canal. Great difficulty was experienced in removing the ice over three feet thick from the neighbourhood of the works and in excavating the deeply frozen clay of the embankments.

"The water is taken out of the canal up to Cote St. Paul lock, but the leakage is so considerable that it will be necessary to empty the upper reach and get rid of the water through the waste weir above Cote St. Paul lock.

"The pile driving is going on very slowly, two or three per day, and unsatisfactory. Very few are driven to the proper depth and are well in line. The contractor (Mr. Hood) however is doing his best, but he has to contend with a very bad bottom.

"I am sorry you did not accept my suggestion of replacing the piling by a suitable boom for the present.

"Our superintendent, Mr. E. Kennedy, who acts as overseer of the works for Wellington-street bridge, declares that, being overworked, he cannot undertake to look after the Grand Trunk bridge. I must admit that Mr. Kennedy's good will and energies are rather overtaxed, considering the amount of work all over the canal he has to attend to for spring repairs. However, the supervision of this portion of the work could be attended to otherwise."

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is the date, please?—A. The 10th of March. On the 10th of March again there is an account for engineering staff enclosed. Mr. Parent wrote: "I enclose herewith, duly certified for payment, pay-list and account in duplicate in connection with Lachine canal for February last, chargeable to capital, \$167.00." That is only the engineering account. Then I addressed Parent on the same day, 10th of March, as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—I earnestly trust the reports which are current, that the work at the Wellington-street bridges is being conducted in a most lavish and extravagant manner, are greatly exaggerated statements of the actual facts. You will bear in mind that the responsibility in the conduct of this work rests with you and you will be judged by results. My instructions to you are to prosecute the work with vigour, to ensure its being completed by the 1st of May, proximo, *having due regard to economy*, but I see by the public press it is stated that you have one thousand three hundred men at work, a number immensely in excess of the requirements, and quite sufficient to retard the progress of the work by being in one another's way. Possibly these rumours, as I have stated, may grossly exaggerate the case; however, it is so serious a matter that I have felt it my duty to draw your attention to it, and I have to request you to give me all the facts. In the meantime I anxiously await the report of Mr. Douglas, who has been down to Montreal and visited the works.

"Yours truly,

"COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer.

"E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

"Superintending Engineer,
"Montreal, P.Q."

I may say that Douglas was not down there specially to look after that part of the work. He was there looking after the superstructure.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You told him to ferret out all the information you required down there. Did you not make use of that word?—

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you give Douglas verbal or written instructions?—A. Only verbal.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. How many times did he go there on the works?—A. Well, that I could not tell you. When he went down in the early part it was in connection with the superstructure only, but on the 19th of April, or about that time, things, I found, were not going as they should be and I gave him instructions to go down there, and gave him some authority to look after it and see what was doing.

Q. You cannot remember how many times he went down there?—A. I could not say. I dare say I could find out.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Evidently in the letter you expected a full report from Mr. Douglas on this very point. You wound up your letter with the statement that in the meantime you were anxiously awaiting the report of Mr. Douglas who has been down in Montreal. So you knew he did report upon these very things?—A. I knew it. I told him to do so. He had no authority before that to interfere, but he had the right to interfere at this time. I see here is Mr. Douglas' report. I am coming to it now. It reads :

“10th March, 1893.

“G. T. R. Traffic.

“DEAR SIR,—On arriving in Montreal on the 5th instant, I found that the plate girders at both ends of the swing bridge had been broken up and carted away, the rails torn off the swing span. It appears that some of the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway had agreed to a suspension of traffic, expecting to be compensated by the government for extra cartage. To this arrangement Mr. Hannaford was not a party.

“By a letter appended from the superintendent Grand Trunk Railway, it is stated the probable extra cartage will amount to \$384 per day ; the importance of establishing traffic at the earliest moment is manifest.

“An arrangement, appended, was made with the Dominion Bridge Company to shift the present swing span 22 feet or more east, erect the plate girders, bolting together the bracking, the government to pay one-half the expense. An agreement was made with Mr. Hannaford to shift the tracks to meet the new alignment, the government to pay the expense. Before leaving, I saw the swing bridge packed up preparatory to moving, and expect the traffic to be resumed by next Monday.

WORK FOR SUBSTRUCTURE.

“The number of men employed upon the work is very great, and the work is being done in a very expensive manner. The water has been partially drawn off the level ; the cofferdam is not yet finished. Progress has been made with the excavation of the four abutments. Derricks have been and are being erected. The work is being rushed ; the results may be satisfactory, but the bills will be large.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE.

“One half the machine work of the two bridges is finished, the material nearly all on hand for the road bridge, the draw is being made and fitted. The material for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge was shipped Tuesday last, and should now be arriving upon the works.

“If no accident occurs the Grand Trunk Railway bridge should be finished in time. As to the road bridge, I have my doubts, but we will be better able to judge in a fortnight.

“ROBERT C. DOUGLAS.

“To C. SCHREIBER,

“Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer
“Railways and Canals.”

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was there any answer from Mr. Parent to your letter of the 10th of March ?—
A. No ; he did not write, but he came up to Ottawa.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you take that as a confirmation of the newspaper report ?—A. He arrived in Ottawa without the pay-rolls, and complains that the *Star's* report is a great exaggeration as regards number of men employed, and that he is taking pains to get the work done economically.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did he come alone or with Mr. Kennedy ?—A. I only saw Mr. Kennedy once, that is on the 6th of December.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you take that report of Mr. Douglas, a paragraph of which you read, as a confirmation of the report you had seen in the papers ?—A. Yes ; I took it that the work was not being economically managed, but I had taken measures on that same morning. I had written to Mr. Parent drawing his attention to this, asking him for a full report, and telling him that I held him responsible.

Q. After you read that or before ?—A. Before I read Mr. Douglas' report.

Q. What did you do after reading this ?—A. Mr. Parent came up to Ottawa on that, and saw me himself. There is a telegram from me on the 11th of March to Mr. Parent : "Come up to Ottawa on Monday morning, and bring with you pay-rolls of Mr. St. Louis' men." That is on the 11th. On the 12th he arrived in Ottawa without the pay-rolls and made his explanations, which he, no doubt, will remember, too.

Q. You have given his explanations ?—A. I said : "Mr. Parent arrived in Ottawa without pay-rolls, and complains that the *Star's* report is a great exaggeration as regards numbers of men employed, and that he is taking pains to get the work done economically."

Q. What are you reading ?—A. A memorandum taken up here.

Q. Made by you ?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that before or after you read Mr. Douglas' report ?—A. That is after.

Q. Did you see Mr. Douglas upon that ?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you discuss that memorandum with Mr. Douglas ?—A. I saw Mr. Douglas about it, and he stuck to what he said.

Q. He maintained it in contradiction to Mr. Parent ?—A. He maintained that the work was not economically managed, and that the number of men employed was very large.

Q. You had a specific denial from Mr. Parent. You discussed the matter again with Mr. Douglas. Did he only make the general statement in his report, or did he give you specific reasons for maintaining them ?—A. He did not give me specific reasons, because he did not know them. He only said that the number of men employed upon the work is very great, and the work is being done in a very expensive manner.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. He said "the number of men employed on the work is very great and the work is being done in a very expensive manner." Did you take means personally, having had this report from your special inspector, did you take means personally to examine the pay-list to see whether Mr. Douglas or Mr. Parent was correct ?—A. On the 11th I telegraphed to Mr. Parent "bring up the pay-rolls." 11th March, 1893, "come up to Ottawa on Monday morning and bring with you pay-rolls of Mr. St. Louis' men."

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. He did not bring them ?—A. He did not bring them. After further action——

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Were you satisfied to take Mr. Parent's statement without the pay-rolls being produced?—A. Well, Mr. Davies, the House was in session, and I was here, and I could not get away.

Q. No; this is a crucial point. You sent a special inspector from your office. He reports to you confirming the *Star* newspaper, saying the whole work is being done in a very expensive manner, and the number of men employed is very great. You telegraph to your superintending engineer, "Come up to Ottawa and bring the pay-rolls," and he comes up but does not bring them, but he makes a general statement contradictory to Mr. Douglas's report. Did you take any means to contradict Mr. Douglas's report, or to fortify the truth of Mr. Parent's statement?—A. If I did, it will come in the correspondence. I did not verbally.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you consider it would be in the interest of the public to go down personally and settle these questions?—A. I supposed Mr. Parent would see to making it right, and that there were not too many men on.

Q. He told you there were not too many men?—A. He said it was very much exaggerated.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did he tell you the number of men he had on?—A. He did not at that time. He did later. He did after I had told him to dismiss the men. Then, afterwards, he told me the number.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you or did you not consider that it would be in the interests of the department and the public for you to go down and settle this question between Mr. Parent and Mr. Douglas relating to the excessive number of men employed?—A. I thought Mr. Parent would reduce it to the proper proportions.

Q. You relied on Mr. Parent?—A. I did rely upon him, certainly.

Q. What is the relative position of Mr. Parent and Mr. Douglas in the department?—A. Mr. Douglas has nothing whatever in the world to do with these works.

Q. Was he not instructed to make this special inquiry?—I only asked him to look over things and let me know.

Q. Because you had seen an alarming rumour?—A. Exactly.

Q. And having done that, you paid no more attention to his statements, after you got the visit from the local superintendent. That is your position?—A. No, the understanding was when Mr. Parent was up here, that he would see that there were not more men employed than were required.

Q. You are three hours away from those works, you have telephonic communication with them. You see an alarming report. You send a special officer. What is his work? Is he, as a man of ability, equal to Mr. Parent, as an engineer?—A. Oh, as an engineer, I don't know that he has had control of works, but for scientific work he is decidedly his superior.

Q. What is his position in your department?—A. He is bridge engineer. He makes the calculations of the strains of bridges to see whether the bridges on the various railways are up to the requirements of the government specifications.

Q. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into this whole subject?—A. He was.

Q. You sent him down to make an investigation?—A. He did not go down for the purpose. He had been down before.

Q. He was plainly instructed for this purpose, was he not?—A. Yes.

Q. My difficulty is this: you sent him and got an official report from him. You find there is a contradiction between these two men, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Parent. You say you did not consider it your duty when he was contradicted to examine into this

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work, which was done by yourself personally?—A. I did not go down directly, but Mr. Parent was up here and saw me.

Q. When did you first get the pay-rolls which would throw some light on the question?—A. We will see later on in the correspondence.

Q. Have you any idea of the number of men?—A. No, I could not tell.

Q. Did you ever attempt to consider or find out?—A. I asked for the pay-rolls several times.

Q. But when your officers were in dispute, did you take any means to settle what would be the proper number, and what was the actual number?—A. No, I should say not.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. On the same point, I would like to follow that question with this: You evidently sent Mr. Douglas there to make a special report, because in your letter of the 10th you write Mr. Parent: "In the meantime I anxiously await the report of Mr. Douglas who has been down to Montreal and visited the works."

Q. Therefore, he had gone with your knowledge?—A. He had not gone for that special purpose. He was down there in connection with the superstructure, and I gave him instructions to see what was going on.

Q. You were anxiously awaiting his report?—A. Yes.

Q. And you got his report?—A. Yes.

Q. You got his report confirming in a general way the statement made in the *Star*?—A. In a general way, yes.

Q. You telegraphed for Parent. Parent came up and denied it. Did you see Douglas and ask him for evidence in confirmation of his reports?—A. Yes, and I saw Douglas on his return, and he stated the same as that.

Q. Were you satisfied that Douglas was telling you the truth or Parent was telling you the truth?—A. I was satisfied that Douglas was telling the truth. I was satisfied that Parent would remedy anything that was wrong.

Q. Although he contradicted in general terms this statement of the number of men employed?—A. He said it was very much exaggerated.

Q. You took no steps?—A. He was the one in charge and the one I relied upon.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When you received the report in the *Star* of 1,300 men being employed upon the work, did you communicate with him upon the subject?—A. I did.

Q. What were my instructions to you?—A. You asked me what I had done. I told you I was writing to Mr. Parent, and you saw what I had written.

Q. What information did you convey to me as to the number of men that were employed, stating it was information you received from Parent?—A. That was a subsequent occasion. That was 500 men.

Q. What date was that?—A. On the 6th, I think, of April. That would be three weeks after this.

Q. Had you not telephone communication with Mr. Parent immediately after you received the *Star* communication?—A. We, unfortunately, had too much telephone communication, that is where the trouble is.

Q. What information did you give to me on the subject of the number of men?

Mr. DAVIES.—Let him explain what he means by telephone.

WITNESS.—I mean, unfortunately, a good deal was said over the telephone which I would now have much preferred would have been in writing.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Reports coming up about the progress of the work, some of which there is no record?—A. There is no official record.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. There is no record at all?—A. There is no record at all. There is no doubt about that.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. When did you first go into the question, as to what would be a proper number of men on that work?—A. Well, I did not specially go into the question at all.

Q. At no time?—A. Well, when I have had charge of work under similar conditions as superintending engineer I have always, fortunately, been successful in carrying it on economically. I never got instructions to employ so many men. I was supposed to be able to judge on the ground how many would be the proper number.

Q. That was an ordinary case, but you noticed this was an extraordinary case. An officer of the department told you there was extravagance in the manner and the number of men?—A. I am telling you the facts. That's all.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. On the 11th of March, after you had the direct letters supplementing the report, and you telephoned Parent to see you personally,—had you the returns for February?—A. I had not.

Q. Did you take steps to procure these returns?—A. I did take steps. I took steps beginning with the 11th of March. I asked him to bring the pay-rolls.

Q. When did you get them?—A. I cannot tell you. We will find it going through these documents.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER.—I would like to ask the witness to bring a statement showing the respective dates on which the labour pay-rolls were received by the department of railways and canals, when each pay-list was examined by the chief engineer or his proper officer.

Mr. HAGGART.—He has got them there.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Repeat to this committee if you can the conversation you had with me with reference to the number of men employed on the work and also with reference to the pay-rolls?—A. At this particular time, I did nothing, but I showed you the article.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The *Star's* article?—A. Yes. I also showed the minister what I was writing to Mr. Parent. I did not know then the number of men employed. I am not sure whether I showed him Mr. Douglas' report, but my letter to Mr. Parent was supposed to cover them both.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You do not remember any conversation which you had with me about the pay-rolls?—A. Not at that time. I had afterwards; it was later.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. No doubt you showed the minister Mr. Douglas' report if you showed him the *Star* newspaper?—A. I think he saw all three of those papers.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Douglas' report was not up when Mr. Schreiber showed me the *Star* newspaper?—A. Perhaps not.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you got a copy of the *Star's* article?—A. No.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Supposing you had retained Mr. Desbarats on salary, could the same misunderstanding have lasted as to the number of men? Would you not have had more accurate information?—A. I had no information from Mr. Desbarats when he was there. I think it would have been precisely the same.

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Q. It would not have made any difference?—A. Not a particle.

Q. He would have been subject to Mr. Parent?—A. Certainly.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Subject to Mr. Parent, in a general way, but his duties would be specially to examine the pay-lists, would they not?—A. No; his duties would be merely to check—to get a general idea of the number of men employed.

Q. And to check the pay-list?—A. No; that is not the duty of the assistant engineer at all.

Q. He has defined it in a general way?—A. It is Mr. Parent's duty to watch that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you mean to say it was Mr. Parent's duty to check the pay-list himself?—A. No, not himself, but the men in his office.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. But would not that be, in this particular case, Mr. Desbarats?—A. Certainly not. Mr. Desbarats had nothing whatever to do with the pay-rolls.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who would be the man?—A. The clerk in Mr. Parent's office.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Kennedy's duty was to engage all the time-keepers?—

A. Under Mr. Parent's directions; yes. Quite so.

Q. And those time-keepers would be obliged to report to Mr. Kennedy first?—A. Certainly.

Q. And then Kennedy would himself report to Mr. Parent?—A. That is right.

Q. Is it not a fact that when Mr. Parent came here on the 11th of March, he told you that for the last month he had been quite unable to obtain any report from Mr. Kennedy?—A. He did not tell me so, but I am aware of it now, because I have seen letters within the past few days which passed between them.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. After the *Star's* report came to Ottawa, what did you do?—A. On the 13th—

Q. First of all, please state what was the date the *Star's* report came here?—A. It must have been the 9th, I think.

Q. It could not have been the 9th?—A. The paper was dated the 8th, but whether it came here on the 8th or 9th I do not know.

Q. Well, after that what was the next proceeding?—A. The next thing was the dispute in regard to the labour contract. Mr. St. Louis and his solicitor came up to Ottawa on the 13th of March, I think it was, in relation to it, to see me and to see you.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who was that solicitor?—A. Mr. Emard.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Who is he? Is he the law partner of the minister of public works?—A. I know nothing about him.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What did they come to see you about?—A. Mr. St. Louis contended that under his labour contract, he was entitled to \$1.87 per day, or 18½ cents per hour, for good labouring men, and it appears that in drawing the pay rolls out in Montreal, they would not allow this, which was quite right, I have no doubt. The question was discussed before me, and also before Mr. Haggart, and neither of us could fall in with the views of Mr. St. Louis. We did not consider that 18½ cents applied to the ordinary labouring man; not that I am quite clear what the skilled labour is. We took the skilled labour to be the handy man about the derricks. Well, the minister resisted the contention.

Then after St. Louis had spent nearly the whole day badgering the minister about it he suggested a compromise. First of all it was \$1.60 per day or 16 cents an hour. Finally he came down to 15 cents an hour. This was submitted to Mr. Parent, I told Mr. Parent by the minister's instructions. He asked me if \$1.50 was a fair rate. I said I had no idea of the value of labour in Montreal. The minister said, will you telegraph to Mr. Parent, and accordingly I did so as follows:—

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is the date?—A. March 13th. The telegram reads:—

“To E. H. PARENT, Montreal.

“Is one dollar and half a day a fair rate for common labourers in Montreal, such as shovellers and pickers. If not, how much less? Please reply to-night.”

“COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.”

Mr. Parent replied to me the same evening as follows:—“Considering the risk of contractor for strikes and average for wages all through, I would not consider \$1.50 too high for choice men, as those he supplied are supposed to be.”

“E. H. PARENT.”

I told the minister what Mr. Parent said, and upon that St. Louis' offer was accepted. We were to pay him 15 cents an hour for good labouring men.

Q. What date was that?—A. That would be the same day, I suppose. No, it was on the 14th. This is my letter to Mr. Parent:

“OTTAWA, March 14th, 1893.

“DEAR SIR,—The dispute with Mr. St. Louis as regards his contract for supplying labourers for the works on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Ry. bridges, over the Lachine canal at Montreal, has been arranged upon the following basis:—Skilled labourers, \$1.85½ per day; good labourers for pick and shovel work, \$1.50 per day, and that canal staff labourers can be employed upon these works by the government independent of such men as are called for by you from Mr. St. Louis. If there is anything in connection with the terms of this letter which you do not thoroughly understand, I shall, upon inquiry from you, be glad to make further explanation, but I think I have made my meaning clear.”

“Yours truly,

“COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
“Suptg. Engineer, Montreal.”

“Chief Engineer.”

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date is that?—A. That is the 14th. That was only “for such men,” as it says, “as are called for by you,” that is by Mr. Parent.

Q. What time was it that Mr. Parent was up here?—A. He was up here the day before—the 12th.

Q. Would you give the result in full of the interview you had with Mr. Parent when he was up here?—A. Well, I cannot remember any more than what I said in relation to that. Generally, what he said was that the reports in the *Star* were very much exaggerated.

Q. Did he give you, in any way, the number of men he had in his employ?—A. He did not at that time; I don't think he did.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Was Mr. Parent up on the 13th?—A. He went away some time on the 13th.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did he give you to understand in any way that the vote for the building of the bridge was likely to be overrun?—A. No, I don't think he did.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Did you ask him?—A. I don't remember doing so, and I feel satisfied I did not.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Was it not very evident from Mr. Douglas's report that the vote was going to be vastly exceeded?—A. No, I don't know that it was. I forget what the vote was then.

Q. He reported that the work was being done in a very expensive manner; that the bills would be large, and that the work was being rushed?—A. That is right. It had to be rushed.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Had you any conversation with me as to what would be the probable cost, or whether the expenditure would be extraordinary or not, or whether it was likely that the vote would be overrun?—A. I don't think I reported anything to you about over-running or anything of that kind then. I think it was some time in April.

Q. I mean immediately after the article in the *Star*?—A. No.

Q. Well, perhaps I may ask a leading question. Did I ever ask you when these pay rolls were coming up, when you would get the pay-rolls?—A. Yes, you have asked me when the pay-rolls would come up.

Q. How many times did I ask you about the pay rolls?—A. You asked me several times.

Q. What was your statement to me when the pay-rolls would come up?—A. When they did not come up?

Q. When they would come up. Was not your answer always to me. "I am waiting for the pay-rolls to come up"?—A. I think they had not come up by then.

Q. Between the 18th and 25th, had you any conversation with me with reference to these pay-rolls?—A. Yes.

Q. How often?—A. Several times. I cannot tell you how often.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. When did these pay-rolls turn up?—A. On the 7th of April I wrote to Mr. Parent, "I have not received the pay-list for March in connection with the Wellington street bridges. How is this? There must be no further delay, send them up by to-morrow's mail without fail."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. But I want to see about the February ones?—A. Well, we had not the February ones then.

Q. Not in April?—A. No.

Q. Had not the February pay-rolls?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You had not the February pay-rolls in April?—A. I said by this time. They came in April.

Q. Not in April?—A. I will give you the dates when they did come.

Q. It is the 12th of March you are at now. I want to ask you, did the solicitor general take a hand in just at that time?—A. The solicitor general was never in my office more than once, and all he said on that occasion, I think it was about the 16th of March, or thereabouts, I would not like to say the day, on which he said: "Kennedy is coming up here." My answer to that was: "If Kennedy comes up here and leaves his men, he ought to be dismissed."

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. What is that?—A. “If Kennedy comes up here without authority and leaves his work, he ought to be dismissed.”

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I find in the correspondence which has been put in evidence before the commission a long letter to the solicitor general from this man, Mr. Kennedy, dated the 12th of March, calling Mr. Solicitor General Curran’s attention to what he calls “the scandalous manner in which things are being conducted.”

I had better read it :—

“I beg leave to acquaint you of the scandalous manner, how certain things are being conducted on the Lachine canal, in reference to the construction of works in connection with the new Wellington and Grand Trunk railway bridges, as well as the renewal of the masonry of old lock no. 1. As you are aware, that I was requested by the late deputy minister, Mr. T. Trudeau, to assume the responsibility of overseeing the work of building the new Wellington bridge, which I then accepted (Wednesday, October 19th, 1892) conditionally—namely, that I should have full control not only of the works but of the men, mechanics, plant, materials, &c., &c., in order to enable me to bring said work to a proper and successful issue, and be completed at the earliest possible time. He (Mr. Trudeau) acquiesced to this, mentioning the fact that he hoped I would be as careful about the soliciting of the supplies, &c., for this work, as I had been in the past, which showed his confidence. Soon afterwards, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber succeeded Mr. Trudeau, and issued orders to superintendents, that all supplies needed for the different works would be tendered for through the superintending engineer’s office.

Without consulting any one and for what motive, I consider a mystery, he, (Mr. Parent) issues specifications, asking for rates for the supplying of foremen, derricks, stonecutters, stonemasons, double and single teams, and skilled labour; Mr. E. St. Louis was announced the successful tenderer. Now, I can get all the above by the thousands, at an average day’s pay, without any discontent; we have also supplied ourselves with the necessary derricks capable of running the work of construction of Wellington bridge; they now want to turn all those engaged on to their list, which would increase the cost of the work seventy-five per cent. Imagine their trying to place pick and shovel labourers, whom I employ for \$1.25 per day, at \$1.87½ on his (Em. St. Louis’) list.

“As you are no doubt aware, I am, and have been, working day and night, to push the work forward, and it will be too bad, when completed, to have the press crying out against the department and government, the enormous amount of money this bridge has cost. If the honourable the minister of railways and canals is cognizant of these facts, and endorses them, why, I shall accept in humble silence, but I trust and hope that under the present successful appearance of the progress of the work, nothing nor any one shall be allowed to intercept me to the finish.

“Trusting you will give this your immediate attention.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“E. KENNEDY,

“*Supt. Lachine Canal.*”

Then follows a letter from Mr. Curran of the 14th March :—

“OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

“OTTAWA, 14th March, 1893.

“MY DEAR KENNEDY,—I have seen the minister of railways and canals and found that all has been tendered for, including labour for the carrying out of the work of the bridge. As superintendent of the canal, you will, of course, have to certify to the

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account, and it will then become your duty to see that nothing is certified to that is not, in your judgment, absolutely correct. In the event of disagreement with any of the contractors as to the classification of work or the prices to be paid for it, you will, of course, have the matter referred at once to the minister at Ottawa so that you may not be held responsible in the future for the application of any false principle in connection with the nature of the work done. A question may arise as to what is skilled labour and here you may have some conflict with the contractor, but your plan is to refer the matter to the department and be guided by their decision, in which case you will not be responsible.

“Yours truly,

“J. J. CURRAN.”

By Mr. Davies :

Q. There, Mr. Solicitor General is notified of what Mr. Kennedy calls a scandalous condition of affairs. I want to know had you any communication with the solicitor general with reference to this scandalous condition of affairs?—A. I never heard from him or saw him about it in any way.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you see these letters?—A. I never heard of those till a few days ago.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Then, I find on the 16th of March a telegram from Mr. Kennedy to the solicitor general as follows:—“Will arrive in Ottawa to-day per 3.30 p. m., C. P. R. train. Want to see you at Russell house 4 p. m. without fail, important business. E. Kennedy, Superintendent Lachine canal.” And a reply from the solicitor general on the same day, “Do not report at department until you see me. J. J. Curran.” I wanted to ask Mr. Schreiber if he had any communication of the facts stated in those letters or had seen Mr. Curran in the matter?—A. I never heard of any letter from Mr. Curran or any one.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You tell us that those letters were put before the department?—A. They have never been in the department. They were before the commission. I never saw them or heard of them till the other day.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18th, 1894.

Committee on Public Accounts met, Mr. E. COATSWORTH, M. P., presiding in the absence of the chairman.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER recalled and examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When I was examining you some time ago you hadn't the pay-rolls. Have you got the pay-rolls here?—A. I haven't the pay-rolls. I wasn't asked to bring the pay-rolls. I was requested to bring a statement of the amounts of the pay-rolls despatched from Montreal, the date received in the department and of the examination, by the check clerk, and when certified and by whom. I have that statement here now. I would like to say one thing. I want to correct something I said on Saturday in connection with those pay-rolls. I stated, I think, that the March and February pay-rolls were not sent up to Ottawa until the 22nd of April. I should have said March. It includes only a week in February. I was wrong about that; it should have been March pay-rolls. Do you want this statement read?

Mr. HAGGART—As long as it is printed in the evidence, that is all I care about. There is no necessity of reading it through.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is it?—A. A memo. of the dates on which the labour pay-rolls was despatched from the Montreal offices, the dates received by the department at Ottawa and the dates received for examination by the check clerk.

(The statement was put in marked exhibit no. 19.)

Q. I see by this statement that the February pay-rolls were not despatched from Montreal till the 25th day of March?—A. No. They were not. That is the date of the letter covering them.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Is that the date of the reception there?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The date that the February pay-rolls, by this statement, were despatched from Montreal was the 25th of March?—A. They were, yes.

Q. Not till the 25th day of March. They were received in your office on the 27th March, and the March rolls were despatched from Montreal on the 17th day of April?—A. Part of them only.

Q. And the rest of them on the 22nd day of April?

Mr. HAGGART—And when received?

Mr. DAVIES—On the 18th and 24th, respectively.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. These were the pay-rolls out of which all the trouble arose?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you made any inquiries or demands for these pay-rolls during the month of March up to the 25th?—A. Yes. I think you will come across it in the correspondence here.

Q. Did it not strike you as singular that these pay-rolls were not forwarded until the end of March?—A. Yes. You will find the correspondence here calling for them.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Now, when we're on this subject will you get the time that they were paid. You can get it from the Auditor General?—A. The Auditor General can tell that better than I can.

Mr. HAGGART (to the Auditor General).—Have you got the time of the payments in Montreal?

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—Salary?

Mr. HAGGART.—No, these pay-rolls; the dates of the payments.

[A cheque is produced.]

By Mr. Haggart (to witness) :

Q. You will look at the time that that cheque was paid in Montreal?—A. This appears to have been paid on the 4th of April.

Q. That is the February pay-roll. Now, see when the March one is paid?—A. One of them was paid on the 23rd April.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The minister says that was the amount of the February pay-roll disbursed by your department on the 4th of April?—A. There appeared to be three payments made for March, one on the 23rd April, one on the 5th May, and the other on the 11th of May.

(The checks were put in as exhibits, marked nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23 respectively.)

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date was it you left off your examination—I think about the 10th?—A. Yes. You asked me on Saturday to produce that green book. I have the green book here. There is a copy of it. The book is here if you wish to see it.

Q. That is a copy of the instructions made out for the minister by the deputy?—A. Yes. (Document was put in marked exhibit no. 24.) Then, I think, you asked me for a memorandum out of *Hansard*. There is the memo. out of *Hansard*. (Also put in marked exhibit no. 25.) Then, here are two further payments, one on the 3rd of June and the other on the 9th of June. (Put in marked exhibits nos. 26 and 27.)

Q. Did you find out by a subsequent examination that the February and March pay-rolls and the April pay-rolls did not contain all the men that were working at that time. First of all, February, when the rolls came in in March, was there any time charged for men who had been working in February?—A. Merely for the last few days in February. Yes.

Q. You don't know what the amount was?—A. I could not say. It was from the 25th day of February, I think, until the 25th day of March that the pay-roll was for.

Q. That is for February. Now, in the March pay-rolls as furnished you, when they came in in April did they contain all the men's time that had been working during that month?—A. I fancy they did.

Q. You did not examine that?—A. I think I did. Yes.

Q. That will do on that point. Now, you were at the 10th of March?—A. I have forgotten what I read last. On the 10th of March Mr. Parent seems to have reported :

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to report on progress of work at the Wellington bridges. The delivery of stone from the quarries has been materially delayed on account of bad roads, due to soft weather and want of snow. However, there is no anxiety to be felt just now on that point. The excavation in the banks for the two bridges is far advanced, having on an average reached the present bottom of the canal. Great difficulty was experienced in removing the ice (over three feet thick) from the neighbourhood of the works and in excavating the deeply frozen clay of the embankments. The water is taken out of the canal, up to Côte St. Paul lock, but the leakage is so considerable that it will be necessary to empty the upper reach, and get rid of the water through the waste weir, above Côte St. Paul lock. The pile driving is going on very slowly, two or three per day and unsatisfactorily; very few are driven to the proper depth, and are well in line. The contractor, however, (Mr. Hood) is doing his best, but he

has to contend with a very bad bottom. I am sorry you did not accept my suggestion by replacing this piling by a suitable boom, for the present. Our superintendent, Mr. E. Kennedy, who acts as overseer of the works for Wellington-street bridge, declares that being overworked, he cannot undertake to look after the Grand Trunk bridge. I must admit that Mr. Kennedy's good will and energies are rather overtaxed considering the amount of work all over the canal he has to attend to for spring repairs. However, the supervision of this portion of the work could be attended to otherwise."

I read my letter to Mr. Parent of the 10th of March, I think: "I earnestly trust that the reports which are current, that the work at the Wellington-street bridges"—

I read that, I think, and I read Mr. Douglas' report, I think, too. Then there was the 11th of March to Mr. Parent from me, a telegram—"Come up to Ottawa on Monday morning and bring with you pay-rolls of Mr. St. Louis's men."

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is the date of that?—A. The 11th of March. Then, I think I read this from Mr. Parent: "Is one dollar and a-half a fair rate for common labourers in Montreal, such as shovellers and pickers—if not, how much less? Please reply to-night."

His reply was: "Considering the risks of the contractor for strikes and average for wages all through, I would not consider one and a-half dollar too high for choice men, as those he supplies are supposed to be."

I read this, I think, of the 14th, from me to Mr. Parent, about the dispute with Mr. St. Louis, as regards his contract:

"DEAR SIR,—The dispute with Mr. St. Louis, as regards his contract for supplying labourers for the works on the Wellington street and the Grand Trunk Railway bridges over the Lachine canal at Montreal, has been arranged upon the following basis:—Skilled labourers, \$1.85½ per day; common labourers for pick and shovel work, \$1.50 per day; and that canal staff labourers can be employed upon these works by the government, independent of such men as are called for by you from Mr. St. Louis. If there is anything in connection with the terms of this letter which you do not fully understand, I shall, upon inquiry from you, be glad to make any further explanation, but I think I have made my meaning clear."

Then on the 15th, in explanation of my letter, there is a telegram:—"Skilled labour eighteen and a-half cents and good labourers fifteen cents per hour."

Then, on the 16th, from Mr. Parent to me:

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter, dated 30th January, authorizing the acceptance of Mr. Cummings's tender for sand, for the new Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges at \$1.25 per four barriques, I beg to state that the superintendent has purchased, as per said tender, all the sand Mr. Cummings had on hand, or 417 cubic yards. The whole quantity required for the masonry of the bridge piers and abutments is estimated at about 800 cubic yards; there is therefore still a balance of 400 cubic yards to be provided. I have received from Mr. St. Louis an offer to furnish 270 loads of river sand at \$1.50 per load of three barriques, and 140 loads of Chateauguay sand of 2 barriques at \$2.00 per load. The supply of good river sand is at present very scarce in this city, and under the circumstances I ask authority to purchase the balance which may be required from Mr. E. St. Louis at the figures quoted by him."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What answer did you give to that?—A. I think I stated on Friday that Mr. Parent arrived at Ottawa with his pay-rolls. I don't find the answer here, but I know he was not to accept it. I know that was the answer.

Q. Was it to accept or not?—A. No, not to accept. I thought it was too high, but I don't see the answer here. I don't think he did accept it.

The next letter is from Messrs. Hood & Son, to Mr. Parent, dated March 25th.

"DEAR SIR,—*Re* piling at Wellington bridge. Since writing you our letter of the 22nd instant, we have decided that the immediate execution of the work is of such

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importance that it is better for us to proceed at once with the excavation necessary to allow of the close piling being done rather than delay the progress of the work by waiting for an order from the government. We will, therefore, proceed with this excavation, trusting that the government, seeing the urgency of the work, will allow us the value of this extra, even though done without an order."

The piling originally showed three feet apart, but inasmuch as the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk was only sunk down for 14 feet navigation, when we had to take the canal out for 20 feet, unless there was something to hold the earth in, the foundation would go from under it. This close piling was driven round to make it stable.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you make an estimate how much that should increase the cost?—A. I really forget how much that was. It was 25 cents a foot for driving the piles. I forget how many extra feet there were for that.

Q. What percentage would it increase the piles there?—A. Just for that distance the length of the pivot pier, for every one there was before, there would be two additional.

Q. Two additional?—A. Yes; three between.

Q. That would be three to one?—A. Yes.

Q. It would increase it three-fold?—A. Yes. Then my next letter of the 24th of March inclosing the pay rolls for Mr. Parent, of the month of February, for payment.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Just read that, I want to see it, give the date?—A. The 25th of March, 1893.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit to you herewith pay-list in duplicate in connection with the construction of the new Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges, for the month of February, 1893, and amounting to \$45,584.03. (Inclose pay-list in duplicate.)"

Q. Oh, that is Mr. Parent's letter to you?—A. Yes; that is to me. I said wrong. That is from him to me, sending them up here.

Q. That is a mere formal letter sending you the pay-list?—A. Yes, you will find it agrees with that list, though.

Q. Did you put in the pay-roll for that month—the amount?—A. Yes; it is in that memo. (No. 19.)

Q. Then I missed it. Show me where?—A. I think it is there. The 25th March. Yes; that is quite right. This is \$45,584, \$11,879.26 is for pay-rolls, and the other is for stone account, &c., the balance of it.

Q. How much for pay-rolls?—A. \$11,879.26.

Q. That is for the labour?—A. Yes; that is for the labour. I think that is for St. Louis' labour.

Mr. HAGGART.—We want you to be particular about that. I would like to get the bill for that, for which that payment was made.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And the balance is what?—A. The total was \$45,584.03. That is pay-rolls and accounts. I had it looked up on Friday.

Q. Have you got it there? How much for lumber, timber and material?—A. For whatever that was. It was for accounts.

Q. How much was it?—A. It is the difference between that and \$11,899.26, which is for labour, and \$4,169.58 which is for the other labour account. These are the only two for labour accounts in February.

Q. What labour account is that?—A. That is our own staff labour.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That was the only labour account you received to what day?—A. For the month of February.

Q. On what day?—A. On the 25th of March.

Q. When was your next?—A. Then the next was the March pay-roll received on the 17th of April.

Q. That was the only pay-roll you received up to the 17th of April?—A. No; we received the November pay-roll—\$2,544.74.

Q. The amount from February?—A. Quite so.

Q. It was the only pay-rolls you received up to what date?—A. Up to the 18th of April. The November pay-roll was received on the 5th of December, and the December was received on the 11th of January, and January was received on the 5th of February.

Q. I would like if you could get out the details of those two pay-rolls of \$4,000 and odd, and \$11,000 and odd. (Witness looks through documents.) I suppose we had better go on. When they come in we will go back to that. What is the next letter?—A. The next is a letter from Wm. Hood & Son to E. H. Parent, dated March 22, about the piling. It reads: “*Re* the piling at Wellington bridge. We find it impossible to drive the close piling to the depth you want around the piers. The ground is extremely hard, and the piles are too large and soft, being of soft pine. We would, therefore, suggest that you have a trench excavated to within three or four feet of the depth of the piling, which will enable us to do this work as you desire. If you wish, and in order to prevent delay, we will furnish men and make this excavation at reasonable prices. We have had our doubt about the possibility of doing this close piling as required ever since it was suggested, but preferred making a thorough trial before expressing an opinion. We would like to know how soon the old Wellington bridge will be removed, and an opportunity given us to proceed with our work more rapidly. We intend to put another pile-driver on the work, and also to run day and night gangs, but not seeing the way clear for any distance ahead of us, we have not seen much opportunity for our advancing more rapidly.”

Then the next is on the 30th of March, from me to Parent; “I inclose herewith cheque no. 4953 for \$14,717.45 payable to the order of E. St. Louis, together with pay-list for material and labour supplied in February last, in connection with the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges.” That is for \$14,000.

Q. That shows the whole of it was to St. Louis?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What date was that?—A. That would be the 30th of March.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That would not cover the whole amount?—A. \$11,000 was to St. Louis. The other was our own pay-roll.

Q. That does not correspond with your statement as to the amount you sent?—A. Altogether for pay-list, for material and labour.

Q. Your statement a while ago was the two amounts were labour \$11,000 and \$4,000?—A. So it is, but \$45,000, which embraces this, is not for labour.

Q. What is the amount you sent there?—A. This is \$14,717.45. I say this: “I inclose you \$14,717.45 payable to the order of E. St. Louis, together with pay-list for material and labour supplied in February last, in connection with the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges.”

Q. What does that \$14,000 cover?—A. I cannot tell you what the cheque covers. It covers something in that \$45,000.

Q. It is likely all covered in the \$45,000—the \$11,000 and the \$4,000.

Mr. DAVIES.—No, it would not be that. It would not be payable to St. Louis for staff labour.

Mr. HAGGART.—That would be only what was payable to St. Louis.

Mr. DAVIES.—St. Louis supplied some material you will find.

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WITNESS.—He was a contractor for stone and for sand.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Of that \$14,000 only \$11,000 and some odd was for labour?—A. That is all.

Q. That is what I tried to get at ; well now, what next?—A. The next is from Mr. Parent to me, merely returning these. This was the 30th of March.

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to return herewith two accounts of E. St. Louis, amounting to \$14,717.45 for material and labour supplied in February, in connection with the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges, payment having been discharged by cheque no. 4953, forwarded with your letter, dated 30th instant.”

The next from me to Parent, of same date, the 30th of March :—

“DEAR SIR,—I return you herewith the account rendered by Mr. Chas. E. Spragge for supplies for the month of February for the Wellington-street bridge. This account was attached to your pay-list, &c., for that month ; the prices do not appear to be according to contract, in fact most of the items are not, I think, to be included in his contract. Please let me have an immediate explanation and return me the account.”

Then the next is the 4th of April, from me to Mr. Parent :—

“DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 29th ultimo with reference to working the new Wellington bridge by electricity”—Oh, that has nothing to do with this. It is merely with reference to working the bridge by electricity. The next is from Mr. Parent to me :—

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit to you herewith pay-list in duplicate connected with the engineering staff”—Oh, that is the engineering staff. That has nothing to do with it, either. Then the next is the same date, April 6th, from me to the secretary, just inclosing the pay-list and account in duplicate. The next is merely about advertising, from Mr. Parent to me :—

“DEAR SIR.—I beg to inclose herewith return of accounts in duplicate amounting to \$48.25, being for advertising in the Montreal newspapers, the withdrawing of the water from the Lachine canal in connection with the construction of new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges.”

Then there is one from me to Parent, on the 7th of April :—

“I have not received the pay-list for March in connection with the Wellington street bridges ; how is this ? There must be no further delay, send them up by to-morrow's mail without fail.”

That was on the 7th. On the 13th I telegraphed to Mr. Parent :—

“I wish you to be here to-morrow morning with all the pay-rolls and accounts for March.”

Then I see that the same day there must have been some trouble about it. I telegraphed to Lesage, the chief clerk in Parent's office, and I say :—“I would like Mr. Kennedy to come up with the pay-rolls and accounts to-morrow (Friday) night.”

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That is the 13th?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is Lesage, you say?—A. Lesage was the chief clerk in the office there. Then there is a letter on the 14th of April ; I write to Mr. Parent :

“DEAR SIR,—Upon what authority are you doing work outside the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges and Lachine drain on capital account ? So far as I know there is no authority, and you must stop it. Cannot pay the accounts you have rendered for March amounting to \$1,064.03.”

The next is a letter from R. C. Douglas to me.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the date?—A. April 14th, 1893.

Q. Was that before Parent came up?—A. No, after he came up. That was the following day.

Q. Just tell us what occurred when Parent came up?—A. Well, as I said, Parent came up on the 13th—

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You telegraphed him on the 13th to come up?—A. No, Parent did not come up at that time, I don't think.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, then, go on with your letter from Douglas, and when he came up let us know?—A. On the 14th of April, Mr. Douglas wrote to me:—

“DEAR SIR,—As I wired you to-day, from information given me, the expenditure on the Wellington street and G. T. R. bridges as per pay-lists and accounts for March, which will be forwarded on Monday evening next, will amount to about \$132,000. St. Louis' pay-lists for March and 25th March, from that date to 7th April, his book-keeper informs me, some \$47,000 has already been paid for wages alone which will come in the April pay-lists. As nearly as I can determine, at present, the expenditure to the 1st of May will be \$100,000 or more. The works to be completed are the cribwork west of Wellington-street bridge and east of G. T. R. bridge. At the latter a cofferdam was completed yesterday, and excavation commenced to deepen to proposed canal bottom; some six feet of excavation remains to be completed. As the material in foundation was good, and neither the pier nor rest works of G. T. R. bridge at proposed depth, I did not see the necessity of so much excavation and cribwork, but as the cofferdam was in and the excavation commenced, I thought it as well to let them go on. The works to be done are:—Removing Wellington-street bridge to be commenced Monday, the stone abutments and the remnants of cribwork yet standing. A large amount of new cribwork east and west of bridges is to be done. The bridge west on south side of Wellington-street abutments has to be built; this was left unfinished for convenience of bridge company's staging. The coping for parapet is cut out of the quarry.”

“Not out,” I suppose it should be, but it says “cut out.”

“Kennedy informs me there is about 120 yards or some \$2,400 value set. The grading to approaches has to be done either by government or city. Kennedy informs me the city refuses to do it. The staging, plant, &c., has to be removed, and the bottom of the canal cleaned out. From appearances the iron work of Wellington-street bridge will take three weeks from date to erect. The work on pier of G. T. R. bridge has commenced, the floor beams and stringers being bolted together. I have impressed upon all parties the necessity of curtailing expenditure. No work is now in progress which could be efficiently accomplished with the water in canal. I shall remain to-morrow taking stock of affairs if not otherwise directed.”

That was the 14th. Then on the same date, Douglas wires to me:—

“Pay-lists will go up Monday night, expenditure March, say, \$132,000, wages paid to 7th April \$47,000, April will be heavy. Am investigating. Any instructions wire.

Then this does not affect it much, I don't think, but I will read it. The men who had been dismissed were going to sue Kennedy because they were not paid until the regular pay day. It is from me to Mr. Curran. He must have telegraphed to me, I suppose.

“Your message to minister received. In cases of men having left work at Wellington-street bridge without notice and legal proceedings taken against Superintendent Kennedy in such cases please employ counsel to defend him.”

Then from Parent to Balderson, on the 17th April:—

“SIR,—I beg to return herewith acquitted account in favour of Mr. Chas. E. Sprague, amounting to \$2,312.24 for hardware supplied in connection with the Wellington-

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street bridge during the month of February, payment of which was discharged per cheque no. 9615 forwarded with your letter no. 91245 dated 15th instant.

I see I have over run. I was on the work on the 6th of April. I was there for a short time. Then the next letter is the 17th of April, from Mr. Parent to me—

“DEAR SIR,—I beg to transit to you herewith certified accounts in duplicate with details of time annexed in each case in favour of Mr. Em. St. Louis for labour and materials supplied in connection with the construction of the new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges from the 25th February to 25th March last, amounting to \$96,567.49. The accounts and time list of men employed by the superintendent will be forwarded to morrow.”

That is the 17th of April.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When was that received, on what date?—A. The 18th of April.

Q. Received in the office on the 18th?—A. Yes, that was received on the 18th.

Then the next is April 18th, from Parent to me :—

“DEAR SIR,—I inclose herewith for your approval, notice of advertisement I have had inserted twice in the Montreal newspapers, in connection with the removal of the old Wellington bridge structure.”

The next of the same day relates to the engineering pay-list. The next is a letter from the Dominion Bridge Company to me, dated April 20th, which reads :—

“DEAR SIR,—The material for the Lachine swing bridges is now nearly all on the ground, there remaining to be delivered :—

36,000 feet of creosoted lumber, value say	\$2,000
A small quantity of pine for sidewalk floors, value say	200
Some odds and ends of machinery and metal work, say 15,000	600
The cabin, value say	600
And electric machinery, value	2,500

In all

\$5,900

The labour of erection yet to be done, etc.” This is all about the superstructure.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You say you telegraphed Parent to come up the next day immediately?—A. Yes.

Q. I haven't had any account of his coming up and the conversation you had with him?—A. That was on a previous occasion, I think, wasn't it? That was on the 6th, wasn't it?

Q. On the 13th?—A. Yes; “I wish you to be here to-morrow morning with all the pay-rolls and accounts for March.” That is the 13th of April.

Q. Did he come up?—A. No; he did not come up at that time.

Q. He didn't come?—A. No; but he sent up the pay-rolls on the 17th. He sent one set of them, and the next set he sent on the 22nd.

Q. He didn't come then?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Do you mean a duplicate?—A. He sent part on the 17th. This is when he sends the second bunch, on the 22nd. Parent writes to me: “Lachine Canal—I beg to transmit to you pay-list and accounts in duplicate in connection with the construction of the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges, for the month of March, 1893, amounting to \$35,618.15.”

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In your memo. what does it show? What time was that received?—A. That was received on the 24th. This one I am reading now is the 22nd. The other of the

17th was received on the 18th. This was sent on the 22nd and received on the 24th I presume the intervening day must have been a Sunday, probably. I do not remember how that was, but it is likely. On the 24th of April is a letter from Schreiber to Douglas as follows:—

“DEAR SIR,—I wish you not to take anything for granted, but to see everything for yourself, and to look in every nook and corner to be certain that no men are being employed in connection with these bridges that you are not aware of, and that neither men nor teams are employed beyond the actual requirements of the work, and that when so employed that the men work to advantage and that the teams or horses carry full loads, always bearing in mind that there is no necessity to bring any more stone to the site of the cribs until it can be done by barges at some future date. As to the ‘macadam’ we saw being broken up, I want you to get to the bottom of this if possible, so that you will be able to report to me in connection with the matter.”

Q. Before that time you were down yourself, then?—A. Yes, I was down on the 6th of April and on the 19th. “On the 19th to 22nd the minister and Schreiber visited the works at the bridges and the Lachine canal.” You were down with me at that time.

Mr. HAGGART—Yes.

WITNESS—And we went over the works and also up the canal.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Before going on with the letters will you describe what you saw then?—A. In driving up through the works towards the Lachine canal direction you espied them breaking some cut stone and you asked what that was being done for. You asked Parent in the vehicle with you, and he said he did not think they were our men at all, that they must be working for the city. I got out of the vehicle. I went to the men and asked them who they were working for and they told me they were working for Mr. Kennedy. I asked them what the stone was being broken for and they said (but whether they knew or not I don't know) it was broken for a road to Mr. Drummond's sugar refinery. That was cut stone that they were breaking up, and I think we found further up the canal, about three miles from the bridge, that they were carting the surplus stone away from the bridge and hauling it three miles away when it was considered there was plenty of ground in the neighbourhood where to dispose of this.

Q. Do you remember what he alleged that stone was to be used for?—A. Which stone was that?

Q. That he was carting away?—A. That was to be used for lock no. 1 below.

Q. He was taking it three miles further from the lock?—A. Yes, from the lock.

Q. Did you notice, too, a large expenditure for the purpose of building an opening to some person's mill or something?—A. I don't know. I remember we went to St. Gabriel break. I remember that.

Q. And a large expenditure there?—A. Yes; there was a large expenditure going on there; that was about half a mile from the bridges; that you are charging against the mill owners.

Q. I know it was. Did you have any conversation with Parent at that time?—A. Oh, yes; so I had on each occasion when I saw him with regard to the works.

Q. Can you relate the conversation you had with him?—A. You know it is very difficult to relate these conversations so long afterwards.

Q. Did you remonstrate with him about the extravagant way in which the work was being done?—A. Yes; he was remonstrated with.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. What date now?—A. Both with regard to the breaking of this stone and also with regard to the hauling of that stone three miles up.

Q. That is on the 19th to the 22nd of April?—A. Yes, I noticed by the papers—I don't know whether you understood it in the same way—the newspapers seemed to think I gave Parent no instructions that time I saw him up here. I certainly gave him instructions.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When remonstrating with him what excuses did he make about this expenditure?—A. Well, he said on each occasion that he was doing his utmost to keep the expenditure down. That is all he did say.

Q. Did you ask him why he had not kept you fully informed that the expenditure was in excess of the appropriation in his estimate?—A. I asked him to make weekly reports. His excuse was on that very occasion when I was down there that the reason he hadn't done it was that he hadn't time; that he was looking after this work and he hadn't time to make these reports. Another reason was that he could not get Kennedy to make reports to him.

Q. You were not listening to my conversation that I had with Mr. Parent in reference to this?—A. No, I heard you speaking to him about the works. I do not remember anything specially just at this moment.

Q. Was there anything you did when you were down there?—A. On that occasion?

Q. Yes?—A. I really don't remember anything particular upon that occasion.

Q. Well, what is the next?—A. The next is the 24th of April. Schreiber to Parent. "Dear Sir,—I send you herewith under departmental cover no. 134170, a letter from Mr. John Caldwell, dated the 22nd ultimo, in which he asks for certain pay alleged to be due him as night watchman on the Wellington-street bridge, Lachine canal. Please let me have a prompt report on this matter." Then on the same date, the 24th, I write to Mr. Parent: "Dear Sir,—I return you the pay-rolls in connection with the Wellington-street bridge for the night gangs, and beg to draw your attention to the fact that you have certified them at the overtime rates. This is wrong and cannot be permitted. Please have them back with the least possible delay."

Q. Before passing along that way, how near finished was the bridge at the time we were there?—A. The water was let into the canal on the 1st of May, so it must have been nearly finished when we were there only 9 or 10 days before.

Q. There were no men working at the bridge except on the superstructure?—A. My recollection is this, but I may be wrong about my dates. My recollection is that the water had backed out upon them, and the men were not at work.

Q. The men were not at work. There was backing up of water from the St. Lawrence into the canal, and it was impossible for them to work. They were only working on the superstructure, and breaking this stone and fixing up the entrance at St. Gabriel's above?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not present at a conversation I had with Parent with reference to his conduct of the work there?—A. I don't think so. It was early when you were walking around the work with him. You were walking with him part of the time. There was an answer from Parent in which he returned the pay-rolls as correct. Then I reported to the minister on the 25th of April:

"DEAR MR. HAGGART,—As I mentioned to you, I was not a little startled upon receiving from Mr. Parent the pay-rolls and accounts for the month of March in connection with the Wellington-street bridges, which summed up to an enormous figure. I at once despatched Mr. R. C. Douglas off to Montreal to look into the matter and ferret out all the information he could, and report to me the position of matters, the information he gives me is as follows:

December, January and February pay-rolls, etc., in round figures..	\$ 79,000
March	132,000
April	110,000
Contracts for superstructure.....	61,000
	\$382,000

Less materials, etc., to be credited to this work and to be debited to other appropriation, say.....	\$22,000
--	----------

\$360,000

and this he considers is the minimum figure that the work is likely to cost. When the estimate made by Mr. Trudeau, the then chief engineer, and Mr. Parent the superintending engineer, early in 1892, is considered, namely \$150,000 for 16 feet navigation, and \$40,000 additional if a depth of 20 feet of water was given, making in all \$190,000, the excess of expenditure requires some explanation. Mr. Parent explains that the excess of expenditure is due to the large amount of ice which had to be cut up and carted away; to the frozen condition of the excavation, to the breaking away of the coffer-dam on two occasions, to the solid frozen condition of the crib and other obstructions which had to be removed, and as I understand him to say, to political interference. Superintendent Kennedy attributes it to all the causes named by Mr. Parent, excepting the latter, of which he makes no mention. I, however, am of the opinion that whilst these causes may have contributed to an increased cost, that we must look for other reasons to account for the enormous expenditure over and above the estimate. Mr. Douglas is now in Montreal looking into the matter and endeavouring to keep expenses down to reasonable proportions. In the meantime, liabilities have been incurred for wages, materials, etc., to meet which a Governor General's warrant is required for \$200,000.

I may state that this excess of expenditure over the estimate was not foreseen by me, and even now I am not in a position to explain it to my satisfaction, but I will have the matter carefully looked into and endeavour to get at the bottom of it. So far as I have had the opportunity of observing, everything done in connection with the Lachine canal is on an extravagant basis, if nothing more."

Then on the same date is a letter from Douglas to me—Douglas to Schreiber.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is the date?—A. That is the 25th April.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I may state I am endeavouring to effect the object you desire; the whole system of carrying on the work has been such that one would have to constitute himself into a "walking boss" of a dozen gangs to obtain anywhere near the amount of work that a contractor would. The cribwork above traffic bridge should be finished to-morrow evening or next day. The G. T. R. cribwork is well under cover. I suppose it should be 'well under way.' No stone is being placed in cribs except that in canal or contiguous thereto. Stonecutters are at work at stone necessary to complete approaches to Wellington-street bridge also at stone for lock no. 1. Mr. Parent informs me he ordered the stone-cutting for lock no. 1 to be stopped several days ago. I told him he had better see and have it stopped immediately as his previous orders had not been attended to. When you were here, the water was in canal. Since it has gone out I find there is considerable necessary work to be done in bottom of canal, and a great amount of refuse, timber, blocks, cofferdams, etc., which if not taken out would, when water is let in canal, interfere with working of valves and sluices. This work does not amount to much in aggregate, but is expensive on account of being distributed. As to macadam, Mr. Parent or immediate staff know nothing about it. You heard Mr. Kennedy's answer. I may be able later to discover the true inwardness. St. Louis informs me he paid on Saturday last \$19,800 and to-day will pay \$14,945; those are pay-lists from date of those already in department down to Friday last when you inspected works."

On the 25th of April is one from Parent to Schreiber as follows:—"Dear Sir,—I have yours of the 24th instant returning for correction the pay-rolls of the night force employed on the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges during the month of March and beg to make the following remarks.

I have certified the night gangs at overtime rates as entered.

"1st Because it was in accordance with the prices in the accepted tender.

"2nd. The contractor for supplying the skilled labour states that in giving quotations for overtime, it really meant I was intended to cover the night work, and I also understood it when I certified the lists for the night gang, and my interpretation was based on the fact that the work at night always commanded a higher rate than during the day.

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“ Under the circumstances I have not made any changes in the within lists until you have adjudged on the foregoing remarks.”

This is the one I referred to. Then there is one on the 26th, from Parent to Balderson, merely returning acquitted accounts. There is one from me to Parent on the 26th, in which I say:—

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 25th inst. with reference to the night gang employed on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges. I return you the pay-rolls again for correction. The night gangs are not overtime, and must be entered as regular time. Until that is done they cannot be paid and you are causing delay.”

Then the next is Schreiber to Douglas, on the 27th of April:—

“ DEAR SIR,—*Re Wellington Street and Grand Trunk Railway bridge.* Many thanks for your report of the 25th instant. You must see for yourself that the work of cutting stone for lock no. 1 is immediately stopped ; it is being carried on in defiance of my orders to Mr. Parent, given at the time these bridges were commenced. Keep your eyes open and see everything for yourself, and have the force cut down to what is absolutely necessary. Of course, the refuse must be removed from the bottom of the canal, but it is a question whether it could not be done much cheaper by a dredge than by hand. You might consider this. I expect to be in Montreal to-morrow (Friday).”

Then this one has been misplaced. It is dated the 26th of April from Schreiber to Parent :—“ I have yours of the 25th instant with reference to the night gangs employed on the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges. I return you the pay-rolls again for correction, the night gangs are not overtime, and must be entered on regular time, etc.” That is a duplicate of what I read a moment ago.

Parent writes to me on the 27th:—“ I have yours of the 26th instant again returning for correction pay-rolls in connection with the night gangs employed on the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges for March. I have had, as indicated by pencilled figures, the necessary corrections made, and now return both pay-rolls in duplicate.

Then comes a letter from Schreiber to Balderson sending accounts approved for payment in connection with the Wellington and the Grand Trunk Railway bridges.

Then comes a letter from Mr. O'Neil to Parent. Mr. O'Neil is the collector in Montreal. There seems to be a letter from Parent to O'Neil. However, here is a letter from O'Neil to Parent dated 27th April, 1893:—

“ SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 13426, dated the 25th instant, informing me that Mr. Villeneuve, one of the clerks of this office, has been employed during said winter months past as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works, and that if his services in this office were dispensed with for two or three weeks after the opening of navigation, it would be very beneficial to the interests of the government. In reply, I beg to say that if the department instructs me to relieve Mr. Villeneuve from his duties in this office until the said works be completed, I will act accordingly and will see that the canal revenue will not suffer by his absence.” This was from O'Neil to Perrault. Then Parent sends that to me with this letter : “ I beg to submit for your consideration the inclosed letter which speaks for itself. I did not mail it to you at Ottawa yesterday because I expected you would be down here by the noon train.” By that letter I inferred he wanted Villeneuve to complete some pay-rolls in his place. It wasn't so.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What are the facts?—A. The facts are these : I supposed by that letter Villeneuve had been employed by Parent in his office preparing pay-rolls, and he had been called off by O'Neil to perform his duties in the collector's office, and he wished to have him back for a few weeks. It now turns out it was not to go into his office at all. It was to go into St. Louis' employ. He had been in St. Louis' employ all winter.

Q. At the same time receiving pay from the government?—A. Yes, receiving pay from the government.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Here is a man, Villeneuve, you say is a government employee and at the instigation of some person he was at the same time in the pay of St. Louis?—A. It appears so.

Q. Who is responsible for that highly irregular state of matters?—A. It is a little difficult to say. It appears that these clerks are paid in the collector's office during the winter but a number of them do not work at all. They are paid so much a year and they have not been in the habit of working at all; and be engaged, as I understand it now, with St. Louis to keep books or do something for him.

Q. They have nothing to do during the winter months?—A. No, not in the winter months.

Q. Don't even go through the form of attending the office?—A. Not even through the form, some of them.

Q. What department are they under?—A. The department of railways and canals.

Q. How many months in the year do they work?—A. About seven months in the year. About seven I should say, perhaps eight.

Q. For the yearly pay?—A. They get a yearly pay.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Paid monthly or quarterly?—A. Paid monthly. On the first of May the water was let into the canal—

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What would be Villeneuve's duties in connection with the canal?—A. He is a clerk in the collector's office.

Q. Would O'Neil be a party to this irregularity? Is not O'Neil responsible?—A. He is responsible for his clerks, but it appears it has been a recognized thing for years in the winter season when there is nothing to do that they do not work, and he evidently supposed at this time, as I did from reading that letter, that Parent wanted him in his office to complete some pay-rolls. That is the way I understood it. I think any one would so understand it from that letter.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Does not some one certify to the service before they receive their month's pay?—A. Yes.

Q. Who certifies?—A. Mr O'Neil, but that seems to be the understanding that when they are employed there in the winter season when there services were not required their pay would go on and they would do nothing.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Was Mr. Parent responsible for this in any way?—A. He was, I think, responsible for asking Mr. O'Neil to allow him off for this time.

Q. Wasn't it Villeneuve's duty to be at work in the department on the 25th of April?—A. Yes.

Q. He ought to have been at work?—A. Undoubtedly, no doubt about it.

Q. Is not his superior officer then responsible for his not being at work?—A. No, he is not in this case. I will tell you why. When he was asked by Parent, the resident engineer, whether he could be spared, that it would be in the government's interest if he could be spared. He then was referred to Ottawa and seeing that it was government work he was doing—I had no idea then he was with Mr. St. Louis—the consent was given for these two weeks as I have stated.

Q. Did O'Neil know what he was doing?—A. I suppose not. I don't think it is at all likely that he was aware of it.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Parent knew he was borrowing the man to lend him to St. Louis?—A. Oh yes that is the whole story, no doubt.

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By Mr. McMullen :

Q. What is Parent doing now ?—A. He is doing nothing. Then there is a letter from Hood & Co. to Parent :

“DEAR SIR,—The account for excavation, with memo. of men’s time attached hereto, is for the excavation necessary to enable us to do the close piling, and though confident that the department would agree with us that we were justified in proceeding rather than delay work of such urgency waiting for an order. Our letter of March 26th on this subject explains our position.”

The account annexed amounts to \$189.42. Well then, here is a letter from me to Kennedy on the 1st of May :

“MY DEAR SIR,—As you are well aware, the work of tearing down and rebuilding the two bridges over the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, which has been carried on under your immediate supervision as superintendent of the works, directed by Mr. Parent, has cost a very large sum of money, much greater than it should have done, it is considered, and largely in excess of the estimate of cost submitted to the department, and I now call upon you for a report giving your reasons for the cause of this very large and what is considered very excessive expenditure, making your explanations clear and full. You will be good enough to hand me your report to-day in order that I may submit it to the hon. the minister of railways and canals on my return to Ottawa.”

I was then in Montreal.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What date is that ?—A. That is the 1st of May. Then there is a similar letter to Mr. Parent, almost word for word the same :

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have to request you to report to me to-day the causes to which you attribute the cost of the work of tearing down and rebuilding of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges over the Lachine canal at Montreal having cost so large a sum in excess of the estimate you submitted to the hon. the minister of railways and canals early last year when parliament was asked to make an appropriation for the work. The government are, as you can readily understand, very much exercised over the matter and very properly call upon me for an explanation ; it is therefore desirable that your statement should be full and clear, and that I should be in possession of it before leaving Montreal this afternoon, in order that the government may be in possession of it at the earliest possible moment.”

Then there is one on the third of May, Schreiber to Balderson. That is about the superstructure.

This is from Douglas, merely saying he expects bridges to-morrow. This is the third of May :

“Expect bridges to swing to-morrow, working drawings of bridges handed to me, will forward or take if as directed.”

There is something left out. Then he reports, on the next day, that the bridges were swung open.

Then Schreiber to Parent, on the third of May.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I return you Mr. W. McNally & Co.’s account for March last which I am unable to approve. First: the wheelbarrows are charged at \$36.00 per dozen, whereas the very best Navy’s wheelbarrows can be purchased at \$18.00 per dozen. Second: The Portland cement is charged at \$2.70 whereas I have Messrs. McNally & Co.’s quotations for English brands of Portland cements of January at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per barrel, and his March quotations at \$2.40 to \$2.45 ; before these accounts can be approved they must be brought down to these prices, and even they may be higher than if tenders had been invited as directed.”

Then Schreiber to Parent, on the third of May :

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am unable to approve of the attached account for Mr. A. Jones for meals for a number of men, as the charge is very excessive; there is no town or city in Canada where such a charge is made for labouring men's meals, \$0.25 being the usual charge."

Then, Schreiber to Parent, the same date, third of May :

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 29th ultimo, covering a letter from Mr. John O'Neil, collector of Montreal with reference to the employment of Mr. Villeneuve, one of the clerks of the collector's office as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. I have no objection to your employing Mr. Villeneuve for a short time to assist in preparing the Wellington street bridge pay-rolls and accounts say not to exceed 10 days."

Then Schreiber to Balderson, on the third of May. That is about the superstructure, the Dominion Bridge Company.

This is from Parent to St. Louis, on the 4th of May :

"SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that on the 6th of May, your contract for the supply of labour for the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges will terminate, except the masons, stone-cutters or other labour the superintendent may require, for completing the ballast wall and parapet of the Wellington-street bridge. Your contract for the supply of stone for walls of old lock no. 1, will also terminate on the same date, no more stone is required to be supplied by you."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the date?—A. That is the 4th of May. It was in February, I think; yes, at the beginning of February he was notified to stop the work altogether, which was failed to be done at that time.

Q. You stated that he had the contract for the supply of stone, and that you stopped the work at lock no. 1 long before this?—A. Orders were given to stop it, but it did not get stopped.

Q. It was ordered twice before, I think?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it going on to that date, the 4th of May?—A. So it appears.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Who was responsible for that?—A. Parent.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Or Kennedy, which?—A. Well, Parent was responsible. I instructed Parent, and Parent should have seen that it was done. Parent states, I think, that he wrote to Kennedy.

Q. Did Parent communicate your orders about stopping the work on lock no. 1 to Kennedy?—A. On the 4th of May, this is from Parent to Kennedy. He says: "Sir, I am instructed to inform you that on the 6th of May"—No, it was long before that. The clerk will find it in a few minutes.

Then the next letter is Parent to me of the 4th of May, as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated the 1st instant, calling for an immediate report as to what causes are attributable the large cost of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges, in excess of the estimate submitted to the minister when parliament was asked to make an appropriation for said work :

"I beg to state, I had prepared by Mr. Papineau, an estimate of the quantities of materials and work of different classes in the permanent structures of the bridges referred to, which I inclose herewith with plan attached, showing, tinted red, the probable area of ice removed before the water was taken out of the canal. As to the causes which led to the original estimate being so largely exceeded, I am not in a position

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just now to determine, but I am getting prepared a statement of all the materials and plant purchased and delivered; and an abstract of the force employed in the execution of the works.

“For that purpose I must have a statement of the cost of the preliminary works, and an inventory made of the plant and materials remaining on hand after completion of the work.

“You will, therefore, readily understand that it is impossible for me to give in such a short time the information asked for in your letter, and as it is my desire and intention to make my report and explanations as clear as possible, I would request that I be allowed a few days more to furnish the necessary information.” That is all of that. Then there is on the 4th of May, which appears to be an order in council:—

“The treasury board had under consideration and submit for the favourable consideration of council a memorandum from the hon. the minister of railways and canals, recommending that a warrant of his excellency the governor general for \$200,000 do issue to meet the expenditure in connection with the construction of the bridges across the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, it appearing that the necessity is urgent, and the minister of finance having reported that there is no parliamentary provision for the expenditure in question.”

Then there is a letter, Schreiber to Balderson, on the 4th May. “SIR,—MR. J. B. Delorimier has completed the delivery of the stone required for the new Wellington bridge pier and abutments, under his contract and is entitled to the return of his deposit security, and I recommend that it be returned to him.”

This is a letter from Mr. Balderson to the deputy minister of justice, as follows:—“SIR,—I am directed to forward you the inclosed copy of the accepted tender (which is considered a contract) for labour supplied by Mr. E. St. Louis, for the Wellington street bridge. A dispute has arisen with regard to the overtime, &c.”

MR. DAVIES.—That is about the minister of justice’s opinion regarding a contract. We don’t want that.

WITNESS.—Then there is a letter from Mr. Cunningham, chief engineer of the Montreal Street Railway Company to me, dated the 6th of May, which reads: “DEAR SIR,—I have seen Mr. Douglas, the engineer in charge of the canal work here, and have discussed with him the rail to be laid on the bridge.” You don’t want that read. Then there is a letter, L. K. Jones to Parent:—“With reference to your telephone message of last night, I desire to say that I wrote to Mr. Schreiber and he told me I could send you a copy of the estimate of the \$175,000 made in connection with the Wellington street bridge, and I now inclose it.” The next is Parent to Kennedy on the 8th of May: “The chief engineer is anxious that all the pay-lists and accounts should be forwarded this day or to-morrow the latest. Please act accordingly. He also requires immediate action on my letter to you, dated 4th instant, *re* inventory of plant, material, supplies, &c., remaining on hand for future use.” The next is a letter from Schreiber to Parent on May 10th:—

“DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 6th instant with reference to the account of Mr. A. Jones, hotel-keeper of Point St. Charles, for meals supplied a number of men engaged on the Wellington bridge works during March. I return you Mr. Jones’s account, as the department will not pay it at such figures as are charged. The hours at which they are supplied are reasonable, and the men were fed in numbers at a time; it is useless for you to press the matter through in its present shape.”

Then here is a letter from Henshaw to the editor of the *Star*.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. What is that about?—A. It is dated the 10th of May, 1893. “Wellington street bridge works. To the editor of the *Star*: SIR,—On reading your report of affairs at the Lachine canal in Thursday’s *Star*, I felt tempted to say a few words in defence of those having those works in charge.”

MR. HAGGART.—Never mind.

MR. McMULLEN.—Who is Henshaw?

Mr. HAGGART.—I don't know.

WITNESS.—The next is a letter from Schreiber to the minister, dated the 10th of May :—

“MY DEAR MR. HAGGART,—On the 25th of April ultimo, I reported to you on the expenditure on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridges over the Lachine canal in Montreal, showing that the work estimated by Mr. Parent at \$190,000 would cost at least \$360,000. Since that date the investigations, then in progress, have been continued by Mr. R. C. Douglas, and the information he has gathered leads him to the belief that the cost of the work will be in excess of that amount, which is a most unsatisfactory state of things, calling for the closest investigation. Another rather startling state of affairs has come to light in connection with the Lachine canal. You will, no doubt, remember that there was an appropriation of \$37,500 for rebuilding lock no. 1, Lachine canal. Tenders were received for stone and labour as directed by my predecessor ; subsequently (early in March) you instructed me not to rebuild this lock, and on the 14th of March last I wired Mr. Parent that the lock was not to be rebuilt. Mr. Parent informs Mr. Douglas that he at once gave verbal orders to labour contractor St. Louis to stop cutting stone, but on the 25th of April Mr. Douglas found men cutting stone, and at once gave orders to have it stopped. Early in May, instant, I received pay-rolls, &c., for this work, amounting to over \$9,000, duly certified by Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy for work up to the 25th of March. Now, it appears strange that Mr. Parent should have certified for this work, inasmuch as he had ordered it not to be done. Further, Mr. Douglas informs me that Mr. Parent is preparing pay-rolls for over \$12,000 for the month of April for this same work which he states he stopped on receipt of my telegram of the 14th of March last.

“I wrote Mr. Parent on the 23rd of December, informing him that he had full charge of the staff and of the direction of the works of construction, repairs and operations and that he would be held responsible for the economical conduct of the works and of the efficiency of the operation, and that all orders would be given through him, and that the staff of employees, including the superintendents, were under his direction and must look to him for instructions, etc. On the 10th of March last I wrote with respect to the Wellington street bridge that my instructions to him were to prosecute the work with vigour and to ensure them being completed by the 1st of May, having due regard for economy.

“As I stated in my report to you above referred to everything done in connection with the Lachine canal is on an extravagant basis, if nothing more. I see no reason to change my views and I suggest that some person or persons be appointed to thoroughly investigate all matters in connection with the expenditure during the last year.”

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. What is the date of that ?—A. That is the 10th of May.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What action did I take on that letter of the 10th of May ?—A. My impression is that it was upon that that you had the commission appointed.

Q. I did not mean that. Did not I suspend the superintending engineer and Kennedy ?—A. Yes, you suspended them both.

By Sir Charles H. Tupper :

Q. Before that date do you remember how many times you were on the work ?—A. I don't remember how many I have given you the days. I can get it if you wish to know.

Q. Oh, you need not repeat them ?—A. I have given them all. Then this is from Schreiber to Douglas, on the 11th of May :

“Have pay-rolls accounts for April hurried up.”

Then there is a long report from Mr. Parent, on the 12th of May :

“LACHINE CANAL *re* WELLINGTON AND G.T.R. BRIDGES.

“DEAR SIR,—Referring to your favour of the 1st instant, calling for a report as to which causes are attributable the large cost of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk

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Railway bridges, in excess of estimate submitted to the honourable the minister when parliament was asked to make an appropriation for said works, I have the honour to report to you that after a very careful investigation of the circumstances and official directions which followed the undertaking of rebuilding the two bridges over the Lachine canal at the foot of Wellington street, I may state:—That in October, 1892, I was requested by the department of railways and canals to make estimates for the removal of abutments and obstructions which narrowed the Lachine canal opposite Wellington street and to provide for the construction of a new bridge rendered necessary by the increase of traffic at this point. The plans of the proposed works were studied and matured in the department at Ottawa. My instructions were limited to the construction of a new pivot pier for the highway bridge, which was to be enlarged from 18 to 48 feet, and to the removal of so-called abutment piers lying in the middle of the canal channel parallel to the line of the two centre piers, and of course to some cribwork extensions to support the lengthened swing bridges; also the building of the two bridge iron superstructures. In fact, my report of the 18th October, 1892, reads as follows: ‘As a consequence, the width of the bridge had to be increased from 18 to 48 feet, which involves *the building of a new centre pier 50 feet wide and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the Grand Trunk bridge.* These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment piers, will have to be much increased in length.’ And to further define the nature of the works recommended by me, I say in conclusion in the same report: ‘If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th December next, to the 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles.’ The chief engineer and deputy minister, at that time Mr. Trudeau, was positive about the limitation of the understructure works to be done, and he concurred in the report that he had requested from me in a letter addressed to the honourable the minister of railways and canals on the 19th October, 1892. It must be understood that the abutments to be removed were not the landing abutments, but a kind of intermediate piers built about 30 feet from the bank of the canal. Dimensions of the two piers removed, each 250 feet by 15 feet, by 21 feet 15. There was besides these the regular landing walls, that I intended to keep for the two ends of both bridges. This explains why, in my estimates, there is only \$8,025 for stone, that is to say, what was considered sufficient for the only pivot pier to be built, and which would have required 780 cubic yards of masonry stone. There never was, at the time, any other plans, calculations nor tracings, and you may remember that in your letter of the 18th January last to myself, you stated to me that about the masonry of the pivot pier ‘and landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge, and also the landing abutments of the railway bridge over the Lachine canal near Wellington street, there were no copies in the department of tracings.’ They could not be found because there were certainly none, so far as they had been required from me. I must add that your inquiry had been prompted after the manifestation of strong public sentiment, asking for 22 feet navigation canal, and the government, with a wish to meet these views, had written to me, through you, on the 7th January, 1893: ‘Will you please prepare for me an approximate estimate of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals under your charge, together with river stretches, for a canal of a width at bottom of 300 feet, for vessels drawing 22 feet of water.’ It is upon these instructions that I wrote to you on the 17th January: ‘If it is at all probable that this project should be carried out, the masonry now in course of construction at Wellington bridge should be built in view of this contingency.’ And the return mail brought from you the following instructions: ‘I presume you now fully understand that not only have you the masonry of the pivot pier and landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge to build, but also the landing abutments of the railway bridge on the Lachine canal, near Wellington street.’ In a second letter, bearing the same date, you said to me: ‘I have yours of the 17th instant, in which you say that it is proposed to deepen the St. Lawrence canals to accommodate vessels drawing 22 feet of water. In reply I desire to say that I wrote you on this subject this morning. I may mention that you should place the foundation of piers and abutments of the two bridges for 22 feet navigation.’ The above synopsis being the true state of

the case, I may now report to you why the actual expenses on the Wellington bridges exceeded the estimates so much. What I might call your forced acceptance of the economical, commercial and political evolution of this country brought important changes in our programme. These brought together, with unavoidable delays for public interest, can be summarized in the statement that the minister and the engineers could not foresee:—1st. That the works would be forcibly delayed, till a thick bed of ice, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, would have to be sawed up and removed a mile further. 2nd. That the Grand Trunk Railway pier was to be condemned by the contractors for the superstructure. 3rd. That the four new abutments would prove a necessity, in view of the deepening of the canal. 4th. That there would be six feet of extra excavation through frozen earth for the whole masonry work. 5th. That the Grand Trunk authorities after having applied for the reconstruction of their own bridge, would delay their answer and then inform you of a final refusal, when the season had so advanced that night and Sunday work was absolutely and peremptorily forced on us. 6th. That the extra excavation would cause leakings and the inundation of the works to be opposed by costly cofferdams and constant pumping. 7th. That the requirements of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the public would necessitate the construction of two temporary bridges. Circumstances forcibly baffled the primitive intention of the department to begin work in December, the mills and manufactories along the canal not being then ready to be closed, as you may find it from the representation of the board of trade. A very thick bed of ice was the consequence of this unavoidable delay, and we found ourselves in this costly dilemma: either to take the water of the canal away and enforce the difficult process of breaking the ice on a dry bottom, or to find after two or three days of work a layer of new ice formed under the extraordinary cold temperature of last winter.

“(N. B. Second crop of ice 6 inches thick as expensive as the first, since it had to be shovelled and chopped out.)

“The cutting, hauling, and carting away a mile further (the nearest available place) of 25,000 or 30,000 tons of ice, cannot be estimated by me at less than \$1.50 a ton, or a total of \$42,000. In the annexed report of the engineer in charge of construction, Mr. Papineau, the area of ice removed is set at 127,675 square feet, which being four feet thick, would make 18,915 cubic yards; but as there were no actual measurements, Mr. Papineau not being then in charge, this is a mere theoretical reckoning, it does not include the removal of the subsequent ice formation, almost as costly to remove as the first crop, nor the extra thickness of the ice near the wall of the canal, where it was much thicker than in the centre. That section of the ice had to be chopped at a great expense. Another item of unforeseen expenses was some masonry on the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, which was condemned by the Dominion Bridge Company. We had to remove the coping and a second course of masonry equal to 48 cubic yards of cemented masonry, very hard to be extracted, as the bolts holding the turntable, segments and other castings had to be cut out, and to build in its place $52\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of new masonry. Besides that, the pivot pier of the Wellington bridge required 1,008 cubic feet of timber, 5,292 feet b. m. of 3 inch plank; and the new cribwork, 900 cubic yards of stone filling. Another item which was never contemplated in the original plan, was the prospected deepening of the canal at 24 feet, which necessitated 6 feet of earth excavation for the whole masonry. That excavation represents 9,720 cubic yards as hard and costly as hard pan, as the earth was absolutely as if it were frozen. But this is only one part of the cost for that item. The distance between the level of the road and the bottom of the excavation was about 32 feet, and the earth had to be thrown up by a succession of grades or scaffolds, requiring as many as seven men for the same shovelful of earth. Then, as there was no space near the works to deposit it, we were forced to cart it nearly a mile further, and after the construction of the wall to re-transfer it back for filling. Then the first pier having been calculated for a depth of 18 feet, we had to add 6 feet of masonry to make the piers 24 feet, so that whatever might have been the first figures on masonry, we must add nearly fifty per cent to it, with this distinction, that the deeper it is to set the stone, the more expensive it is. All the former proportions had to be changed, the base enlarged, and, as you know in the case of abutments, if

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a 22 feet abutment pier in the original case requires a top of 80 feet, a 27 feet one requires a top of 100 feet. This and the construction of the 4 abutments take us far from our original 780 cubic yards of masonry, as the actual measurement for unforeseen construction gives now 4,370 cubic yards of stone filling. Now, these abutments had to be checked in to meet and correspond with the masonry of the old walls, which entails further expense and loss of time, and it is not all. The government solicitude for the manufacturing interests would not allow for more than fifty or sixty days in order not to deprive the mill owners of their power, according to promise, and it is easy to conceive in what irremediable situation I found myself when the obligation of completing the work by the first of May was handicapped by the necessity of quadruplicating the original undertaking. All this had to be done between the 8th of March and the 1st of May; that is to say 53 days, when I promised 45 days, and Mr. Trudeau two months, for one-fourth of this work, and out of these 53 days three days were lost on account of manufacturing interests. The water was let out of the lower reach of canal on the 8th March; that is to say, from St. Gabriel locks to lower entrance of canal, and the water from the St. Gabriel locks was held in the canal, in order to allow the mill owners their power and opportunity to complete their orders in hand, so that for a few days after the 10th we were obliged to overcome the trouble and delay of allowing the water from the upper reaches to pass where our work was in course of construction. Now, on the 13th of April the sudden rise of the St. Lawrence water found its level through our canal, inundated the works, overturned our scaffolding, destroyed fifty per cent of our stationary work and stopped our action for three days, so that in reality we had only 47 days of actual operations. The old timber structure filled with stone and clay, extending between the rest piers of the old Wellington and Grand Trunk railway bridges on both sides of the canal, which had to be taken down was frozen so hard as to be almost equal to concrete, owing to the water going out of the canal in the early part of March, and the extreme cold weather which caused them to be frozen hard, hence the delay and expense for their removal. There was only one thing left for me, as in all emergencies, to make up the want of time by a surplus of labour, and it could not be indifferent or undiscerned labour, because in such pushing cases, strikes are generally in the order of things, and I had to use much vigilance and foresight in that respect. I was bound to have only labourers skilled in their part, well known by contractors and reliable under all circumstances. The whole nature of the work had entirely gone out of the ordinary routine and experience, and I had to call to my help practical contractors, having a staff of trained foremen and men. In fact it would have been impossible for me or for any engineer in the world to create on a sudden a labouring force of my own, obliged to work as hard and as fast during night as in day time. It is true that the number of labourers was considerable, but they were led with such judgment, care and energy that the least possible time was lost, and under the circumstances the loss of time can easily be accounted for. Of course the work would have never been finished on time without the Sunday and night attendance, and I am under the impression that such a class of labour cannot be secured at the same rate as the ordinary work. I know, as a fact, that Mr. St. Louis would not have provided me otherwise with a force that he was obliged to furnish on such a scale out of the working hours. I am sure that no blame can be attached to the department or to this office on the fact that the water was let out of the canal only on the 10th of March, but at that time, as stated before, it was merely a question of accommodation to the mill owners. The fact is, that, although I give the first contract for stone in the beginning of January, our works were delayed towards the end of March, by the inability of the contractor (Delorimier) to cope with the rapidity of our stone-layers. As to the railway bridge, it was known in April only that some more stone was required for it, and we may consider that we were lucky to obtain it in so short a time. Another cause of deception in the cost was the construction of the temporary bridge. I had no provision for such an expense, in my calculations, as the then chief engineer had not instructed me about it. I had to assume from his conversations that he was to arrange with all the interested parties for stopping the manufacturers and traffic; that part of the plan was not within my jurisdiction. For all these reasons I may safely conclude that the

force of circumstances created to the department such an unavoidable change of programme that the work had to be abandoned in its entirety, or to be performed at a much increased cost. I do not deny that the figures surpassed all expectations, but what I can affirm is, that, on my part, all efforts have been made to practise economy under the circumstances. As in all other enterprises and according to an immutable law, speed can be obtained only at the expense of cheapness, and I take the liberty of representing to you that I know of no work of the same importance and proportion which was ever finished in forty-seven days at a lower cost. All this immense work could not be done without the proper plant, and you will see by the inventory that we have now in hand against expenses, plant and material valued at \$78,928.16, which is available for future works on any canal."

Then there is a letter from Schreiber to Parent, on the 13th of May :

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am by direction to suspend you from office and you are hereby suspended, pending an investigation into the whole expenditure in connection with the Lachine canal, and I have to request that you deliver over to Mr. Marceau your office and all papers, documents, &c., in connection with the canals under your charge."

Then, Schreiber to Kennedy, 13th of May :

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am directed to suspend you from office and you are hereby suspended, pending the investigation into the expenditure in connection with the Lachine canal, and I have to request that you hand over to Mr. Conway your office and all papers, documents and other property of the government in your charge."

Then, this is from me to Mr. Conway, 13th May :

"MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Kennedy having been relieved from duty as superintendent of the Lachine canal, pending an investigation shortly to be held, you are appointed acting superintendent in charge of the canal under the direction of Mr. Marceau, superintending engineer, and all the men upon the canal are required to carry out your orders. You will enter upon the duties at once, and report to Mr. Marceau for instructions."

On the same date I wrote to Marceau :

"MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Parent having been relieved from his duties of superintending engineer of the Lachine, Beauharnois, Chambly and St. Ours canals, pending an investigation into the matter of expenditure on the Lachine canal, you are in the meantime appointed to act as superintendent of these canals, in addition to your other duties, in consultation with Mr. R. C. Douglas, who is giving special attention to the winding up of affairs in connection with the Wellington street bridges and other works."

Then there is a telegram, on the 15th, from Mr. Bowell, who was then acting minister, to Walter Shanly :

"Are your services available to make investigation into expenditure on Lachine canal?"

"N.B.—If not in Montreal forward to him."

On the 15th, Shanly replied to Mr. Bowell :

"Could not give Lachine matter early attention, have very important matters to engage me for two weeks or more at Deseronto."

Then, on the 15th, Mr. Bowell reports to the governor general in council :

"The undersigned has the honour to represent that certain matters have arisen in connection with the Lachine canal which it is desirable to examine into, and, for this purpose, he recommends that in pursuance of the provisions of the Act Respecting the Making of Certain Investigations Under Oath, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 115, he be authorized by your excellency in council to appoint Mr. Henry A. F. McLeod, M. Inst. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E., and Mr. R. C. Douglas, bridge engineer and hydraulic engineer, commissioners to investigate under oath, and report upon, the state and

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management of the expenditure in connection with works on that canal, the said commissioners to have, and exercise, all the powers conferred by the act cited."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There are only two names there?—A. Only two then. I imagine you will find one afterwards.

Then, on the 15th, Newcombe to Balderson, merely giving his opinion on the matter of the labour supply.

Then, Schreiber to Douglas on the 15th of May :

" I leave to-night for Toronto and shall be in Montreal, at latest, Saturday morning. I wish you to meet me Windsor hotel. Please have all information you possibly can ready for me in connection with the works."

Then the order in council passed, on the 17th, appointing the three commissioners :

" On a memorandum dated 16th May, 1893, from the acting minister of railways and canals, representing that certain matters have arisen in connection with the Lachine canal which it is desirable to examine into, and recommending that in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act Respecting the Making of Certain Investigations Under Oath," Mr. Henry A. F. McLeod of Ottawa, M. Inst. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E., J. Emile Vanier, C. E., of Montreal, and Mr. R. C. Douglas of Ottawa, bridge engineer and hydraulic engineer, be appointed commissioners to investigate under oath, and report upon, the state and management of the expenditure in connection with works on that canal, the said commissioners to have, and exercise, all the powers conferred by the act cited. The committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for your excellency's approval."

That is the order in council of the 17th of May. Marceau was acting superintendent then, and he had to wind up all these things.

This is Marceau to Schreiber, on the 17th of May :

" DEAR SIR,—With further reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, asking that Mr. Delorimier's cheque of \$1,000 in favour of the honourable the minister of railways and canals, forwarded with my letter of the 13th December last, as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract, be returned to him. I would respectfully request."—Oh! that the cheque be returned.

Then there are letters from Marceau to Kennedy. These, I suppose, won't amount, to very much now. This is when the investigation by the commission commenced. There are letters from Marceau, &c.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Are they explanatory of the work?—A. I think so. There is one here, I see that refers to it, on the 27th of May, 1893 :

" SIR,—I am directed to forward you, for transmission to Mr. Em. St. Louis the inclosed cheque no. 6678 for \$7,000 in his favour, being for advance on account of pay-rolls for the months of April and May, 1893, in connection with the supply of labour, etc., for rebuilding walls of old lock no. 1, Lachine canal. Be pleased to obtain Mr. St. Louis' receipts in duplicate for this amount, and forward them to this department."

These were payments made on account. I don't think there is anything in connection with the work after that. There are letters from Mr. St. Louis, asking payment for accounts.

Q. I want all these put in, the letters from Mr. St. Louis, the sums paid to him, how they were paid, and who certified to them?—A. I may say that of all the amounts that have been paid up to date the pay-rolls have been certified by Mr. Parent, the superintending engineer, Kennedy, the superintendent, and Coughlin, the time-keeper. A number of them are signed by him, but they are not all.

Q. I want to know what ones are signed by you?—A. If I had the statement I put in a few minutes ago I could tell. (Exhibit no. 19 was handed to witness.) I certified

to the November pay-rolls, I see, on the 18th of December for \$2,544.74, and the December pay-rolls I certified on the 13th of January for \$3,307.23. On the 16th of February I certified for January, the amount being \$4,494.95. For February I certified on the 29th of March for two pay-rolls for \$11,879.26, and \$4,168.58, and on the 24th of April I certified for the March pay-roll, \$73,013.13; on the 28th I certified for \$10,129.78, and on the 26th I certified for \$2,491.43, and on the 28th for \$7,263.64. On the 24th of August I certified for April pay-roll \$1,165.44. Then I haven't passed an April one for \$106,423.20, and another April one for \$26,499.22, and one for May \$1,434.50; another for June \$710.86, also \$3,441.75, also \$3,507.22 for June. On June 19th I certified to \$2,002.21 for May. For July I certified on August 12 for \$415.13. For August I certified on September 7th to pay-rolls amounting to \$299.53, and on October 16 I certified to the September pay roll for \$859.77. Now, that is the position of matters.

Q. I would like to know the position as to the amount that you have certified and the amount you have not certified?—A. I have certified for \$124,035.85.

Q. What is the amount claimed?—A. The amount altogether is \$271,085.09.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. And the amount paid?—A. The amount is \$229,035.82, but of that \$229,035.82, \$124,035.85 was certified by me and \$105,000 was paid on account on the order of the acting minister.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is the amount for supplies?—A. This is the pay-rolls.

Q. I did not mean the pay-rolls, I meant the supplies furnished in the shape of timber and all that. Have you got that account?—A. I am afraid I haven't got it in that shape that I can give it to you.

Q. I want to know, of course, the amount of the accounts furnished you for material, and the amount that you have certified to and the amount remaining uncertified?—A. I can give you that on the next occasion. I haven't it in condition here to do it.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Then, there are some pay-rolls yet that haven't been paid?—A. There is a suit going on at the present time.

Q. What are the amounts?—A. I think \$63,000 or \$64,000, I think only some \$48,000 of it though is on that lock.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I would like all the correspondence between Mr. St. Louis and the department to be put in in reference to these pay-rolls as soon as convenient, and also from Mr. Henderson and others in reference to the lumber supplied?—A. This on May 26, from St. Louis to me :—

“DEAR SIR,—Please send cheque on account of pay-list for to-morrow. Banks urgently pressing me. See my letter addressed to you on May 23.”

There is a letter from Mr. St. Louis to me of May 23, which reads as follows :—

“DEAR SIR,—The banks are pressing me for the reimbursement of the funds withdrawn in connection with the works I have done for the department of railways and canals. I beg to ask you to be kind enough to send me cheque for my account now in your hands.

“But, in order to allow the lists to be carefully checked by the department, I will be glad to receive by the middle of the present week, cheque for part of the amount due me up to May 5 instant, providing the balance of above account shall be forwarded in the early part of next week. As you are well aware, I have very heavy obligations to meet, and I hope you will be willing to help me on this occasion.”

The committee adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 19th, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts met. Dr. BERGIN in the chair.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER recalled and further examined :—

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Schreiber, have you got the details of the pay-lists on the Wellington street bridge—the details of them ?—A. The pay-lists, well, I have not the full details.

Mr. HAGGART.—Well, I just want to put them in as evidence. It is a summary prepared by the auditor general. (To the auditor general.) I think you compared that with your accounts ?

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—And it is correct ?

THE AUDITOR GENERAL.—Yes.

[Details of pay-lists put in and marked exhibit no. 28.]

Mr. SCHREIBER'S examination continued :

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Now, Mr. Schreiber, you got a letter or two filed in the department, from Mr. Parent—his defence with reference to this whole matter ?—A. There is one of the 12th of May, I think we have had that. There is another in September, 1893. It does not give any particular day. That was addressed by the minister to Mr. Parent.

Mr. DAVIES.—Just run over that.

Mr. Schreiber then read the following letter :—

“ SIR,—I do not know if you will accept the following remarks with the spirit that inspired them to me, but I believe it is my duty to give them an issue before the report of the Lachine canal commission is published. I am nothing but an old and faithful servant of the government, unwilling to embarrass my friends, and, to that effect, I had to abstain during the investigation to inform the public of the serious discrepancies in matters of facts between Mr. Schreiber and myself. I have nothing in this world but my professional character, and if I made the sacrifice not to vindicate it openly, I wish at least to vindicate it with you. This is not a charge or an unfriendly reflection against your deputy minister, but as he declared it himself in his evidence before the commission, ‘the canal questions were quite new to him, when he was called to his present position, and in such a short time he could not reasonably get acquainted with all the features of this vast department.’ Allow me to show to you, if he had been better informed, how things would have been different for your department, and for myself. Mr. Schreiber, in the press of business, had not had time to take cognizance of my report of the 18th October, 1892, and of Mr. Trudeau's report of the same date, upon which you based your order in council of the 19th October, 1892, ordering the works on the Wellington bridge ; and this explains why on the 18th January, 1893, he sent me instructions which he probably thought were in accord with my plans, but which in fact were a radical change of the whole works, incurring three times more expenses than my estimates purported. As these instructions are very short I repeat them here.

“ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,

“ OTTAWA, 18th January, 1893.

“ DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 17th instant, in which you say that it is proposed to deepen the St. Lawrence canals, to accommodate vessels drawing 22 feet of water. In reply I desire to say that I wrote you on the subject this morning. I may mention

that you should place the foundation of piers and abutments of the two bridges for 22 feet navigation.

“ ‘ Yours truly,

“ ‘ C. SCHREIBER,

“ ‘ *Chief Engineer.*

“ ‘ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

“ ‘ Superintending Engineer Lachine Canal,

“ ‘ Montreal, P.Q.’

“ ‘ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,

“ ‘ OTTAWA, 18th January, 1893.

“ ‘ MY DEAR SIR,—I presume you now fully understand that not only have you the masonry of the pivot pier and landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge to build, but also the landing abutments of the railway bridge over the Lachine canal, near Wellington street. You will please to send me, as early as possible, tracings of the plans of the masonry, as it is proposed to be built. I find there is no copy in the department. Of course the masonry should be carried down to sufficient depth to meet the proposed deepening of this part of the canal.

“ ‘ Yours truly,

“ ‘ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

“ ‘ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

“ ‘ Montreal.’

“ ‘ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,

“ ‘ OTTAWA, 18th January, 1893.

“ ‘ MY DEAR SIR,—I addressed you this morning upon the subject of the building of the piers and abutments for the two bridges on the Lachine canal at Montreal. I may now add that the piling and other timber work necessary to complete the leads through those two bridges must also receive your most earnest and prompt attention, for nothing must be left to be done after the opening of navigation in the spring, nor can any obstruction to navigation be allowed.

“ ‘ Yours truly,

“ ‘ COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER.

“ ‘ E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

“ ‘ Montreal.’

“The meaning of these letters is that Mr. Schreiber ordered the construction of four stone abutments that are nowhere contemplated in my report, and the consequent earth excavation of nearly 9,000 cubic yards not mentioned neither in the original estimates. In fact, what I am ready to establish to your satisfaction before a committee of engineers is that my estimates were perfectly sufficient and correct, and that the surplus of cost is entirely due to a change of programme in which I had nothing to do. I know that Mr. Schreiber is still under another impression, and that he was sincere in his appreciation of my management, or what he calls my mismanagement, since he made the following declaration in his evidence :—

“ ‘ Q. Can you tell us what those plans embraced when you got them—what works did they contemplate ?—A. They contemplated a centre pier under the Wellington street bridge, two abutments under that bridge at the ends (raised abutments) and two abutments for the Grand Trunk bridge.

“ ‘ Q. Complete abutments to the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. Complete abutments.

“ ‘ Q. Of course the pier would have to be remodelled for the Grand Trunk. The pivot pier would have to be remodelled also ?—A. There was nothing in regard to that, so far as I can recollect. I think any change there was in that, I made it. I think there was two courses taken off and relaid.

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“ Q. Was there any provision made in that estimate for taking down the old masonry and the old cribwork?—A. So far as the estimate is concerned, I know very little about it. It was made before I had any connection with the canal. I only know what it amounted to.

“ Q. Did you find it necessary to make any changes in the plans and estimates?—A. The only change I made in the plans was that I reduced them by about 600 yards of masonry. I thought they were undertaking more work than necessary to make the bridges substantial and what was required.

“ Q. Was the estimate prepared, sufficient to cover the expenses of the increased depth?—A. I think the estimate was too low in any case.

“ Q. In what respect do you think it was too low?—A. Well, I think when you come to look at it, that the \$175,000 (\$195,000 as it would be with the extra depth) was not sufficient to cover the cost of constructing a centre pier, a pivot and the abutments, together with the excavation and removal of old cribwork. (Page 283.)

“ But if you are good enough to refer to my report you will see that I never recommended what Mr. Schreiber says: The construction of two complete abutment piers for the Wellington street bridge and of two complete abutment piers for the Grand Trunk bridge. Here is my report:—

“ ‘ MONTREAL, October 18th, 1893.

“ ‘ *Re Wellington Bridge.*

“ SIR,—I beg to submit, for your consideration, a series of plans and an estimate of cost in connection with the building of a new bridge across the Lachine canal, on Wellington street. The present Wellington bridge has become inadequate to the requirements of the traffic which is steadily increasing. The proposed new bridge will afford double the facilities of the present one, since it will allow this traffic to circulate over four tracks, and the foot passengers on two footpaths. As a consequence, the width of the bridge had to be increased from 18 ft. to 48 ft., which involves the building of a new centre pier, 50 ft. wide and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the G.T.R. bridge. These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment piers, will have to be much increased in length. The Wellington roadway bridge will be 225 feet and the G.T.R. bridge 254 feet. This new plan will provide navigable channels 75 feet wide each side of the centre pier. The width of the G.T.R. bridge will not be altered and its centre pier may remain as it is. Both bridges are to be iron and steel structures. As shown on plan the centre pier is to be widened and lengthened with cribwork, in its upper portion. The lower portion where the widening is not sufficient to admit a cribwork, will be lined with a row of piles, sheathed with a timber facing. The total cost of these works is estimated at \$170,000, a detailed statement of which is annexed to this report. The material of the substructure such as timber, stone, iron, cement, &c., will be purchased by tender and the superstructure will be given out by contract. I would advise the government to build the substructure by days' work, owing to the uncertainty of the mode of execution which circumstances will command. If the water could be let out of the canal, say from the 15th of December next to 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000.

“ ‘ I have the honour to be, sir,

“ ‘ Your obedient servant,

“ ‘ E. H. PARENT,
“ ‘ *Supt.-Engineer.*’

“ To be better understood, I will make a sketch of the two bridges as they were, showing what were the proposed works that my estimate was based upon. You will remark that there were two sets of abutments: one in the middle of the canal to receive the ends of the short swing bridges, and one on the north and south embankments on

which rested the stationary portion of the bridges. My report had in view the removal of the intermediate abutments, but only the removal of these. So that I had only the building of the centre pier and the mere removal of the old abutments. Mr. Schreiber has been working under a misconception, which he shows in a very sincere way when he says in his evidence: 'The only change I made in the plans was that of reducing them by about 600 yards of masonry.' If I had reduced my estimates by 600 yards, there would have hardly been 400 yards left. Now, you can judge for yourself that Mr. Schreiber issued his new orders without reference to my plan as described in my report and specially without having understood on what I had based my original estimate, since he writes in his above quoted letter of the 18th January: 'You will please to send me as early as possible tracings of the plans of this masonry as it is proposed to be built. I find that there is no copy in this department.' Moreover, in my report, I say specially: 'If the water could be let out of the canal, say from the 15th of December next, to the 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles.' Mr. Trudeau also insists on that season of the year in his own report and is much more explicit, for he says: 'To this I would add that arrangements have been reached with the mill-owners interested, whereby they consent to the unwatering of the canal for two months, at any time after the close of navigation, which may be convenient to the department. And to show that Mr. Schreiber never read those reports, I quote what he says in his evidence:

"Q. Was it not understood at the start that the work was to begin in December last instead of March?—A. That I know nothing about. I never heard anything about it.'

"And Mr. Schreiber shows further his incomplete knowledge of the situation, when under cross-examination he feels inclined to say that he is not sure of his first statement about the original work to be done.

"Q. You said in your first examination that the original plans contemplated two abutments on the Wellington street bridge, and two on the Grand Trunk, and a pivot pier on the Wellington bridge. Are you quite sure the original plans provided for these works and not merely the Wellington bridge alone?—A. Perhaps I am wrong.

"Q. You are not prepared to say the original estimate only provided for the Wellington bridge alone and not for the Grand Trunk at all?—A. It certainly covered some part of the Grand Trunk.

"Q. That was the superstructure. Are you prepared to say whether it applied to any part of the substructure or the abutments of the Grand Trunk?—A. I am not prepared to say. I do not question what Mr. Parent says with regard to the estimate, as he is more likely to know what is covered better than I do.'

"But if Mr. Schreiber does not question my explanation of the estimate, how can I be held by him responsible for his own orders? I repeat it, this is not a factum against Mr. Schreiber. He was overburdened with work and occupations of all kinds, and he had only a few weeks to get acquainted with the nature of these improvements. He says it himself in his evidence: 'I was appointed the 30th of November, and I took charge the second week in December. Everything was new to me and the matter did not come to my notice until a little while afterwards.' Now, what am I to do, under the circumstances, when I am punished for deeds not belonging to me? I had foreseen about 1,000 cubic yards of masonry; Mr. Schreiber orders me 3,442 cubic yards more.

"I had no earth excavation to speak of in my estimates; Mr. Schreiber orders me 9,720 cubic yards extra, to be handled from a depth of 30 feet to the surface, at a time when the frost had made the earth as hard as hard-pan. I had stipulated two months for those limited works (and a portion only of those works, the masonry being left for spring); Mr. Schreiber gives me only forty days for three times the work, thereby forcing me into the expensive system of night and Sunday labour, electric light, &c. I proposed the works to be commenced in December before the congelation of the canal, and I had the word and the authority of Mr. Trudeau for this. Mr. Schreiber delayed me till the first days of March, when the removal of the ice involved an unforeseen cost of nearly \$40,000. According to my plans, very little plant and false works were necessary, say \$6,000, but under Mr. Schreiber's new works we had to spend \$60,000 to be in a state of efficiency. Moreover, Mr. Schreiber is under the impression that in all his

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instructions to me he urged economy, for he says in his evidence : ‘ It was to be finished no doubt by the first of May. It was a *sine qua non*. But you will find, I think in any instruction I have ever given to Mr. Parent, I have always drawn his attention to the necessity of seeing that it was done economically.’ (Page 18.)

“ I did not need any instructions from Mr. Schreiber to carry out the works with all possible economy. Under the very complicated circumstances imposed upon me, I did all I could possibly do. But, as a matter of fact, I must say that only once did Mr. Schreiber mention in writing the word economy, in his letter dated 10th March, 1893. The capital point of his instructions was in these words : ‘ Nothing must be left to be done after the opening of navigation in the spring, nor can any obstruction to navigation be allowed.’ Were miracles expected from me when the Grand Trunk declared their inability to complete their share of the work in the time given ? And Mr. Schreiber acknowledges it in his evidence.

“ ‘ There had been some negotiations with the Grand Trunk Co. for the construction of this bridge and I called upon Mr. Seargeant and Mr. Hannaford with Mr. Parent, I think ; and Mr. Hannaford said that they would not undertake it. The idea was to get them to undertake the building of it, but Mr. Hannaford said they would not undertake it ; it was impossible to do it. I afterwards called in to see Mr. Seargeant and he sent for Mr. Hannaford, and Mr. Hannaford told me the same thing. Mr. Seargeant said that under the circumstances he would prefer not to undertake it. We had no alternative then but to proceed with the work.’ (Pp. 12 and 13).

“ If in January the Grand Trunk authorities (general manager and chief engineer) found already the time too short for a portion of the works, what would you think of me receiving later on the order to do the double of what they declined to execute ? I am ready to agree that the whole of the work was laid out on a very costly style, but please think of the very trying and ungrateful situation in which I was ; either to push the work at all cost, or to block the navigation after the 1st of May, which would have happened if I had done otherwise. Add to this the constant frictions or encroachments on the part of Mr. Kennedy, whose orders or actions I had no possible means to discover only when I saw them executed ; that is to say, too late, and there was no more possibility to suspend him or have him dismissed in such an emergency than to swap horses in the middle of the stream. These are the reasons, Mr. Minister, that I beg of you to weigh, for I cannot stand discredit and be disgraced as an engineer before the public of this Dominion in which I have to earn my life and the life of my family, and you cannot ask my social suicide. I mean to be loyal, and, although I might have admitted some important friends to the knowledge of these facts in order to secure their influence and move your sympathies in my favour, I thought more proper to keep for myself information that the public can hardly discover out of the documents filed before the commission. Mr. Schreiber states in his evidence that I was suspended because I disobeyed his orders, specially with regard to the removal of the old G.T.R. bridge. I declare to you most emphatically that I never received any written orders on this matter. In conversation Mr. Schreiber may have told me not to remove this bridge before it became of absolute necessity, and then it was for me to use my own judgment. I consulted with the Grand Trunk authorities and we came to the conclusion to remove the bridge in order to facilitate the works and save time and, if necessary for their traffic, to replace it lower down stream and out of the way of the works. This is exactly what has been done a few days later on by Mr. Schreiber’s orders. I can affirm that never in my life I willingly disobeyed orders.”

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is the date of that ?—A. September.

Q. The 29th of September ?—A. It has no date here. It says just “ September.”

Q. That letter you have just read from Mr. Parent is dated September, 1893 ?—
A. Yes.

Q. That was written after his suspension, was it ?—A. Yes.

Q. What date was he suspended ?—A. The 13th, I think.

Q. The 13th of September ?—A. The 13th of May.

Q. I want to call your attention to two things there. This is a letter of excuse for the enormous cost of the bridge beyond what was contemplated—an excuse for his conduct?—A. Yes.

Q. He says in this letter, which is dated May 12, that by his proposal there were to be no abutments, that is, the original plans did not contemplate or did not include abutments, and that if his proposal had been carried out, the work could have been done for what he estimated. Do you agree with him in that?—A. When he speaks of the original plans I infer he means the original estimate. I put one in the other day. For 18 foot navigation, I think the work could have been done at his figures.

Q. As originally contemplated this was to be a simple structure?—A. It was in contemplation to tear down a part of the wall of the canal to the abutments, without sinking down to the bottom of the canal.

Q. So that, eliminating the element of fraud altogether, the estimates which were prepared by Mr. Parent would probably have carried out the work then intended to be carried out?—A. I think it could have been.

Q. And the increased cost has been due to the changes in the works and the element of fraud, if any?—A. No doubt, part is due to the change in his estimate, deepening the canal to 20 feet, and part of it is due, as I have already explained, to my fault in having written, "22 feet of navigation," instead of "22 feet of water."

Q. You charge yourself with \$14,000 on that account?—A. About that.

Q. Part of it seems to be due to other causes?—A. No doubt.

Q. Before I come to those causes, I want to ask you with respect to the excuse he makes, that the delay in the commencement of the work from December to March caused an increase in the cost of about \$40,000 for the removal of ice? That is also correct, I suppose?—A. No doubt the ice would be heavier in March than in December. I have no doubt about that, but his statement that I made the change is not correct. I had nothing to do with that.

Q. Are you quite sure of that?—A. I had nothing to do with that change.

Q. Who had?—A. That was done before I had any connection with it. I think there is a letter dated the 28th of November, or about that time, from Mr. Parent, in which he speaks of this to the department.

Q. Speaks of what?—A. Of doing it from the first of March. There was not a stone handled in December.

Q. Originally, it appears abundantly clear that it was intended that the work should begin in December?—A. The work was to be done between the first of December and the 15th of February.

Q. And some one changed that to March?—A. No doubt.

Q. And in consequence of that change a large amount of public money was spent?—A. It cost more.

Q. Can you tell me who is responsible for that change?—A. The correspondence discloses how the change was brought about.

Q. I have looked over the correspondence closely, and I cannot find it?—A. I think it is there.

Q. Did the department sanction it?—A. They must have done so. No doubt it was authorized. That was before I was connected with the canals.

Q. Is the amount he places as the additional cost, viz.: \$40,000, about fair?—A. Does he state that anywhere?

Q. He says: "Mr. Schreiber delayed me till the first days of March, when the removal of the ice involved an unforeseen cost of nearly \$40,000." Is that approximately correct?—A. I would not think so.

Q. What would you state your opinion to be of the increase in the cost involved in the delay?—A. It is quite a difficult thing to estimate that. Very.

Q. Yet he estimated as \$40,000. Is that too much or too little?—A. I think it is too much.

Q. Would you be prepared to give the figures?—A. I am not prepared to say what they would be. It is perfectly true the ice would be thicker at that time, and no doubt the frost would be deeper in the ground.

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Q. He says further, "According to my plans, very little plant and false works were necessary, say \$6,000, but, under Mr. Schreiber's new works, we had to spend \$60,000 to be in a state of efficiency." Do you accept that statement as correct?—A. I do not accept that as correct, inasmuch as the only change I made was in the 22-foot navigation,—from 20 feet.

Q. You put the abutments there?—A. No; the abutments were there before I had anything to do with it.

Q. I beg your pardon, Mr. Schreiber, I think you will find it if you look?—A. No.

Q. Will you turn up the letter put in your evidence of yesterday from Mr. Parent, in which he calls attention to that change?—A. The letter of the 12th of May?

Q. Yes.—A. I know what you refer to now. There was not only the Wellington street bridge to carry out, but also the Grand Trunk railway bridge. It was supposed an arrangement would be made with the Grand Trunk Railway for the construction of that bridge.

Q. The original plans did not contemplate the building of any abutments. Mr. Parent of his own mere motion did not intend to put abutments there, and if he did, he would submit to you for approval?—A. No; I think I have explained already that the minister called upon Mr. Trudeau to make him an estimate of the increased cost by reason of making the navigation 20 feet instead of 18 feet. That was before I had anything to do with it. Mr. Trudeau stated that he was unable to make an estimate without Mr. Parent being present. Accordingly, the minister told him to send for Mr. Parent. He did so, and Mr. Parent visited Ottawa, and they worked, I think, for two days at this, and came in to the minister (of course, I was not connected with the thing at the time, but the minister told me then), and they said it would cost \$40,000 additional to make it 20-foot navigation. That was some time in November.

Q. Do you mean to say that that change was made before you came into this?—A. I do.

Q. Will you point to anything in support of that statement?—A. No, but I can produce the statement of the minister, that I knew nothing about it, except what the minister told me.

Q. Will you turn to the letter of Parent written in May?—A. Here is his letter of May 12, which I will read, if you like.

Q. I want you to read the facts which he states in one or two parts there?—A. Will you tell me what part?

Q. Turn to the first part of the letter of May 12. He undertakes to give a history of the facts and I want to see if they are correct. He says, "In October, 1892, I was requested by the department of railways and canals to make estimate for the removal of abutments and obstructions which narrowed the Lachine canal opposite Wellington street and to provide for the construction of a new bridge rendered necessary by the increase of traffic at this point. The plans of the proposed works were studied and matured in the department at Ottawa.

"My instructions were limited to the construction of a new pivot pier for the highway bridge, which was to be enlarged from 18 to 48 feet, and to the removal of so-called abutment piers lying in the middle of the canal channel parallel with the line of the two centre piers and of course to some cribwork extensions to support the lengthened swing bridges, also the building of the two bridge iron superstructures. In fact my report of the 18th of October, 1892, reads as follows:—'As a consequence, the width of the bridge had to be increased from 18 to 48 feet, which involves the building of a new centre pier 50 feet wide, and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the Grand Trunk bridge. These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment piers, will have to be much increased in length.'

"And to further define the nature of the works recommended by me, I say in conclusion in the same report:—'If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th December next to the 1st of February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles.'

“The chief engineer and deputy minister at that time, Mr. Trudeau, was positive about the limitation of the under structure work to be done, and he concurred in the report that he had requested from me in a letter addressed to the minister of railways and canals on the 18th of October, 1892. It must be understood that the abutments to be removed were not the landing abutments, but a kind of intermediate pier built about 30 feet from the bank of the canal—dimensions of the two centre piers removed, each 250 feet by 15 feet by 21 feet by 15 feet.”

Q. Do you know what those figures are?—A. Yes; those are the centre piers.

Q. No, I mean what are the figures?—A. That is the length.

Q. Will you read them?—A. 250 feet by 15 feet by 21 feet by 15 feet.

Q. That is not correct. Should it not be 25 by 15?—A. I should think it must be 25.

Q. Now, following on that letter of Mr. Parent's he says:—“There was besides these, the regularly landing walls, that I intended to keep for the two ends of other bridges. This explains why, in my estimates, there is only \$8,025 for stone, that is to say, what was considered sufficient for the only pivot pier to be built, and which would have required 780 cubic yards of masonry and stone. There never was, at the time, any other plans, calculations nor tracings, and you may remember that in your letter of the 18th January last to myself, you stated to me that about the masonry of the pivot pier, and landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge, and also landing abutments of the railway bridge over the Lachine canal, near Wellington street, there was no copy in the department of tracings.

“They could not be found because there were certainly none, so far as they had been required from me. I must add that your inquiry had been prompted after the manifestation of strong public sentiment, asking for 22-foot navigation canal, and the government, with a wish to meet these views, had written to me, through you, on the 7th January, 1893.

“Will you please prepare for me an approximate estimate of enlarging the St. Lawrence canals under your charge, together with river stretches for a canal of a width at bottom of 300 feet for vessels drawing 22 feet of water?”

“It is upon these instructions that I wrote to you on the 17th January. If it is at all probable that this project should be carried out, the masonry now in course of construction at Wellington bridge, should be built in view of this contingency. And the return mail brought me from you the following instructions: ‘I presume you now fully understand that, not only have you the masonry of the pivot pier and landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge to build but also the landing abutments of the railway bridge on the Lachine canal, near Wellington street.’”

He goes on: “They could not be found because there were certainly none so far as they had been required from me.” Now, it appears from that, if that statement in effect is correct, that it was not until after the 7th of January, after you had been in office for a month, that you wrote to him asking for plans of this work for 22-foot navigation with the abutments which you speak of as necessary?—A. I wrote him with regard to the 22-foot navigation for 300 feet wide. That letter had no connection with the Wellington bridge at all. I wrote to all the engineers. I wrote to Mr. Thompson of the Welland canal, and Mr. Rubidge of the Cornwall canal. It had connection with the bill before the house by Mr. Dutton. It had no connection with the bridges in any way whatever.

Q. I think you will find you are hardly correct there?—A. I am quite sure of that.

Q. Did he write you that letter of the 17th January in which he states, “if it is at all probable that this project should be carried out, the masonry now in course of construction at the Wellington bridge should be built in view of this contingency”?—A. He did write.

Q. And you sent him the reply: “Not only have you the masonry of the pivot pier and landing abutments of the railway bridge”?—A. That referred to the railway bridge, there is no doubt.

Q. The landing abutments of the Wellington street bridge?—A. It applies to the Grand Trunk.

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Q. Is that the first reference made to the landing abutments?—A. No.

Q. Now, if you can show me anything else of that kind through the papers I wish you would. I can find nothing else?—A. I don't suppose there is, but, as I have explained to you, Mr. Haggart sent for Mr. Trudeau to give him an estimate of what the additional cost would be—I think that was in November—to make a 20-foot navigation; that Mr. Trudeau was unable to give him that information without having Mr. Parent present to go into the calculation with him; that he did so and they came in to the minister and stated that it would cost \$40,000 additional. These are the facts, as far as they are known to me. I know nothing except what I was told.

Q. At any rate, you gave him instructions in the letter of the 17th, that he was to place the foundations of the piers and abutments of the two bridges for 22-foot navigation?—A. I did. There is no doubt about that.

Q. And the extra cost, whether rightly or wrongly, came in that way?—A. What extra cost?

Q. The additional cost of filling in and the building of the abutments over and above the original plan which did not involve the abutments at all?—A. The original estimates, yes. They involved only 500 yards of abutment masonry.

Q. Well, now, Mr. Parent makes it an excuse there that your new plans involved an outlay of some \$60,000 for plant and false works, whereas his original estimate only involved \$6,000. What have you got to say to that?—A. You mean the original estimate without the abutments?

Q. I don't mean anything more than Mr. Parent's letter states as an excuse for the increased cost for the bridge, that the building of these abutments for 22 feet navigation involved plant and false works costing \$60,000, whereas his intended bridge only involved \$6,000?—A. No. I don't consider it so at all, although I have no doubt that the additional quantity of work carried out would have cost more for false works and contingencies than if the abutments had not been built.

Q. What estimate did you make?—A. I haven't made any estimate particularly. I don't think—

Q. He puts it at \$60,000. I want you to say if you agree with him?—A. No; I don't agree with him at all.

Q. Have you got any idea?—A. No. It should not be half of that.

Q. Have you ever sat down to form any opinion which would be worth anything. I don't mean in off-hand haphazard statement?—A. Yes, I think \$18,000 should have covered everything, contingencies and everything of that kind.

Q. And if it cost \$60,000?—A. It cost more than it should have done.

Q. That is all you have got to say about it, is it?—A. What more do you want to know?

Q. I would think you would have some other remark to make if work which should have cost \$18,000 cost \$60,000, that you, as chief engineer, would have formed some other opinion?—A. If it cost \$60,000, I think \$18,000 would have been sufficient.

Q. You would have no other comment to make upon the difference between these figures than that?—A. I don't think it should have cost anything like that.

Q. Now, you stated yesterday that you called for a report—that you and Mr. Haggart were down to see the works on the 19th of April. You called for a report from Kennedy and a report from Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. You have read Parent's report?—A. No, I think you are mistaken.

Q. It was put in here yesterday?—A. I didn't read it, I don't think.

Q. You received a report from Parent which has been put in here in evidence?—A. If you will allow me to speak: I asked Mr. Parent to report. Two days afterwards he wrote me stating that the time was too short, that he was unable to make such a full report as he would like, but he wrote the report after that.

Q. Subsequently Parent sent you a report. That report you have put in evidence here?—A. I haven't read it, I don't think.

Q. You produced it. It was marked. It was not necessary for you to read it. Did Kennedy make you a report?—A. No; he did not.

Q. What date is that report of Parent's?—A. This is the 12th of May.

Q. Was he pressed any further to make a report?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw him personally?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you urge him to make a report?—A. I asked him to make a report. He said he thought it would be time enough before the commission.

Q. At that time a commission had been determined upon?—A. Yes.

Q. And he said—?—A. That he would prefer waiting and making his statement before a commission.

By Sir Richard Cartwright :

Q. That is, he refused?—A. I do not know whether you would call that a refusal or not. That is what he said.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What time elapsed from your first asking him to report and asking him verbally?—A. I should think several weeks.

Q. Cannot you tell?—A. No, I cannot tell.

Q. Turn to Parent's letter acknowledging the one you sent the same day you asked a report from Parent and one from Kennedy?—That was the 1st of May, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. You asked from Kennedy and from Parent a report from the 1st May?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you see Kennedy personally?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. How long afterwards?—A. It was some time afterwards; I could not tell you.

Q. When did the commission issue? Do you know that?—A. I could not tell you that.

Q. The commissioners were appointed on the 17th of May, so that it would be after that?—A. It might.

Q. Would it be before?—A. It might; I would not be certain.

Q. He must have known about the commission, because he says he would wait to give his evidence before it. Anyway you did not get any reply from Kennedy?—A. I got no reply from him.

Q. A few days before—on April 25th—you had sent in a report to Mr. Haggart, stating that you were not a little startled upon receiving from Mr. Parent the pay-rolls and accounts for March, in connection with the Wellington street bridge, which summed up to an enormous figure. In that letter you state that "Mr. Parent explains that the excess of expenditure is due to the large amount of ice which had to be cut up and carted away, to the frozen condition of the excavation, to the breaking away of the cofferdam on two occasions, to the solid frozen condition of the crib and other obstructions which had to be moved, and as I understand him to say, to political interference"?—A. Yes.

Q. Where does Mr. Parent say that?—A. That was his verbal explanation.

Q. In what way did he say that the excess of expenditure was caused by political interference?—A. Those were his words.

Q. Did you not deem it your duty to interfere then?—A. I did not.

Q. So, then, while this enormous expenditure was attributed by your officer to political interference in part, you did not deem it your duty to make further inquiries?—A. Not at that time. He explained it afterwards.

Q. Did you ask no questions from him at all?—A. Not that I remember; not in that relation.

Q. Did you agree with him?—A. I did not. I was not aware of any political interference.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. On that matter did not you write to him and ask him about the interference?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. I have an impression that you did?—A. I do not think so. If I had done so, I would have read it.

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. This is a letter which you wrote to Mr. Haggart. You simply reported to the minister and rested it there?—A. I just reported the fact.

Q. To this day you do not know what the political interference was?—A. I know what he said it was. He said Mr. Kennedy had such great political influence that he could not control it.

Q. Afterwards he explained to you that he meant that Kennedy had such great political influence that he could not control him?—A. Yes.

Q. You had been at the works twice before that—once on the 6th of April, and once on the 19th of April?—A. I think I was there in January twice—about the 6th, and 18th or 20th.

Q. There was nothing then, to call for any comment on the state of the works, as to the number of men employed, &c.?—A. No, the works had just been started.

Q. When you were there with the minister on the 19th of April you say you came across a lot of men breaking stone?—A. Yes.

Q. And on inquiry Mr. Parent said he did not think they belonged to the ground at all?—A. He did.

Q. You spoke to the men?—A. I did.

Q. And the men told you they were breaking stone for a road for Senator Drummond?—A. They said they were preparing the stone for a road to Mr. Drummond's sugar refinery.

Q. You found they were in the government employ?—A. They said they were under Mr. Kennedy and receiving government pay.

Q. How many men were so employed?—A. I think it was 19.

Q. Do you know how long they were so employed?—A. I do not. They had broken about a thousand yards of stone. I am speaking from memory, but of course I may be wrong.

Q. Cubic yards?—A. Cubic yards.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you get that information from the men?—A. Yes.

Q. Having got that information from the men, did you inquire from Kennedy?—A. I think I did.

Q. What did he say it was for?—A. He said it was being broken for concreting.

Q. Did you inquire from Mr. Parent about it?—A. I did. Mr. Parent did not seem to think anything about it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Parent said he did not think they were your men at all?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Parent was in the vehicle with us when you spoke to the men?—A. He was.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And you got out of the vehicle and spoke to the men and they told you that they were breaking the stone for the road leading to Mr. Drummond's sugar refinery?—

A. That is what they said.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. How long afterwards was it, that you saw Mr. Kennedy?—A. It was the same day.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And he said the stone was for what?—A. For concreting for the bridge.

Q. And you remarked that the concrete was finished?—A. Yes. The men were dismissed then.

By Sir Richard Cartwright :

Q. They had about a thousand yards broken?—A. About that. There may have been one hundred or two hundred yards more.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you go to see where the road was to be made with that stone?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you know of any road where the stone was used upon?—A. No. Perhaps I have misunderstood your question. Will you repeat it again?

Q. Do you know of any road where the stone was used upon?—A. Yes; I know where that stone was used afterwards.

Q. Where?—A. It was used on Mill street.

Q. It never went on any road leading to Mr. Drummond's sugar-house at all?—A. It was used on Mill street.

Q. So that Mr. Drummond's name was dragged in for political effect?—A. I have just told you what I know.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is that true that you dragged Mr. Drummond's name in for political effect?—A. I gave the facts just as they were given to me.

Q. Did you not state yesterday in your sworn examination that these men informed you they were breaking this stone to improve or to build the road to Drummond's sugar refinery?—A. They informed me they were breaking this stone to repair the road to Mr. Drummond's sugar refinery.

Q. When you found that out you dismissed the men and used the stone for other purposes?—A. We used the stone and debited the appropriation to the credit of the bridge.

By Sir Richard Cartwright :

Q. Was that stone broken by day's work?—A. By day's work, yes.

Q. You don't know how long it took by day's work to break a yard of stone?—A. I don't at all.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Perhaps you will be able to explain about this stone fully? At what street was there a long stretch of stone laid out?—A. There was a long stretch of this cut stone, backing, &c., from the bridge laid out between the bridge to near St. Gabriel's bridge across over to St. Gabriel's lock, and it was this stone they were breaking up.

Q. That stone was removed from where it was placed and put on Mill street. How far is it from where you saw it placed first?—A. Mill street is about half a mile, I should think, or about three-quarters of a mile further.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. How far from Drummond's sugar refinery was this spot?—A. I don't know where it is even.

Q. Do you know how far it was from there?—A. No, I don't know where Drummond's sugar refinery is.

Q. I wanted to ask you a question about the pay-rolls. (Exhibit no. 19 produced). Now, the pay-rolls, according to this exhibit you have put in for November, were despatched from Montreal on the fifth day of December?—A. Yes.

Q. Those for December were despatched on the 11th day of January?—A. Yes.

Q. Those for January were despatched from Montreal on the 5th of February?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, we come to the two months that the alleged frauds were committed, I want to ask you about the pay-roll for February. That was not despatched from Montreal until the 25th day of March?—A. Yes.

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Q. Now, you stated in your evidence that on the 10th day of March you read a report in the *Star* that there were 1,300 men employed on the work. On the same day, the 10th of March, Douglas reported to you that the number of men on the work there was great, and that the work was being carried on in an extravagant manner?—A. Yes.

Q. On that same day you telegraphed to Parent to come up to Ottawa with the pay-rolls, and Parent, you stated, came up on the 13th, but without the pay-rolls?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Douglas returned, and he verbally confirmed his written report, so that you knew on the 10th, and on the 13th of March, the fact of the work being carried on in a very extravagant manner, and the number of men being employed being very great. You knew these facts?—A. I must have known these facts. I had the facts before me.

Q. From your own man, Mr. Douglas?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, sir, tell me why it was you remained quiet and did not get these pay-rolls until the 25th of March, knowing, as you did, that the work was being carried on in a very extravagant manner, and that the number of men employed was very great, the newspapers reporting it to be 1,300. You don't seem to have done anything to get these pay-rolls between that date and the 25th?—A. All I did was through Mr. Parent; everything.

Q. Did it not strike you, having read the newspaper report, and having sent a special messenger from your own department, who confirmed to a large extent the newspaper report, and knowing that the work was being carried on in an extravagant and wasteful manner, did it not strike you that something should be done to get the pay-rolls?—A. I have no doubt about it.

Q. Can you show me anything you did?—A. No, I cannot. Mr. Parent came up on the 13th. I have no doubt he got instructions from me to reduce the men. I have no doubt, and he did reduce them.

Q. You received these pay-rolls and you ordered them to be paid without any further inquiry?—A. Yes, I ordered them to be paid. They were checked in my office to see whether they were according to the proper rates, and if they were properly certified. They were certified by Parent, by Kennedy, and by the time-keeper.

Q. Yes, I see the rolls are certified by the time-keeper, by Parent, and by Kennedy, and as far as the face of them go, they seem to be correct, if you had no intimation of frauds being practised?—A. I had no intimation that frauds were being practised.

Q. You had the report of the *Star* that 1,300 men were there?—A. I had.

Q. And Douglas's report that the work was being carried on in an expensive manner?—A. Yes. I told you I have no doubt that upon receiving my letter, Mr. Parent reduced the men largely, and also the number of teams.

Q. At any rate you paid these without further inquiry?—A. I paid these after examining them in the way I speak of.

Q. You have reason to believe now there have been frauds in connection with them?—A. I don't believe they are correct.

Q. Don't you believe from the evidence you have obtained that false names have been put upon these pay-rolls?—A. I haven't the proof of it.

Q. What has the inquiry into these matters led you to believe?—A. My impression is they are not right. They are not correct.

Q. In what respect are they not right?—A. I cannot tell you. My belief is that the men on the pay-rolls were not on the work. I believe that the men on the pay-rolls were not nearly all of them upon the work. That is my present belief, but I haven't the proof of it.

Q. Well, that would be a matter which others may be able to give, but you made inquiries on the subject?—A. I have; yes.

Q. As the chief of your department, or the chief engineer, as it was your duty to do?—A. And I have no proof of that; my belief is they are not right.

Q. What is your belief based on, if there is no proof?—A. What I heard.

Q. Are you just going by mere hearsay, Mr. Schreiber?—A. Yes, I haven't the proof; I am trying to find proof in the courts now.

Q. Mr. St. Louis is suing you? Do you mean to say up to this moment, with that report of your commissioners in your hand, that you have made no attempt to ascertain the facts, so as to be able to form an opinion?—A. I have done so. When once it was placed in the hands of a commission, I looked upon it as if that commission were investigating my actions quite as much as any one else. I did not interfere after that in any way.

Q. I did not ask whether you interfered with them. I asked if you made inquiries?—A. They were making inquiries, and I haven't done so.

Q. Do you believe the pay-list to have been fraudulent?—A. I could not say.

Q. Do you believe them to have been?—A. I have no right to say if I haven't the proof. I have no right to say so. No. I don't like to do that. I don't think they are right.

Q. Did you read the commissioners' report?—A. No. I haven't read it all through yet.

Q. You didn't even do that?—A. I only saw it the other day; it was put into my hands early and I handed it over to Mr. Haggart, and Mr. Haggart sent it to the minister of justice. I haven't a copy of it. I think I have a printed copy now.

By Sir Richard Cartwright:

Q. Do we understand you to say, up to this minute, you haven't read the commissioners' report?—A. Not fully through. No.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. I will read part of it for you. The commissioners report that the total accounts rendered for the bridge was \$490,725. That I believe to be correct, is it not?—A. All those accounts have never been before me. They have been rendered to the commissioners. I have only seen some \$165,000.

Q. Have you any reason to doubt the fact that the commissioners put the figures correctly when they stated \$490,000?—A. No. I have no reason to doubt it.

Q. Now of that \$490,000, \$60,000 is in dispute in the courts, and the claim of Mr. St. Louis is not yet paid?—A. Something like that, I think.

Q. That is, he is suing the government on these pay-lists for labour supplied by him?—A. He is.

Q. If he has his pay-lists certified, and if the labour he supplied was supplied by him, I suppose, though it is a legal question, he would probably recover this?—A. I suppose he would.

Q. Now, then, if the labour was actually supplied by him, where would the fraud come in?—A. I don't know.

Q. The total accounts rendered for the bridges would be \$490,000. Deduct the superstructure \$60,400. That was it, was it not?—A. Yes.

Q. That would leave for the substructure \$430,325. Now, the commissioners estimate that that work should have cost \$200,000. Do you agree with the commissioners or do you desire to make any other estimate?—A. Well, if it had cost \$225,000, I would not have said much about it.

Q. If it had cost \$225,000, you said. You made an extra \$25,000?—A. You can go either little or great according to your idea as to the difficulties. It is easy enough to tell what the work would have cost under easy circumstances, in a general way, summer work, but the difficulties that had to be contended with, Parent and Kennedy say, of course, were enormous. Well, I would not have thought they were as great as they appeared to have thought.

Q. Well now, by the commissioners' report, if the work should have cost \$200,000, there is an excessive cost of \$230,325?—A. Yes.

Q. From which the plant and materials on hand and the engineering staff and the travelling expenses is deducted by them, leaving about \$200,000, in round figures, as the excessive cost of these works?—A. Yes.

Q. You agree generally in that statement?—A. I have no doubt that the works cost a very large sum more than they might have done.

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Q. I did not ask you that general statement. That is a very official way of not committing yourself to anything. I ask you, did you or did you not agree with the three commissioners in the general statement that the excessive cost was \$200,000?—A. I would not think it was as much as that.

Q. How much less would you put it?—A. I think you might put \$25,000 on the top of that and make it \$225,000.

Q. So that a comparatively small work of this kind cost nearly double what it ought to have done?—A. Yes, nearly.

Q. Well, sir, you must have formed some idea of the causes of this?—A. I have already said that I don't believe these pay-rolls are correct, to begin with.

Q. That is one cause?—A. Yes.

Q. That would not account for the \$175,000 or \$200,000?—A. I don't know how much it might account for.

Q. But you must have formed some estimate when you said \$225,000. You must have got your mind down to making an allowance for labour or materials or something to have taken the \$25,000 off. I don't assume you are making haphazard statements, of course?—A. I am not making haphazard statements.

Q. When you deduct \$25,000 from the estimate of the commissioners, you must have meant for the labour?—A. The estimate was for what I consider the total of the work.

Q. If it cost double what it ought to have cost, are you, Mr. Schreiber, as chief engineer, unable to give us any reason for it? Who was robbing the government? That is the point we want to get at?—A. The conclusion I have arrived at is that these accounts are not correct. There were quantities of material purchased that were not required. I notice by the report of the commissioners, and it seems to be corroborated, that there is a million feet of timber unaccounted for.

Q. Well, now I will read you the statement of the commissioners on that point, as you have referred to it: "The large amount of timber purchased for so small an amount of work is extraordinary. There are only two characters of work in which it could be used, in the permanent works and in the false or temporary works. By calculations made from the evidence and plans, we estimate there could have been used, of all kinds of timber and lumber, about 2,504,800 feet, board measure. The total quantity charged to the bridges is about 3,613,600 feet, board measure, which leaves a shortage of some 1,018,800 feet, board measure." Do I understand you to agree in the general accuracy of these figures?—A. I think so.

Q. "We cannot ascertain where this latter quantity of timber and lumber was used, it is probable some of it never reached the works." Then the calculation of the commissioners, that the government had been defrauded in the matter of timber to the extent of about a million odd feet, board measure, is a conclusion which you concur in?—A. Well, it appears to be so, from the returns I have.

Q. From the returns you have you come to that conclusion. How much would that be in round figures, that million odd feet which you think the government have been robbed of?—A. Take it at \$20 a thousand.

Q. \$20,000 then. Well, if you allowed \$20,000 for the robbery of lumber, you would still have some \$150,000 or \$160,000 to account for?—A. Yes, I think the labour is wrong.

Q. How much?—A. I could not apportion it.

Q. Have you made any estimate in your own mind as to what the labour on that work should have cost?—A. I have not.

Q. Are you unable to give the committee any assistance at all in coming to a conclusion as to why these enormous robberies took place?—A. I think a large discrepancy is in the labour.

Q. In your knowledge was there ever a public work built which cost so much more than it ought as this?—A. So much more than it ought?

Q. This cost, by your statement, double as much as it ought to have done?—A. No, I don't know. I don't remember any.

Q. What has been done with the plant and material on hand?—A. It has all been piled up and an account taken of it—plant, tools, materials, everything. Such as would be injured by the weather has been put under cover.

Q. What has been done with it?—A. That stone that I was speaking of, the broken stone, has been used to repair Mill street.

Q. What would be the value of that?—A. I could not say.

A. Oh, give me an idea, roughly?—A. I suppose \$1.50 a yard.

Q. How many yards?—A. About a thousand yards.

Q. Very well, about a thousand dollars for that. I want to see if the plant and material on hand are there still or have been used or kept?—A. What has not been used is there still. Still I am wrong in that. There may be some stolen, but we think it is all there.

Q. As a matter of fact, you have made no disposition of the larger part of this plant and material?—A. Of the larger part, no.

Q. Of nine-tenths of it?—A. Yes, of nine-tenths of it.

Q. It is there still?—A. It is.

Q. What are you going to do with it?—A. Yes, whenever we can make it apply to any work there is an appropriation for.

Q. Do you know what it consists of?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have an inventory of the whole?—A. I have an inventory here.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. After the work was completed, did you take stock of what was left?—A. Yes ; we have it.

Q. Give me the gross amount of the stock and plant?—A. I gave it before.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have sold some of the material?—A. We have not sold any of the material, we have sold some of the plant. We sold some derricks.

By Mr. Davies ;

Q. How many?—A. Some for \$300 and some for \$500 apiece.

Q. How much altogether?—A. A small quantity.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You are authorized to sell some of the machinery as well?—A. Yes.

Q. What instructions did I give in that respect?—A. You authorized me to sell the engines at 15 per cent on the cost.

Q. Applications were made for more, which I refused. And I instructed you how to dispose of them. Do you not remember that I instructed you to sell no more by private sale?—A. That was some other plant. I do not think it was in connection with this bridge.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The estimates as prepared by Mr. Trudeau were sanctioned by order in council?—A. They were.

Q. When you made the change from the depth of navigation that he intended the canal to be at, what was it ; sixteen feet?—A. Eighteen feet.

Q. Then the change from 18 to 22 feet involved an enormous change in the cost?—A. No.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that it did not involve an enormous change in the cost?—A. No. I did not change it from 18 to 22 feet. I changed it from 20 to 22 feet.

Q. Still the two feet extra would involve a great cost. How much?—A. It involved a cost of about \$14,000.

Q. Did you get an order in council for that?—A. No, I made an error in my expression.

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Q. I did not mean in regard to the expression?—A. I made no change.

Q. You made the change of your own motion?—A. No, I did not. It was done before my time.

Mr. HAGGART.—It was changed when the last estimate was amended by Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Parent. At that time the change was from 18 to 20 feet. Mr. Parent and Mr. Trudeau came from Montreal for the purpose of giving me the difference between 18 and 20-foot navigation, and the difference between the 18 and 20-foot navigation was, I think, in the neighbourhood of \$40,000?

WITNESS.—Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—My instructions to Mr. Schreiber were to have a depth of 22 feet, that is 20 feet on the mitre sills and he made the mistake and built it up to 22-foot navigation instead of 20 feet.

Mr. BERGIN.—And that cost \$40,000.

WITNESS.—No, \$14,000.

Mr. HAGGART.—The first 18 feet did not contemplate abutments or anything of that kind; the 20 feet did.

Mr. DAVIES.—That would make a large difference, of course. (To witness.) You have made no personal investigation yourself into this matter at all, as to where the fault lay?—A. After the commission was appointed, I did nothing since then.

Q. You washed your hands of it?—A. No. I did not wash my hands of it.

Q. Well, you have not read the commissioners' report?—A. It was handed to me. I gave it to the minister and he sent it to the department of justice.

Q. One would have thought you would have been interested in the matter, and that you would have sat down to read the report to ascertain who was guilty of this great robbery?—A. I do not think it would have been any part of my duty.

Q. You had a large number of men under your control. In a certain sense you were responsible?—A. Yes.

Q. Owing to the indifference or negligence of some of those men the country was robbed of \$200,000?—A. The work cost more than it should have.

Q. You did not think it worth your while to study the commissioners' report to find out, if you could, the particular individuals who were responsible?—A. I only received the report—a copy of the printed report the other day.

Q. We had it for a month?—A. I have not.

Q. The original came from your department when this committee first met?—A. It did.

Q. And you say you never read it?—A. It was sent almost immediately to the department of justice, I suppose, in connection with the suits now going on.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You say you think the great loss was on the labour?—A. I think so.

Q. When were you first spoken to about having this labour hired through a contractor?—A. The first time I was spoken to upon that subject was by Mr. Haggart, when I submitted the tenders to him. He said that he thought it was an unusual course, that he had never seen it done before, and that he did not feel disposed to approve of the plan. He asked that Mr. Parent be sent for to make an explanation. That is the first time I heard it spoken of in this connection.

Q. How did it come that these tenders were offered without your knowledge?
A. Instructions about the tenders had been given before I took office.

Q. Instructions from?—A. From Mr. Trudeau, I suppose.

Q. Mr. Parent was sent for?—A. Yes.

Q. He had an interview with you, I suppose?—A. He had an interview with the minister. He made his explanations to the minister.

Q. It was not to you that the explanations were made?—A. To both of us.

Q. The minister demurred against anything of that kind?—A. Yes.

Q. He thought it was irregular—that it was not a regular thing?—A. He said he had never seen it done before.

Q. And you induced the minister to adopt Mr. Parent's views?—A. I did, that is to say, I recommended it being done after I heard what Mr. Parent said.

Q. It was simply on Mr. Parent's representation that this contract with St. Louis was entered into?—A. No. I recommended it.

Q. Undoubtedly. It was Mr. Parent?—A. He explained the course that would be pursued in carrying the contract out, &c.

Q. I am asking you if it was his explanations that induced you to accept that view of the subject?—A. Yes, it was.

Q. To give the contract to Mr. St. Louis?—A. It was.

Q. Had you ever seen anything of that kind yourself before?—A. Yes.

Q. Where?—A. There were from 5,000 to 7,000 Chinamen employed on the C. P. R. in British Columbia on the same basis exactly.

Q. Are not all these Chinamen and coolies hired that way?—A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you suspect it?—A. I don't know.

Q. How was it done?—A. A certain contractor agreed to supply men at certain figures per day or per hour. This contract was signed. A time-keeper was kept on the work and the contractor kept a time-keeper, and every month the contractor was paid the amount of the wages of the men.

Q. You never heard of that kind of thing amongst white men?—A. Yes, on the same canal.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How many times?—A. Three different times.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. What were the amounts of these little things?—A. Small amounts, I think one was \$15,000.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. It wasn't new?—A. Not altogether new on that canal, apparently.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Were those the only contracts of that kind you knew of beyond these little contracts on the same canal?—A. And the one in British Columbia that I spoke of.

Q. The one in British Columbia for the Chinamen?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, do you remember about the date of that contract?—A. I think about the 18th of January or February, I forget which. I think the 18th of January he was notified of his contract.

Q. That thing ran on until the month of March?—A. It ran on until the month of June.

Q. It ran on until the month of March for skilled labour?—A. The contract from the commencement?

Q. Ran on?—A. Right through to June.

Q. There was a subsidiary contract made for unskilled labour, for pick and shovel men?—A. There was an arrangement made.

Q. That arrangement made out of the contention of the contractor St. Louis that he was entitled to have the pick and shovel men on his pay-list?—A. His contention was that skilled labourers were not skilled labourers. He maintained that the good labourers were what was intended by skilled labourers. On the other hand the minister and myself dissented from that. We said it could not be intended that he should be allowed 18½ cents an hour for that kind of men.

Q. But you allowed him. Was there any consultation with the justice department about his rights under that contract at the time?—A. I think not.

Q. I am sure there was not. I expected there would have been when the time came?—A. I think not.

Q. You made a subsidiary arrangement with him, then, by which good labourers, pick and shovel men, were to get 15 cents an hour?—A. An arrangement was made that they should receive 15 cents an hour for good labourers.

Q. They were to go on his lists?—A. They were on his lists before.

Q. Oh, no?—A. How could his contention have arisen?

Q. He wanted to get them there, as I understood it?—A. They were on the lists, and he wanted 18½ cents an hour for them.

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Q. The information I got from them later led me to believe that these men were engaged by Kennedy at \$1.25 per day?—A. It was not so. The tenders are there to speak for themselves.

Q. It is not so. The whole of these men had not been engaged by Kennedy, the pick and shovel men?—A. No, apparently not, because 18½ cents was what they were to be paid for skilled labourers, whatever skilled labourers are.

Q. You have read that letter since it has appeared here?—A. It was read to me here.

Q. You see that in that letter he states that he had engaged pick and shovel men at \$1.25 per day?—A. I understand he had labouring men employed at \$1.25 per day.

Q. To give them 15 cents an hour?—A. These men did not get 15 cents an hour.

Q. Subsequently to that they must have?—A. No, they did not.

Q. That is not a fact?—A. It is a fact. He did have. I saw the pay-rolls. There were some at \$1.25, I think, but it is the regular staff.

Q. No. We are not talking of the regular staff?—A. Yes, we must talk about them. These men Mr. Kennedy hired.

Q. Mr. Kennedy, I suppose, had his regular summer staff, I suppose, working during the winter there, the lockmen, &c?—A. I don't know. Men who are employed during the summer.

Q. But as I understood the statement in the letter, he had engaged men at \$1.25 per day who were put on St. Louis' lists?—A. I did not read it. I never saw it until the other day.

Q. Certainly. At all events from that hour afterwards all the labourers, pick and shovel men, were on that list at 15 cents an hour. Is that not so?—A. I don't think so. I have recommended one list at \$1.25.

By the Chairman :

Q. You have the accounts here, can't you say?—A. I haven't them here. The auditor general has them.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. If I understand it aright, the tenders for this class of labour were asked for before you were appointed. Is that correct?—A. The instructions were given before I was appointed. Mr. Kennedy, I think, asked for them on the 28th of November.

Q. That was before you took charge?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, after you came into office, the tenders came before you?—A. They did.

Q. Then, I understand that you took them to Mr. Haggart to consider the matter with him?—A. Yes.

Q. And that Mr. Haggart seemed to disapprove of this manner of hiring labour?—A. Yes; he thought it was unusual.

Q. And he did not approve of it either?—A. He did not on the first occasion I brought it before him. He asked for Mr. Parent to be sent for.

Q. Then you sent for Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. And I believe Mr. Parent contended that it would be the very best way to engage the labour?—A. He did.

Q. And the cheapest?—A. Yes.

Q. The time, of course, was to be kept under the control of the government by the government employees?—A. Yes; he explained all that.

Q. And then after he had made his explanations and you had considered the expeditious manner in which this work had to be done, at the end you, I believe, approved of it?—A. I did. I did not see any objection to it, and I recommended it.

Q. You did not urge any further objections to it?—A. No.

Q. Then the minister, upon your report, permitted that the tenders should be let in the way that has been spoken of here to-day?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me about how many accounts came in, say, in the month of January?—A. For what?

Q. In any way connected with this work on this canal?—A. In January, there were accounts from Henderson's.

Q. I mean the total?—A. I have not it drawn up in that way.

Q. Was there anything striking in the accounts as they came in in January?—A. No; I think the whole amount that was paid up to the 18th of April was \$78,000.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Moncrieff is speaking of the accounts that came in, not of those that were paid?—A. I am not able to give that, I don't think.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Was there anything in them that would strike you as showing that there was anything extraordinary going on in the expenditure?—A. No.

Q. Well, perhaps you could answer me this question : Up to the first of February had any accounts come in of a character that would lead you to understand that extraordinary and unnecessary expense was being incurred?—A. No.

Q. None at all. Then to come to the end of the month of February. Was there anything by way of accounts up to that time that had been forwarded to the department that would show that there was anything of an improper character going on?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That is to the end of when?—A. The end of February.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Then it was in March, about the 10th, that Mr. Douglas went down?—A. He was down before that, on the 6th. He came up on the 10th.

Q. But until you got his letter, had you any idea that perhaps the expenses were to exceed what they probably might be under more favourable circumstances?—A. No.

Q. Now, the months of March and April were the months in which the great work was being done?—A. It was.

Q. The great heavy expenditure was being incurred?—A. At the end of February, in March and April.

Q. If I recollect aright, the water was drawn out of the canal about the 10th or 12th of March?—A. The 8th of March.

Q. So that the whole thing, whatever it might cost, had to be done between the 8th of March and the 1st of May?—A. Except the removal of the ice. That was done on the 6th and 7th.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. It could not have been done before the unwatering?—A. It must have been.

Q. Before the unwatering?—A. Evidently.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Look at the figures. The amount paid for February is very large?—A. No, about \$15,000.

Q. That was for February, but you paid more than that—\$45,584 according to the February pay-rolls?—A. Those accounts are for material as well.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Then, to make this very clear, Mr. Schreiber, up to the end of February the accounts that came in were not of a character that would make you at all suspicious that anything was being carried on wrong, was there?—A. No.

Q. The accounts appeared to be reasonable for the extent of the work that was going on as far as they come before you?—A. So far as I knew.

Q. Then during the months of March and April the great expenditure and the rush of workmen were on the job?—A. They were.

Q. You had in your employment there Mr. Parent as chief engineer on the ground?—A. He was the superintending engineer, the chief officer on the ground.

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Q. And he had your orders, I believe, how to conduct the work?—A. He had my orders to conduct the work in an economical way.

Q. You had given him that by letter?—A. Yes.

Q. Which has been produced here?—A. I think so.

Q. You told him in this letter that the responsibility for the efficient and economical conduct of the job was laid upon his shoulders?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In the removal of that ice, what was the necessity of carting it to any place at all? Why did not they take it right out when it was sawed, and put it directly on the top of the other ice?—A. I don't know where it was put yet. I have to find out.

Q. Have you not found out that this ice was being taken from the canal and furnished to ice houses throughout the city?—A. I am told it was.

Q. You have information to that effect?—A. That is what has been said.

Q. That could not be done without the knowledge of Kennedy and those about the work?—A. It was said to have been taken directly from the work.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Have you any evidence of that at all?—A. The only evidence that I have is that a man named Quinn, whose teams were employed upon the works, was hauling the ice to his ice-house.

Q. That is mentioned in what?—A. Not mentioned in here, but it has been mentioned by parties.

Q. It is a report you have heard?—A. It is a report I have heard. We have not evidence beyond what people said.

Q. Would that fact, if it be a fact, not be patent to everybody on the works, not only to Kennedy, but to Parent, Desbarats, St. Louis and everybody else who had their eyes open to see what was going on, if that ice was carted to ice houses in the city of Montreal?—A. I don't know necessarily that it would. I am not acquainted with the position of these ice-houses. I could not say.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are they permitted to take ice from the canal and put them in any ice house in the city?—A. I know they are on the Welland. I don't know whether they are on the Lachine. Very likely they are.

Q. You are not aware whether there is any health regulation or anything of that kind in Montreal, preventing the ice from the Lachine canal being carted into ice houses?—A. No.

MR. BERGIN—I think there is such a regulation.

WITNESS—I do not know of any.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I want the names of the parties from whom you got this information?—A. I only got the information the other day. I sent word down to ascertain the place where the ice was put. Mr. Marceau got the information that a man named Quinn, whose horses were on the work, was hauling the ice to his place.

Q. What Quinn is that?—A. I do not know. You will find him on the pay-roll.

Q. Who is Mr. Marceau?—A. He is acting superintending engineer on the canal.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. In appointing these head men, as you say on the work, that would be the proper course for the department to take in the ordinary way?—A. To do what?

Q. Appointing an engineer to take part on the ground?—A. You had to have a responsible man on the ground.

Q. And he was the responsible man on the ground?—A. Yes.

Q. There was no one above him on the ground?—A. No.

Q. As deputy minister, or chief engineer, it would not be your duty to keep track of the men?—As chief engineer, or deputy minister, that would be no part of my duty.

Q. The proper course would be to appoint a proper man to do this work properly?—A. These were not new men in this position. They had been there for years.

Q. They had been holding their positions for years, so that they were placed in the ordinary way in charge of the works?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, up to the end of February, you have told us, no extraordinary accounts had come in to raise any suspicion whatever?—A. Yes.

Q. When would the pay-rolls come in for March, in the ordinary way—in April or March?—A. Some on the 17th of April, and some on the 22nd of April.

Q. Then, none of them came in March?—A. No.

Q. They were held over until the following month?—A. Yes.

Q. So that there was nothing delivered in the shape of pay-rolls in March that would raise your suspicion as deputy minister that anything was going wrong?—A. No, nothing.

Q. If there had been, I presume you would have acted in some way, would you not?—A. I should have looked into it.

Q. You would have investigated it if there had been?—A. Yes.

Q. In the month of April, when did the first accounts come in to waken your suspicions?—A. The first lot on the 17th of April, and the second on the 22nd; that is, I received them on the 18th and 24th.

Q. Should they not have come in earlier?—A. Usually they would come in on the first of the month.

Q. On the 7th of April, you were asking for the March pay-lists?—A. Yes.

Q. You were asking them to be sent in at once?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what Mr. Parent's reply was to that?—A. I have given that before.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. One part of your evidence is not quite clear, and I would like to understand it thoroughly. What were you doing between the 10th and the 25th of March? Were you not in constant correspondence with Mr. Parent?—A. We were in correspondence, or rather in communication, as I stated before, by telephone. There is a telephone in my office, we could telephone to Montreal. We did a large portion of our correspondence by telephone, unfortunately.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Who had?—A. Mr. Parent and myself. The consequence is we had no records as we ought to have. Presently I would not allow them to use the telephone.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When did you put a stop to that; when I insisted upon having a record of everything relating to the matter?—A. It was only after the pay-rolls came in—towards the end of April, when first we began to think that things were not right.

Q. Do you remember anything about what happened between the 10th and the 25th of March? There seems to be no communications about that time?—A. I was telling you we might get the pay-rolls, and we were receiving Mr. Parent's report by telephone. I remember on two or three occasions he said he had only 500 men employed. I did not take the telephone messages; Mr. Jones took them in my office.

By Mr. Fraser :

Q. Mr. Jones took the messages?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he commit them to writing?—A. No, he did not. He always told them to me.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What was his statement as to the number of men employed in answer to the communication of the *Star* correspondent—1,300 men?—A. He said—

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By Mr. Davies :

Q. In writing or orally ?—A. Orally.

Q. What was it he said ?—A. He said the *Star's* reports were very much exaggerated. I do not remember that he stated the number.

Q. Do you not remember that he stated the number to you and that you sent back word that there were far too many ?—A. I think not on that occasion.

Q. On what occasion, then ?—A. I think it was a little later than that. I think it was on the 6th of April.

Q. There seems to be almost a blank between the 10th and 25th of March as to your communications ?—A. On the 13th, when he was up here, no doubt he got instructions from me, but I do not remember what those instructions were. He acted on my letter of the 10th by reducing the force very largely. He told me he reduced the number, and no doubt he did that. I think he put off some four or five hundred men.

Q. Is it possible that the number of men employed there could be profitably employed on that small work ?—A. I am sure now they could not. No ; they could not.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Were you pressing daily to get the accounts and pay-lists in April ?—A. I wrote a number of letters.

Q. You were writing from day to day to him to get them in ?—A. Yes.

Q. And you did not get them in until the 20th ?—A. Yes.

Q. That was within eight days of the whole job being completed ?—A. Yes.

Q. From the 20th April when you got the March pay sheets, only seven or eight days' work remained to be done ?—A. It was the 22nd of April, and the water was let on the first of May.

Q. No changes of a practical character could be made by the department to benefit matters at that time ?—A. No. Everything was done up to that time. Mr. Douglas was sent down to report that the work was nearly completed.

Q. Was the 20th of April the first intimation you had of the extraordinary expenditure which had been incurred ?—A. The first definite information I had was on the 10th of May.

Q. That was with regard to the men, but so far as the expenditure on the works ?—A. The 18th of April was the first intimation.

Q. How soon after that did you report to the minister ?—A. I think it was the 25th.

Q. Practically, you reported to the minister at once ?—A. I saw the minister about it, and also put it in writing.

The committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
June 22nd, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts met at 11 a.m., Mr. Baker, M.P., in the chair.

JOSEPH QUINN was called and sworn :—

By the Chairman :

- Q. Your name is Joseph Quinn ?—A. Yes.
Q. You reside in Montreal ?—A. Yes.
Q. What is your occupation ?—A. Ice dealer.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Were you employed upon the removing of the ice from the Lachine canal during the construction of the Wellington and the Grand Trunk bridges ?—A. Yes, sir ; I was employed for cutting the ice with my ice plant.

Q. Were you one of the carters employed to haul it away ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were any men by the name of Quinn employed as carters in hauling it away to your knowledge ?—A. I don't know. There are a good many Quinns, carters.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Is there any other Quinn who has an ice-house in Montreal ?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You were not employed in hauling the ice away ?—A. I was employed to cut the ice. Whether any of my teams carted any of it during the day or not, I don't know.

Q. You had a lot of teams there employed, had you ?—A. I had two or three teams employed.

Q. Who did you hire them to ?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Who was he. What position did he occupy ?—A. I don't know. He called for me to get the loan of my ice tools to cut this ice. I told him that my ice tools had been all stored for the season and I would not give them. He said : " We will take good care of them," and he told me to send my own horses and men to cut this ice.

Q. Did you make any contract with him, what you would get paid ?—A. I made no contract.

Q. What did you get paid ?—A. I believe I was paid \$4 a day for the teams.

Q. No talk about what you were to get at all when you were hired ?—A. No.

Q. And you were well satisfied with what you got. He just handed out \$4 a day to you ?—A. Yes.

Q. For each team ?—A. Yes.

Q. For each team ?—A. For each team.

Q. How many teams did you supply ?—A. Three teams some days and some days two and some days one team.

Q. How many days of teams altogether, do you remember ?—A. I think 125½ days.

Q. That would be the total number !—A. I think so, to the best of my opinion.

Q. As far as your teams are concerned, I see, by a letter you published, you repudiate the statement that you yourself hauled this ice to any ice-house ?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you swear it was not hauled to any ice-house ?—A. I swear it was not.

Q. Who hauled it ?—A. I could not say who hauled it.

Q. You don't know where it was hauled to if you did not haul it ?—A. I have hauled it in the canal and basins.

Q. What was your particular work ?—A. I sent my horses there to cut ice.

Q. You did not go there yourself ?—A. I was there, yes, back and forward.

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Q. You had no particular reason for going there yourself as you were not employed?
—A. No.

Q. Will you swear you went there every day?—A. I won't.

Q. Or every second day?—A. Some days I was there two or three times a day.

Q. Other days you would not be there, for a week, perhaps?—A. No.

Q. If you were not there for a week at a time, how can you tell where they hauled that ice to?—A. When I was there I saw them, I saw them hauling the ice on the canal, it was on sleighs, they chained the ice, putting chains around the blocks and hauled them away with a bob sleigh. There was no sleighing at the time.

Q. Where was that ice hauled to?—A. On the canal further up and in the basin.

Q. And left there?—A. And left there.

Q. That is all you saw your teams doing every day?—A. Yes.

Q. As far as your oath goes, you say you were not taking the ice past the canal?—
A. I saw derricks hauling blocks of ice up and putting it in the Wellington basin on the other side.

Q. So far as your oath goes and your knowledge goes, you say that the ice that was cut in the canal was not taken out of the basin of the canal at all—just hauled on the basin of the canal?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you think you are perfectly right in that?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Well, but is your knowledge sufficiently clear and full to enable you to swear to it.

—A. Well, in this way, I carried no ice to my ice-houses, that is the charge used against me.

Q. I am not speaking about carting the ice to your ice-houses. Are you able to swear that all the ice cut there was hauled on the basin of the canal?—A. I saw some of it hoisted up with derricks on the bridge and loaded on sleighs or wagons and taken across to the Wellington basin on the other side.

Q. Still it was in the basin of the canal?—A. Yes.

Q. All the ice was left on the basin of the canal?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Was there much ice put on the Wellington basin?—A. Yes, I think there was.

Q. Were there two loads of it put there?—A. Yes, I guess hundreds of loads.

MR. HAGGART.—I went myself to the Wellington basin and I did not see a load of ice in it. Mr. Schreiber and I went up to see if there was any ice in the Wellington basin. There was none of it there.

WITNESS.—I saw plenty of it there.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You swear you saw plenty of ice there?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who were the men who drove your teams?—A. James Whelan. Well, I really forget one of the other men's names.

Q. Surely you know the names of the men who drove the team?—A. I cannot think just now.

Q. Try again?—A. Whalen was the man who worked there all the time.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. He was cutting, I suppose?—A. I think not. He had a good team of horses and he was hauling then on stone-boats. When the ice was cut he had stone-boats and the ice was moved in chains.

Q. I understand your oath would come to this: as far as you are aware, as far as your knowledge goes, you are prepared to swear no ice cut by your teams or anybody else's to your knowledge was hauled off the basin of the canal at all?—A. If it was not hauled on the basin of the canal it was dumped into the basin to the best of my knowledge.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you yourself pay the men that drove the teams ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Perhaps I am mistaken about the Wellington basin. I mean that place, that excavation stoned round in front of the Grand Trunk Railway office there. Is that it ?—A. That is what I call the Wellington basin. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is there any other person of the name of Quinn besides yourself who is engaged in a similar business of supplying teams for hauling that ice ?—A. Really I don't know any other Quinn. There are only carters with one horse carts that I know of.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Are you the only Quinn in Montreal who is engaged in the ice business ?—A. Yes.

Q. You have got how many ice-houses ?—A. Well, I have got ten ice-houses.

Q. Ten ice-houses ?—A. Yes.

Q. At the time that this ice was about being cut you have sworn that your ice-houses were all full ?—A. Yes.

Q. You had completed your ice provision for the following season ?—A. Yes.

Q. Your tools had been put away ?—A. Yes.

Q. The statement that this canal ice was taken to your ice-house or any of them is it true or false ?—A. It is false, sir.

Q. There are no ice people in Montreal that would use such ice ?—A. No, we would not be allowed by the health authorities to have ice out of the canal.

Q. Is the place where the ice is to be taken from on the river staked out ?—A. We go to Mr. St. George for a paper permit and he asks us where we are going to take it from.

Q. Who is Mr. St. George ?—A. The city surveyor. He asks us where we are going to cut it, and the health people come and see if we are far enough out from the shore, and if the quality of the ice is good.

Q. So that the statement made that ice was taken from the canal and put into ice-houses in Montreal is utterly untrue ?—A. Yes, sir. Besides that, the statement is likely to injure my business very much.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Mr. Quinn, when they employed your tools to cut the ice, what season of the year was that in ?—A. I think it was on the 2nd of March.

Q. Who asked you ?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Mr. Kennedy asked you on the 2nd of March to supply him with the tools ?—A. It was on the 2nd of March that I sent the horses to cut the ice. He asked me before, I think.

Q. What did they allow you a day for your ice cutting machine ?—A. Nothing. I had \$4 a day for the teams.

Q. \$4 a day for each team and nothing for the ice cutting machine ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you there when the cutting started ?—A. Some days I was there two or three times a day, and some days I was not there at all.

Q. Occasionally you went there to see that the men were working ?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when they started to take the ice out of the prism after the ice was cut ?—A. I saw them taking it out.

Q. Did not all the teams take it out from the bottom of the canal, running up on the bank ?—A. Well, they were slipping the bank, and it was dumped into the basin, as I explained to this gentleman.

Q. Outside ?—A. Yes, I don't know of any ice being left on the wharfs.

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Q. What I want to know is this: Was some of the ice taken up the slip and dumped over into the outer basin?—A. What ice I saw they were hauling it right up the canal.

Q. Did they team it right direct from where it was cut out of the canal?—A. No, they teamed it right up the canal further up.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. How far up the canal?—A. Well, between the sugar refinery and the bridge.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. Well, any of the teams that you saw loaded, were they loaded on the top or the bottom?—A. At the bottom.

Q. And they went out that way?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they take a pretty good load out?—A. Yes, they got a chain around the blocks, and hooked it to what we call a bob-sleigh.

Q. Some of it was hoisted out then?—A. Yes, close to the bridge, where we could not get the teams. It was cut in large pieces two tons weight and hoisted with derricks.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. That part you saw hauled up along the river was not going to the Wellington street basin at all?—A. No, sir. I say what was hauled with the derricks went to the Wellington street basin.

Mr. HAGGART.—Well, it had all melted away when I got there.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. You appear to have been paid by the hour?—A. Well, really I don't know how I was paid.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. You got \$4 a day for your team?—A. Yes, about \$4.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. About \$4?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know exactly how much?—A. Well, we had 125½ days.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. How many weeks?—A. I could not answer that.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Mr. Kennedy engaged you personally?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. And St. Louis never engaged you at all?—A. No, I had nothing to do with him.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. And you had your pay from the government men?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. And when Kennedy engaged you he engaged you at \$4 a day?—A. No, I never asked him how much I would get.

Q. You never asked him?—A. No.

Q. But according to the pay-list you got \$5 a day?—A. I cannot tell. I am not sure how much I got. I think I got about \$545 or \$550. If I could look up things I could tell exactly.

Q. How many hours a day did your teams work?—A. From 7 to 6.

Q. Would you be astonished if they put you in for 15 hours a day?—A. I don't know.

Q. There was one day they put you in for 20. They never worked more than 10?
—A. Yes, they worked over-time sometimes.

Q. How much?—A. I could not tell.

Q. Every day?—A. No.

Q. How often?—A. I could not answer that question.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who paid you the money?—A. I think it was Mr. St. Louis' man who paid me the money.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. So that you only worked a few nights overtime to your knowledge?—A. Yes; I think we worked about eight Sundays.

Q. Eight Sundays?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That was the overtime?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Eight Sundays?—A. Yes.

Q. Did it take eight weeks to take the ice out of the canal?—A. No; we were working after that with horses. I did not give attention to it, because I did not think these questions would be asked. I could have brought the figures which just showed what we did.

Q. After you were through with the ice your teams were still kept on?—A. One or two.

Q. And they continued on till the work was about completed?—A. Yes.

Q. And what did you get a day for these teams?—A. \$4 a day.

Q. All along?—A. Yes.

Q. And they paid you \$4 a day for each of your teams because you gave them the use of your ice-cutting tool?—A. Did not everybody else get the \$4?

Q. I am not asking you that question?—A. Well, I asked for nothing for them.

Q. So that there was no condition as to whether you supplied an ice-cutting machine or not in the matter of your pay?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Now, Mr. Quinn, you say that you were engaged in the first instance by Kennedy?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not spoken to by St. Louis?—A. No.

Q. You know nothing about him?—A. No.

Q. You had no contract with him?—A. No.

Q. You were paid by whom? Who handed you the money?—A. Really, I could not say that.

Q. Was it Kennedy?—A. No.

Q. You must have known who the paymaster was?—A. I understood it was from St. Louis.

Q. Never mind; who did you get your money from?—A. I went to the office. I could not say who gave the money.

Q. Do you mean to say you don't know who gave you the money?—A. No.

Q. Where was that office?—A. In the flour sheds they call it, on Colborne street.

Q. How did they know what to give you?—A. It was handed to me in an envelope.

Q. You didn't count it, I suppose?—A. Perhaps I counted it on the way going home.

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Q. Just took what they gave you and you were well pleased. Now, you are charged here as being paid by the government for 30½ days at \$4, not by Mr. St. Louis at all?—A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. You don't know anything about it except you got it in an envelope and you were well satisfied with what you got?—A. I don't know where it came from or who paid it.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was Coughlin there when you were paid?—A. Well, I have seen him there, yes.

Q. Each time that you were paid?—A. I cannot swear that.

Q. Who else were there?—A. I saw Mr. St. Louis' brother there. I think so. I am unacquainted with any of the St. Louis' unless they are pointed out to me, and I saw the timekeeper of his, Villeneuve. There were half a dozen there.

Q. You were always paid in the same office and by the same man?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Are you in a position to swear you were always paid in the same office, in the same place?—A. No, I was not paid in the same place, in the same office.

Q. Where else?—A. I was paid in the office at the Curran bridge too.

Q. Were the same men present?—A. No, I don't think so.

Q. As a matter of fact, don't you know that these men were St. Louis' men?—A. No, I don't think they were at the time I got paid in the office at the bridge; I don't think it was St. Louis' man, I don't remember; I don't know.

Q. I put a question again: Did you get any money from Kennedy himself?—A. No.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. How was it you came to be paid in two places?—A. They changed the office.

Q. All the time you supposed you were working under the contract you made with Kennedy?—A. Yes.

Q. And no other?—A. No.

Q. Now, it appears you have been paid by the government, and it appears you have been paid in St. Louis' list too. You may have been paid twice?—A. No, sir.

Mr. HAGGART.—Is he paid by the government there?

Mr. DAVIES.—Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—He was certainly paid by St. Louis, too.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You simply got your envelope. Can you swear at all how much you got?—A. Five hundred and fifty dollars and some cents.

Q. When did you begin the work of cutting—in February?—A. The 2nd of March.

Q. You did not begin to work till March—you commenced the work in March?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did you work?—A. I could not answer you that question.

Q. Can you give the number of days?—A. I did give it—about 125½ days. Well, this is my young man's time that I am swearing to. He keeps it in my office.

Q. If you got \$550 you got more than \$4 a day?—A. I am saying perhaps there was that time.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. By whom was your account certified? Do you know?—A. I don't know.

Q. After having made out your account, to whom did you go?—A. I went to the office and got paid when my name was called.

Q. It was not certified before?—A. Not to my knowledge. I made out no accounts.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You just received an envelope with money in it?—A. Just as my name was called.

Q. You just received an envelope with money in it?—A. Yes, and walked away.

Q. When did you count it?—A. On my way out.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who called you?—A. I could not say who called me.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Were all the others receiving pay in the same way, in envelopes?—A. They were all strangers to me.

Q. Were they all receiving pay in the same way, in envelopes?—A. Yes.

Q. A man's name was called; he was handed an envelope, and he walked away counting his money?—A. Yes.

Q. No receipt signed?—A. No.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. How many were being paid at the same time as yourself?—A. Really I don't know. I should think there were 50 or 75 men around there.

Mr. HAGGART.—The list shows Mr. St. Louis received for him \$196 and \$293.25, or \$489.25, and besides that you say—

Mr. DAVIES.—In addition to that he was paid by the government \$154.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Are you sure all your teams were put in in your own name?—A. Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—Here is \$293.25. That is the first bill that was paid St. Louis. The next is \$196, which is disputed and is in court. That makes \$489.25. This is St. Louis' charge for this man's time, and besides that you have how much?

Mr. DAVIES.—\$154.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were only paid for your own work?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Some one else must have put in a false account or stolen your money, because there is money paid by St. Louis to you, \$500, and here is the auditor general's accounts, showing you were paid \$654 and you did not receive the money. Who got it?—A. I don't know.

Mr. HAGGART.—You must remember that he would not get the whole of St. Louis' account. You must take from \$489.25 one-fifth.

Mr. CURRAN.—St. Louis had \$1 on each team and half a dollar on single horses.

THE CHAIRMAN.—That brings him out exactly right. Deduct a fifth of that \$154. He got \$545.

Mr. TARTE.—So far as he is concerned he is all right.

Mr. HAGGART.—It is exactly the \$545. That is all right.

Mr. GIBSON.—It is the difference between \$545 and what St. Louis got.

Mr. HAGGART.—He would get \$391 from St. Louis and \$154 from the government. That makes \$545 exactly.

The examination of the witness being concluded, he was discharged from further attendance.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. With reference to this particular examination, you went with me, Mr. Schreiber, to see the Wellington basin on the 19th of April?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any ice on there?—A. No.

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was there any snow left at the time?—A. The ice was on the basin.

Q. Elsewhere?—A. There was the regularly formed ice on the basin.

By the Chairman :

Q. That is the surface ice?—A. Yes.

Mr. DAVIES.—I don't think there are any more questions to ask.

Mr. E. H. PARENT, sworn and examined.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is your profession, Mr. Parent?—A. Civil engineer.

Q. What is your occupation to-day?—A. Just now, I am out of employment.

Q. Why?—A. Because I have been suspended 13 months ago.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Schreiber the chief engineer.

Q. For what reason?—A. Well, there was no special reason specified. I was told that owing to excessive expenses and pending an inquiry which was going to take place that I was suspended from my office.

Q. Did you read the notice of your suspension?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got it with you?—A. No.

Q. Could you produce it?

Mr. HAGGART.—The letter is in the evidence.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were at the work on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I was superintending engineer of four canals, Beauharnois, St. Ours, Lachine and Chambly. That was my general duties.

Q. When did the work begin on the Lachine canal?—A. Well, the works commenced—well, some time in December, they commenced cutting stone. Then they commenced work on the canal proper, cutting the ice, they commenced some time in April.

Q. Who was the chief engineer of the department when the plans were prepared and when the first works began?—A. That was Mr. Trudeau.

Q. Did you receive instructions from Mr. Trudeau?—A. Yes sir, they were verbal instructions.

Q. Did you not receive any written instructions?—A. No.

Q. Are you quite sure that you did not receive any written instructions?—A. Well, there was correspondence referring to that, but it was not instructions properly speaking.

Q. Is there not a letter of Oct. 28, 1892, addressed to you by Mr. Trudeau? It reads as follows:—"Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1892. SIR,—I am to inform you by direction of the minister that you are hereby authorized to negotiate by tender or agreement for the immediate purchase of land, stone, timber and lumber as may be required for the construction of the substructure of the proposed new Wellington swing bridge across the Lachine canal" ?—A. I received that letter.

Q. You received that letter?—A. Yes.

Q. You say that you received verbal instructions?—A. Verbal instructions.

Q. At the same time?—A. Well, at different times.

Q. Before setting to work did you organize the staff that was going to conduct the work?—A. No.

Q. What did take place?—A. Well, I told you first of all that Mr. Kennedy organized the whole thing as overseer of the works. He was overseer and had been appointed specially by the government to that effect, and he organized his own staff.

Q. When was he appointed overseer?—A. He was appointed overseer some time in October, if my memory is correct—about October, 1892.

Q. Did you not notify him?—A. I notified him immediately. My letter is there notifying him after he had been appointed, after I had been directed to appoint him overseer.

Q. Has that letter been produced?—(No answer).

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Was he appointed on your recommendation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know who recommended him?—A. It was Mr. Curran, I believe, the Hon. Mr. Curran.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. By whom was Mr. Kennedy introduced to you?—A. At first when he was made superintendent. That is a different thing.

Mr. HAGGART.—What is the date of the appointment? You say you appointed him by a letter. Produce the letter and read it.

Mr. TARTE.—There is a letter dated November 28, 1892, Lachine canal. "DEAR SIR—I am directed to inform you that, as superintendent of the Lachine canal, you are requested to act as overseer in connection with the substructure of the new bridge across the Lachine canal to replace the old one at Wellington street. You are requested to assume the responsibility of performing said work with the least possible interruption or impediment to traffic or water power. You will make all necessary arrangements for purchase or hire of the material and plant required, engage the necessary labour generally, and superintend the execution of the work in accordance with the plans and directions which will be furnished you by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, engineer in charge of construction, with whom you will consult as to all matters of detail. All more important matters should be submitted to me for approval.

" E. H. PARENT.

"To E. KENNEDY, Esq."

This letter of the 28th November you sent to Kennedy?—A. I sent that letter.

Q. You have said that Mr. Kennedy was introduced to you by Mr. Curran when he was applying for the position of superintendent of the canal?—A. Superintendent of the canal.

Q. Did you know Kennedy before?—A. No, I never saw him before.

Q. Did you recommend him then?—A. I gave a letter of recommendation stating to this effect, that Mr. Kennedy seemed to be an intelligent man. He seemed to be energetic and he was well recommended by Mr. Beemer and other people, and I had no reason to think he would not be a good superintendent after some time of experience. That is the effect of my letter.

Q. In what year was it. In 1890, I think?—A. Well that was in 1890, probably, or in 1891.

Q. When it was decided to build the works on the canal did you recommend Mr. Kennedy as the overseer for the same works?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you recommend him?—A. No; not that I mistrusted him in anyway, but I thought he was too young and hadn't enough experience for works of that kind. I would have recommended some man of long standing in that kind of business.

Q. How did it come that he was appointed then?—A. It was on Mr. Curran's recommendation.

Mr. CURRAN.—Just state how, please.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Will you state how that took place?—A. It took place in Mr. Trudeau's office, Mr. Curran was there with me, to the best of my knowledge. Mr. A. W. Ogilvie was there present also, Mr. Curran stated it was the desire, as near as I can recollect, of the prominent men engaged in trade in Montreal and all the mill owners and all other people of importance as merchants to have Mr. Kennedy appointed as overseer.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What time was that? What date?—A. Well, I could not give the date exactly.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. That was after the big meeting in Mr. Ogilvie's office?—A. Yes.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What year?—A. I think it was October, 1892. I think as far as I can recollect it was about that time.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You have just spoken of the big meeting in Mr. Ogilvie's office?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, will you state as shortly as possible what took place there, and for what reason the meeting had been called?—A. Well, I believe—I am not sure though—that the question of a tunnel or bridge was discussed, but that has nothing to do with the present thing. That was in the city hall, I believe. I am bringing that in incidentally, that is all, I think there had been something about it, but the principal point was the time that would be allowed to do those works.

Q. What was your own opinion?—A. My own opinion is we should begin in December.

Q. Did you express that opinion at that meeting?—A. I did.

Q. Did Mr. Kennedy express an opinion different from yours?—A. Well, the other people said that that work should be executed in a shorter time. I remarked that it would be better to take the whole time between December and May, and it would be better for us to have time to spare rather than to be short for time, because we had to finish the work by the first of May, in any case. I said I would rather have it done. Then they asked Kennedy about that and he was asked if he could do it beginning in March? He said: "I can do it." Then the deputation went to Ottawa and asked Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau is the only official party I saw; and he was appointed overseer to execute the works.

Q. In Mr. Curran's evidence, page 249, I find the following words, given in Montreal, before the commission: "When he went out in the passage we met Mr. Kennedy and he said: I don't want to undertake that work as a contractor, or something of that kind. Mr. Ogilvie said to him: That is all right now, you take charge of the work and you put it through and have our water back in the canal by the first of May and you will make a name for yourself." Well, is that about the meaning of what took place?—A. I was not there at that time.

Mr. CURRAN.—Parent was in Mr. Trudeau's office then. He remained there. We went out.

WITNESS.—Mr. Kennedy came in afterwards.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Are not those words the result of what took place when you were there in Mr. Trudeau's office. Don't they give the meaning of what was said then?—A. It looks something like that, yes.

Q. You said a minute ago that Mr. Kennedy was appointed overseer in your own presence in Mr. Trudeau's office when Mr. Curran was there?—A. No, when Mr. Curran was there with me and Mr. Ogilvie, I think he was there.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Have you the slightest doubt in your mind that Mr. Ogilvie and myself were standing at the table together with you in that office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no doubt about it?—A. No doubt about it, at least as far as regards you. I could not say for Mr. Ogilvie positively. I said a little while ago that I would not swear Mr. Ogilvie was there, but my strong impression is that he was there.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But you have no doubt Mr. Curran was present?—A. Yes; Mr. Ogilvie might have left the room before Mr. Curran was there. I am positive about that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. At any rate Mr. Kennedy was appointed overseer?—A. Yes.

Q. What did that mean?—A. In my mind it meant he was going to take charge of carrying out the works.

Q. Mr. Ogilvie was right when he said to Mr. Kennedy, "You are going to take charge of the work and put it through." Those words have the same meaning?—A. In my opinion that is the same meaning.

Q. As a matter of fact, did Mr. Kennedy take full charge of the work?—A. He did.

Q. Did you appoint the time-keepers?—A. No; Mr. Kennedy appointed them himself.

Q. Did he make any report to you about these appointments?—A. No; only in conversation.

Q. Was it not your duty to ask for this?—A. Well, I did ask and never got anything.

Q. You say that you asked and never got anything?—A. I never got any information that I asked for. On several occasions I wrote to Mr. Kennedy to keep me posted on everything that was going on. He said he had no time to scribble.

Q. Did you tell him to arrange matters with Mr. Desbarats?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom had Mr. Desbarats been appointed?—A. By Mr. Trudeau.

Q. If I understand right, Mr. Desbarats had prepared the plans?—A. Well, the first plans, there was only the iron portion of the work to be done. At first the only execution that called for plans was a pier. There was no great necessity for any detailed plans for a pier alone, so I don't believe there was any plans in the commencement, except those that Mr. Desbarats prepared for the pier, a new pier that had to be built. Afterwards, when it was decided to deepen the canal for 18 feet navigation, then plans were commenced by Mr. Desbarats and they were finished later on.

Q. Did you instruct Mr. Desbarats to look after the time of the men?—A. No, Mr. Kennedy had his time-keepers to look after that.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that you never instructed Mr. Desbarats to look after the time of the men?—A. Well, not officially, but merely—well to check—a kind of a check; and he did so at the time, because there was only stone-cutting going on, and he did take the time of the stonecutters.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Who did?—A. Mr. Desbarats.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Mr. Desbarats make any report to you?—A. Well, more verbally than otherwise. He was checking it and comparing it.

Q. Did he complain that Mr. Kennedy would not give him information or take orders from him?—A. Yes, after a while; and Mr. Kennedy told me also that he would not take orders from Mr. Desbarats. He said he was too young, and he would not be commanded by a young man like that. Something to that effect.

Q. You received a letter from Mr. Kennedy, which has been produced here, in which he complained about Mr. Desbarats, and stated that if any man dared to report to him or to anybody else except to himself (Kennedy), that that man would be dismissed immediately?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you report that state of affairs to the department here in Ottawa?—A. I did verbally.

Q. To whom?—A. To the chief engineer, and, I believe, also to the Hon. Mr. Haggart, that I could not control Mr. Kennedy, that he would not carry out orders. I was told, "Why do you not put him off." I said: "I cannot do it. I cannot take the responsibility of putting off Kennedy at this period of the works, because there would be delay in reorganizing the whole thing, since Kennedy had all in his own hands. And there would be delay, and I should not be sure of finishing by the 1st of May."

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When did you see me?—A. It was on the first bridge, and I think it was you that told me, "Why don't you discharge him?" And it was you said, "There is no man indispensable." Don't you remember that?

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Q. Yes, but when was I on the bridge? I was only there once, on the 19th of April?—A. Well, it might have been then.

Q. Did you ever see me on any other occasion, from when the work was commenced, to report to me verbally, except on the bridge?—A. No, I never spoke to you on that bridge except once. That was the only circumstance.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. When did you see Mr. Schreiber about that?—A. Oh, well, I saw Mr. Schreiber on several occasions. I could not remember the dates.

Q. But you spoke to him about Kennedy as refusing to take orders?—A. No, he never refused taking orders, but he did not execute them. He took them, but did not act.

Q. Cannot you remember when you complained to Mr. Schreiber about it? Did you complain several times?—A. Yes, I complained several times.

Q. And what did Mr. Schreiber say?—A. Well, it was always, "Why don't you dismiss him?" And I always gave the same answer: "I cannot do it; I cannot take the responsibility of such a step."

Q. "It is too late in the day?"—A. "It is too late in the works."

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. And as a matter of fact it was too late?—A. Oh, my impression is there would have been a delay of eight or ten days, and we had just time to finish the work.

Q. Then it was too late to dismiss Kennedy? That is what you said to Mr. Schreiber?—A. It was altogether too late.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You had given instructions, I think, to Mr. Kennedy to report every week?—A. Yes.

Q. Or even twice a week?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever do so?—A. He reported once.

Q. That is all he did?—A. That is all he did.

Q. Did the pay-list come into your office in a regular way, that is to say, in a reasonable time?—A. Well, no, I would not say it was a reasonable time, as they came almost a month afterwards, and sometimes fifteen or 20 days after the time was expired.

Q. Did you remonstrate with Mr. Kennedy about that?—A. Several times, and I told him they were in a hurry to get the pay-lists. I told him, "I have got requests from Ottawa to send up the pay-lists, and do have the goodness to send them up." I remonstrated with him, "You promised me the pay-lists for this evening." He says, "You will get them to-morrow morning." Next morning I would not get them. I said, "For goodness sake do give me them." He said, "This evening;" and next morning they were not there, and so on, and so on. He kept putting me off.

Mr. HAGGART.—We had better put in any written protests that he sent Kennedy. As yet they have not been put in evidence. I don't think any of them have been put in evidence. The date of one of them is February 23, 1893.

Mr. TARTE.—I find here a letter dated the 10th of February.

Mr. HAGGART.—I have the whole of the letters that Parent sent to Kennedy, and they have never been put in. I think they had better all be put in.

Mr. TARTE.—This is the letter sent to Mr. Kennedy on the 10th of February by Mr. Parent.

"10th February, 1893."

"Lachine Canal re Wellington Bridge.

"SIR,—Please report fully and at once on the progress made with the work on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridge substructures and works in connection therewith.

"Your report should be accompanied with detailed statements showing the force employed on the works. Please also give a statement of the expenditure incurred for

labour and materials from the beginning of the work keeping separate the force supplied by the contractors and that put on by yourself. This last information should be given in a tabular form, giving the number of men, in what capacity and when employed.

“In the case of work done by contract your statement should give the number of stonecutters, etc., employed each day, the number of carters or cars delivering stone and the quantity cut and delivered each day.

“The above information is required immediately so as to enable me to make a full report to the chief engineer, as called for by him.

“I send you blank forms of force employed which you will please have properly filled, returning them to me every Monday with your weekly report during the progress of work.

“It is the desire of the chief-engineer to be posted every week as to the progress of works, and you will please therefore act accordingly.

“E. H. PARENT,
Supt'g Engineer.

“E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
“Supt. Lachine Canal,
“Montreal.”

Now, I find another letter here of the 15th March, as follows:—

“MONTREAL, 15th March, 1893.

“SIR,—I beg to submit for your information an abstract of a letter received from the chief engineer *re* the supply of labour for the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridge works, viz.: ‘Matter arranged on following basis:

Skilled labourers	\$1.85½ per day.
Good labourers, for pick and shovel work	1.50 “ “

“And that the canal staff labourers can be employed upon these works by the government independent of such men as are called for by you from Mr. St. Louis.’

“1st. According to the above orders Mr. St. Louis has the supply of all the men required for said work, viz: masons, stonecutters, stone-setters, skilled labourers, good labourers, for pick and shovel, single and double teams, and derricks, if required.

“2nd. The men of the canal staff alone are excepted and you may employ them upon these works independent of those furnished by Mr. St. Louis, sending in this case to this office a separate list for them.

“3rd. I again here draw your attention to the fact that no return of force employed and progress of works has been sent in since the 18th ultimo. This information is immediately required.

“The pay-list and accounts in connection with the works for February should be sent in at once.

“E. H. PARENT,
Supt'g Engineer.

“E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
“Supt. Lachine Canal,
“Montreal.”

Q. You sent these two letters?—A. Yes.

Q. There may be some others. I don't know, but at any rate Mr. Kennedy never complied with your orders?—A. He sent me one.

Q. Outside those written orders, you gave him several times verbal instructions to send in reports?—A. Nearly every time I went there.

Q. You could not get any reports?—A. He said he had no time to scribble.

Q. Is it not a fact, when you used with him the name of the engineer in chief, that he told you he did not care a straw for the engineer in chief himself. Answer the question?—A. Well, he did in a moment of anger.

Q. Didn't you write him a letter on that occasion?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got a copy of the letter?—A. Yes.

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Q. Will you produce it?—A. That letter, I must explain, had been withdrawn on explanation. It was a little hard on him and he said I should not take advantage of a conversation that he had with me and that he would make it hot for many parties.

MR. TARTE.—The committee has a right to have that document. It was not filed. If it is filed it will be before us.

MR. CURRAN.—Produce the letter.

WITNESS.—If I am obliged to do it I will do it. (Witness produces letter.)

MR. TARTE.—The letter is dated the 15th of March, just the same date he was giving him orders to report, and it reads as follows:—

“15th March, 1893.

“LACHINE CANAL.

“SIR,—Referring to our official conversation of yesterday, when I handed you for perusal the letter of the chief engineer, dated 10th instant, I wanted to convey to you the full meaning of his intention as regards the responsibility of the works, and to give you to understand that I expected you would contribute your share in co-operating with me so far as the economical conduct of the works was concerned.

“I was not a little surprised when you said in stronger terms you did not care a ——(damn I suppose) either for Mr. Schreiber or anybody else relating to the Wellington bridge works, now under your supervision.

“Owing to the heavy work and responsibility devolving upon you I am disposed to overlook that excess of language, but I must repeat to you that you must be most cautious about the expenses to be incurred, and that you must strictly follow the instructions I have already sent you from time to time, on behalf of the department.

“No order incurring expenses can be issued by you before a requisition has been sent to and approved by me, and if you have exceeded your duties and powers in that account you will be held personally responsible for the same.

“I hope you will fully understand this present and final order and any infraction of the above will be followed by your suspension so as to submit the case to the department.

“I am, sir, yours truly,

“E. H. PARENT,

“*Supt'g. Engineer.*”

“E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
“Supt. Lachine Canal,
“Montreal.”

Now what did take place after Mr. Kennedy received that letter?—A. Well there, was no change. Things went on as before.

Q. No, but did you go to see Mr. Kennedy, or did he come to see you?—A. Oh, after that letter. I went on the bridge the next day. There I met Mr. Kennedy. I asked him if he had received my letter. He said: “Yes, it is not fair to use a private conversation.” I said: “There is no private conversation about it. It is official.” He said: “In a moment of excitement you would use terms you would not use otherwise.” He said: “It is not fair to keep that, and if it is going to remain on file I am going to make it hot.”

Q. Make it hot?—A. “Make it hot all round.” I did not know what he meant by that, but as there were terms in it I did not wish to remain, I said: “If you will act according to the letter, I will withdraw it.”

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. You say in that letter that he was to make no expenditure except upon requisition. What do you mean by that? In writing?—A. Yes, in writing, and send it to me.

Q. Had you any instructions to that effect?—A. Yes, that is what I said to him.

Q. That for men, material and everything else required he had to have requisitions in writing?—A. For men—I don't consider that practical at all.

Q. As to men, had you instructions that the men were to be requisitioned from St. Louis in writing?—A. From St. Louis.

Q. From me or from Mr. Schreiber?—A. To the best of my recollection, I don't think so.

MR. TARTE.—I think Mr. Parent is wrong, because he has transmitted the letter to Mr. Kennedy.

MR. HAGGART.—I know he is wrong.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You had received instructions from Mr. Trudeau, but when Mr. Schreiber became deputy minister and chief engineer, he sent you other instructions?—Yes.

Q. On the 13th December, 1892, I think you received the following letter?—A. I always treated it as a circular. It looks like one :

Mr. Tarte then read the following letter :

“OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,
“OTTAWA, 13th December, 1892.

“DEAR SIR,—When inviting tenders for materials and supplies, you must be careful to specify the quality of the articles. For instance, timber and lumber, the quality and the dimensions both as to size and length should be specified, enumerating the number of pieces of each size. So with stone, the quality of the stone should be specified, whether for ashlar or rubble and whether hammered, trimmed, chisel-dressed or in its rough quarried condition. When the tenders are received, you will open them, make an abstract of them in proper form, which you should transmit to me with your recommendation in order that they may be submitted to the minister for his consideration and action. So soon as action is taken by him, the abstract will be returned to you with the tender to be accepted duly initialled by the minister, when you will notify the party of the acceptance of his tender and prepare a contract on the departmental printed form and send forward for the minister's signature, after being executed by the contractor, and you will have to take special care that the articles or materials, as the case may be, delivered are in accordance with the specification and contract.

“Yours truly,

“COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer.

“E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
“Sup'g. Eng. Canal Office,
“Montreal.”

THE WITNESS.—There is no mention of men there.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. When Mr. Haggart asked you a question just now with regard to the requisitions being in writing, you said you looked upon the requisitioning of the men as impracticable?—A. Yes. Then, another thing, it was not mentioned in that letter.

Q. But you looked upon it, at any rate, as impracticable?—A. Yes.

MR. TARTE.—You wrote on the 16th December a letter to Mr. Kennedy, transmitting him this letter. Your letter reads as follows:—

“16th December, 1892.

“GENERAL ON CANALS.

“SIR,—I beg to transmit to you herewith for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the chief engineer of canals, dated 13th instant, establishing the mode to be followed in future when inviting tenders for materials and supplies required on the canals under my charge.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“E. H. PARENT,

Superintending Engineer.

“E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
“Superintendent Lachine Canal,
“Montreal.”

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By the Chairman :

Q. Was that letter sent by you to Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you go often on the works?—A. Yes, I was there every day. Sometimes twice a day and at night.

Q. Did you not oftentimes remark that there were a great many men on the works?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not remonstrate with Mr. Kennedy about it?—A. I did.

Q. What did he say?—A. I pointed out to him on one occasion that there were four carters idle and doing nothing. I said: "What is that for?" He said: "When I will want them, I will want them on hand. It is not when I want them that I must hunt for them. I want them on hand in case I want them."

Q. Did he tell you he was taking the proper means to have the time of the men kept?—A. Yes, he told me on one occasion, when I got orders to go on with the Grand Trunk bridge, he told me he could not undertake to carry on the two works together. He had enough to do with the other bridge. That must be done by somebody else. I went to Mr. Papineau, and I said to him, or I wrote to him, that he had to take charge of the Grand Trunk bridge, and that he would have his assistant to keep the time of the men. Mr. Papineau went to Mr. Kennedy and had a conversation with him on that point to make an arrangement and Mr. Kennedy told him: "There is no use of your keeping the time."

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Were you there?—A. It is in Mr. Papineau's evidence. I mention that because it comes with what I have to say afterwards. He said to Mr. Papineau: "There is no use of you keeping the time of the men, because I keep it myself," and I went to him afterwards and I said: "You told Mr. Papineau that you were keeping the time of the men so he would not keep the time," and I said: "Do you keep carefully the time?" He said: "You don't suppose I would be such a goose as to certify pay-lists if I did not keep the time properly?" I said: "In that case it is all right;" and I told Papineau he did not need to keep the time.

Q. What time was that?—A. That was some time in March, about the end of March, I think. My letter to Mr. Papineau that is filed in my evidence before the commission will give the date.

Q. Was it to yourself he said these words: "You would not take me to be such a goose as to certify to things that were not correct?"—A. He said: "I would not be such a goose as to certify to pay-lists if I did not keep the time properly."

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Then, on the Grand Trunk work, as well as on the Wellington works, Mr. Kennedy had assumed full responsibility for the time of the men?—A. Yes.

Q. He told you that in plain language?—A. In plain language; in those words.

Q. Here is a letter that you wrote to Mr. Papineau when you instructed him to take charge of the work. It is in French. I will translate it. It reads as follows:—

" MONTREAL, 23rd March, 1893.

" SIR,—Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the canal, being overworked at present by the different works of construction on the Wellington street bridge and other repairs on the Lachine canal, has declared that he could not superintend the masonry work of the abutments of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. I am to authorize you to take charge of this work, and also control the time of the labourers furnished by Mr. St. Louis.

" For this purpose you may employ your assistant, Mr. Viger, as time-keeper on this work.

" E. H. PARENT,
" Suptg. Engineer."

It was after receiving this letter that Mr. Kennedy told you he was not such a goose as to sign a certificate of time without having kept the time properly?—A. Yes.

Q. You had full confidence in him as an honest man, I suppose?—A. Oh yes. I never had any doubt as to his being an honest man and an able fellow, an able working fellow also. The only fault I found with him was, I did not think he had enough experience to undertake to carry out works of that importance.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In another letter you gave directions to Mr. Papineau. Before this you wrote to Mr. Kennedy about Mr. Papineau. You wrote to him on the 7th March, 1893—We might just as well have this put in, as follows :—“According to instructions received from the chief engineer, I beg to inform you that Mr. L. G. Papineau of this office is to take charge of the Wellington and G.T.R. bridge works, so far as necessary lines and levels are concerned and to see, under my direction, that the work is carried on according to plans and specifications. E. H. PARENT, *Suptg. Engineer.*” You sent him that?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was Mr. Desbarats a good employee?—A. Yes. He always gave me full satisfaction the time he was there.

Q. Did you know yourself that Mr. Desbarats and Mr. Kennedy did not work harmoniously together?—A. Yes, I knew a little while before Mr. Desbarats was taken away. I should say about the middle of April, no, no, in the month of February.

Q. Mr. Kennedy complained to you about Mr. Desbarats?—A. Yes. He complained verbally several times and once in a letter, a very severe letter.

Q. Did you receive a letter from Mr. Desbarats in answer to the charges made against him?—A. Yes. I received that.

Q. Did you not receive the following letter from Mr. Desbarats then?

“MONTREAL, February 6th, 1893.

“SIR,—In answer to the complaints against me contained in Mr. Kennedy’s letter of the 4th instant, which you showed me to-day, I beg to state the following for your consideration :

“In my relations with Mr. Kennedy I have not considered him as a contractor on the construction of the Wellington bridge, but as overseer employed by the government, and have therefore not acted with him in as formal a manner as he evidently expected me to do.

“I have always considered that it was sufficient to give him instructions and information verbally without writing to him.

“As to his complaint, that I have not furnished him with a plan for the pivot pier, his memory is surely at fault, as the stone for this pier is being dressed according to a detail plan which I furnished some time ago. The outline plan of which he speaks, and which has been ready for a couple of days, will be delivered to him at the first opportunity. I have also given to Mr. Kennedy the general dimensions of the abutments, but have not been able to furnish a detail plan, as I have not had sufficient details of the metallic structure to complete this plan.

“I beg you will bear in mind that there have been several changes in the manner proposed for the construction of the works, each change involving an alteration of the plans, and it is only a short time since I was obliged to change the plans of all the masonry structures to provide for a navigation of twenty-two feet. These causes have undoubtedly retarded the preparation of the plans, but the work has never been delayed for want of plans.

“I have told Mr. Kennedy that all the plans and figures in my office were at his disposal, and that he could consult them whenever he chose. He had not availed himself of this offer, but has studiously avoided my office, and my only opportunities of meeting him have been on my walks around the works.

“Mr. Kennedy’s chief grievance seems to be that I have given instructions on minor points to the foremen, and received information from the cullers and measurers,

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but as these men correspond to inspectors on ordinary contract work and are employed by the government, I hold that I am quite entitled to this information, which I never sought in any underhand way, but always with Mr. Kennedy's full knowledge, and in most cases as the result of an understanding with him.

"I regret very much that Mr. Kennedy should have taken this position, but, I think you will find on investigation, that I have acted in strict accordance with your instructions and with a view to having the work executed in as prompt and thorough a manner as possible.

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. G. DESBARATS,

"*Engineer in charge.*

"E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
"Superintending Engineer,
"Lachine Canal."

Q. You received that letter?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you not a copy of the letter in your office at Montreal?—A. Yes, there must be one in the office.

Q. It was a letter written to you?—A. Oh, no, that is a letter from Mr. Desbarats, that has all been delivered. Everything has been delivered to the commission. We have no copy of that.

Q. Is it not a fact that Desbarats was dismissed a few days after these letters were exchanged?—A. Well, a few days, I would say a fortnight, perhaps.

Q. Did you not receive about the same time letters from Mr. Schreiber dismissing Mr. Desbarats?—A. Yes, I received one, not precisely dismissing him, but telling me that I could dispense with his services.

MR. HAGGART.—Mr. Parent had better give the dates in connection with that. Long before there was correspondence in reference to Mr. Desbarats not being wanted.

MR. DAVIES.—I don't think so.

MR. TARTE.—I will tell you the dates exactly now. Mr. Kennedy complains to Mr. Parent about Mr. Desbarats on the 4th of February. On the 6th we have Mr. Desbarats' reply (to the witness). On the very same day that you received Mr. Desbarats' answer to you about Mr. Kennedy's complaint, did you not receive from Mr. Schreiber the following letter:—

"OTTAWA, 6th February, 1893.

"E. H. PARENT, Esq.,

"Supt. Engineer, Lachine Canal, Montreal.

"DEAR SIR,—The subject of your pay-rolls in connection with the Wellington street bridge has been under consideration, and it appears that the honourable minister has given no authority for Mr. Desbarats' salary being increased from \$105 to \$150 per month, and I am to return the pay-roll for correction, and I am further to ask who employed an office boy, and by what authority it was done?

"The work of looking after the Wellington street bridge should be done from your office without extra cost.

"Yours truly,

"COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER."

THE WITNESS.—Yes.

MR. HAGGART.—What date is that?

MR. TARTE.—The 6th February, The same date as Mr. Desbarats' reply.

MR. DAVIES.—That is two days after Mr. Kennedy's letter.

MR. TARTE.—On the 7th, the following day, did you not write to Mr. Schreiber the following letter:—

"MONTREAL, 7th February, 1893.

"LACHINE CANAL.

"DEAR SIR,—I have your letter dated 6th instant, returning for correction the Wellington street bridge engineering staff pay-list for January, stating that it appears

the honourable minister has given no authority for Mr. Desbarats' salary being increased from \$105 to \$150 per month, and further, asking under what authority an office boy is employed, &c.

"In reply, I beg to inclose herewith a copy of a letter signed by the ex-deputy minister of railways and canals, and the chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats, as engineer, in charge of the construction of the new Wellington street bridge at a salary of \$150 per month during execution of work.

"Owing to the importance of the work, the limited time at our disposal to do it, it was deemed advisable that the engineer in charge of construction should have an office close to the bridge, where information could be more readily supplied to the contractors, and the supervision of the works in general made. Therefore, at close of navigation, the canal wharfinger's office was utilized for that purpose, and I authorized the employment of an office boy to take care of the office generally. If, in your opinion, the work of looking after the execution of the plans of the two Wellington street bridges should be done from this office, without extra cost, then, it would mean that you consider Mr. Desbarats' services are not required, and, to my great regret, although I consider his services most valuable under the existing circumstances, I shall have to dispense with them. Awaiting your final decision,

"I remain, dear sir,

"Yours respectfully,

"E. H. PARENT,

"*Supt. Engineer.*

"COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq.,

"Chief Engineer, Dept. Railways and Canals,
"Ottawa."

By Mr. Tarte ;

Q. Did you not write this letter to Mr. Schreiber?—A. Yes.

MR. TARTE.—Then there is also the following—

"9th February, 1893.

"LACHINE CANAL.

"DEAR SIR,—With further reference to my letter of yesterday in reply to yours, in *re* Mr. Desbarats' salary as engineer in charge of the construction of the masonry of the new Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges, &c., I beg to state that after mature consideration, I consider Mr. Desbarats' services should be retained until the work has been completed, for the following reasons:—

"When the question of building the new bridges was under consideration, the ex-deputy minister and chief engineer, desirous of having the plans studied under his own supervision, entrusted Mr. Desbarats with the working of those plans. Various methods were suggested and discussed between the chief engineer and myself, with Mr. Desbarats assisting. Finally the present plan was adopted as the best suited to meet the requirements.

"So that Mr. Desbarats, being thoroughly posted on the details of these plans, this circumstance makes of him a most valuable assistant.

"Do not lose sight that we are at present labouring under great difficulties to accomplish the task imposed upon us.

"The question of extra cost as regards the office boy alluded to in your letter can be done away with if so desired as the office can be looked after by the bridge-master who is close by.

"I remain, dear sir,

"Yours respectfully,

"E. H. PARENT,

"*Superintending Engineer.*

"COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, Esq.,

"Chief Engineer, Dept. Railways and Canals,
"Ottawa."

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. And now did you not receive the following reply :—

“OTTAWA, 13th February, 1893.

“DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 7th instant with reference to the staff pay-list in connection with the Wellington street bridge for January, and covering a copy of a letter signed by the late chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats in charge of the construction of the new Wellington street bridge at a salary of \$150 during the execution of the work.

“The department does not take the same view of this matter as you do, and I quite agree that one engineer can readily attend to the giving of the lines and levels at the bridges in Montreal, and look after the Lachine drain matters, and one only can be kept, and that is Mr. Papineau.

“Yours truly,

“COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

“*Chief Engineer.*”

“E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
“Supt. Engineer, Canal Office,
“Montreal.”

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Then, Mr. Desbarats, as a matter of fact, was dismissed immediately after Kennedy's complaint against him ?—A. Well, as a matter of date, yes. I do not know through what influence.

Q. Did you notify Desbarats that you would have to dispense with his services ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not write him this letter on the 16th of February : “G. J. Desbarats, Esquire, Resident Engineer, Montreal. DEAR SIR,—Have you got a translation ?

MR. HAGGART.—All these letters are in the evidence.

MR. TARTE.—As you know, the engineer in chief, in a letter dated the 6th inst.—

MR. HAGGART.—It is in the minutes of the evidence in French.

MR. TARTE.—Very well.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date did you get Mr. Kennedy's letter concerning Mr. Desbarats ?—A. On the 4th.

Q. Did you communicate that letter to Ottawa in any manner ?—A. No, I did not communicate it. I considered that as a private matter between Mr. Desbarats and Mr. Kennedy.

Q. What I should judge from Mr. Tarte was that the letter was communicated to Ottawa and acted upon, and Desbarats dismissed ?—A. No.

MR. TARTE.—I did not mean that at all.

MR. HAGGART.—I do not know what you meant by it, then.

MR. TARTE.—I will tell you what I mean, but I don't mean that now. At any rate the facts are there. There has been just two or three days after complaints without foundation were made against him.

Q. And now, was it not a fact that Mr. Desbarats was a most useful officer at the time ?—A. Yes, in my opinion he was.

Q. Did you suggest Mr. Papineau's name yourself ?—A. No.

Q. To Mr. Schreiber ?—A. No.

Q. You did not suggest it ?—A. No, but he was the only man it would fall upon.

Q. Would it be natural if it took Mr. Papineau some time to understand the position of affairs on the works after having been appointed there ?—A. Yes, undoubtedly. Well, it would take him, I suppose, five or six days to understand the business.

Q. Were you ever consulted by Mr. Kennedy about the purchase of timber, etc. ?—

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You say it would take five or six days for Mr. Papineau to become acquainted with the working of the plan and general operations on the ground ?—A. Yes, I should think so.

Q. Mr. Schreiber states in two hours time you ought to be able to——.

MR. GIBSON.—Mr. Schreiber said he would not consider a man an engineer if he could not read the plan in two hours. He said nothing about the work.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Papineau was to have charge of the two bridges then ?—A. Yes, it was specially giving the levels and staking out. In fact there was no plan and the work had to be done on the ground. He had to make a little plan for himself.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. The construction work commenced only two weeks after that ?—A. Yes. That commenced right off. It was commenced on the 8th of March.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Will you give me the names of the men employed about this work ? What is St. Louis' name ?—A. Emmanuel St. Louis.

Q. What is the name of his book-keeper ?—A. He had several book-keepers

Q. What is Coughlin's name ?—A. P. Coughlin.

The committee adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 23rd June, 1894.

The Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the Chair.]

Mr. E. H. PARENT recalled and further examined:—

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. I see that Mr. Villeneuve has been a time-keeper on the Grand Trunk bridge. By whom was he appointed there?—A. He was acting for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Was he not in the employ of the government before?—A. He was. He was with the collector of tolls, in Mr. O'Neill's office.

Q. Did anybody apply to you to obtain leave for Mr. Villeneuve to be employed by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Not in the beginning. Later, when the time came when Mr. Villeneuve's services were required, there was an application made to Mr. O'Neill for his services for a time and leave was obtained. It was when Mr. Villeneuve's services in the spring became required by Mr. O'Neill that application was made to the department and Mr. Villeneuve continued in the service of Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Did Mr. St. Louis apply to you to have the services of Mr. Villeneuve?—A. No.

Q. Are you quite sure of it?—A. Well, we had a talk about it, but it was not in the shape of a petition. It was merely asking me if he could not manage to get Villeneuve. I said: "Yes, you can easily get him. He has nothing to do in the winter. You can easily get him."

Q. You said he had nothing to do in the winter time?—A. Except Mr. O'Neill would request his services, which he very seldom does in winter.

Q. Did you discuss the question with Mr. O'Neill, the question of having Villeneuve employed by St. Louis?—A. Not in the beginning, to the best of my recollection. There was nothing in the beginning. It was all next spring.

Q. What time?—A. At the end of May.

Q. You had a talk with him?—A. Yes, I had correspondence with him.

Q. Have you got that correspondence?—A. Yes, it is here. There is the letter.

Q. Read it, please?—A. It is dated, Montreal, 25th April, 1893, and reads:—

"SIR,—Your employee, Mr. Villeneuve, has been employed during some winter months past as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. You will, I suppose, expect his services when navigation opens. But, if it was possible for you to dispense of his services for two or three weeks, it would be very beneficial to the interests of the government, because, if he should leave his present employ on 1st May next, there would be much delay in the final settlement of the Wellington bridges accounts. Therefore, if you could say that you can spare Mr. Villeneuve for the time stated, I will transmit, or you may do so, for the approval of the minister.

"I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

" E. H. PARENT,

"Superintending Engineer.

" JOHN O'NEILL, Esq.,

" Collector Lachine Canal Tolls,

" Montreal."

Q. Is that all?—A. That is all.

Q. There should be a reply to this letter?—A. There is another correspondence with Mr. O'Neill on the 4th March, 1892, which reads:—

" DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, *re* services of Mr. Jacques Villeneuve, clerk in your office or book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works,

I beg to say I have submitted the matter to the chief engineer, who in reply states he has no objection to Mr. Villeneuve being employed for a short time to assist in preparing the Wellington bridge pay-rolls, provided it does not exceed ten days from this date.

“ E. H. PARENT.”

Q. Can you find the answer from the chief engineer ? You have it there ; read it to the committee ?—A. It reads :—

“3rd May, 1892.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 29th ultimo, covering a letter from Mr. John O'Neill, collector of Montreal, with reference to the employment of Mr. Villeneuve, one of the clerks of the collector's office, as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. I have no objection to your employing Mr. Villeneuve for a short time to assist in preparing the Wellington street bridge pay-rolls and accounts, say not to exceed ten days.”

Q. By whom is that signed ?—A. Mr. Schreiber.

Q. There were large quantities of timber purchased ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had given directions to Mr. Kennedy, I think, about the purchase of that timber ?—A. Yes ; I told him to make—I would like to get the exact words I used.

Q. Did you write him a letter ?—A. Yes. I wrote him a letter. That is when he was appointed overseer on the works. I told him he should take steps towards securing all the material required, etc., but there was nothing mentioned specially about timber more than anything else.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Were the instructions in writing ?

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. They have been produced, but I want to refer to some questions. Were you ever informed or consulted by Mr. Kennedy about the purchase of the large quantities of timber that he got ?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you learn that that timber was purchased ?—A. I heard of it when the pay-lists came in ; when the accounts came in.

Q. You were not consulted before in any way whatever ?—A. No, in no way whatever except where Mr. Desbarats gave him any quantities of timber required for the crib-work. Mr. Desbarats gave him a list of what was required, and he purchased without referring to me.

Q. About that list you knew ?—A. Yes.

Q. And you never were informed of any other purchase than that mentioned in Mr. Desbarats' list ?—A. I knew it was taking place.

Q. Beforehand ?—A. No.

Q. You never were consulted about it ?—A. No, I was never consulted about it.

Q. You said the other day that you went often on the works there. Didn't you see large quantities of lumber there ?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it not clear that there was too much timber ?—A. No. At the time I was there there was not too much timber.

Q. You never saw on the spot there more timber than in your estimation was necessary to carry on the work ?—A. No. Well it was scattered all over in fact. There was some in all directions, and I could not tell exactly what was the quantity that was on the ground, because it was scattered all round, and there was a great quantity needed.

Q. Do you know that large quantities of that timber were purchased from Mr. Henderson ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the department in the habit of purchasing from Mr. Henderson ?—A. Mr. Henderson had a contract with the department.

Q. In past days ?—A. Occasionally. I could not say when, but occasionally Mr. Henderson would send timber and lumber for the department.

Q. I see in one of the letters from Mr. Schreiber that he reproaches you for having allowed Kennedy to purchase timber by circular. What reply did you make to Mr. Schreiber, either written or verbally ?—A. I don't well understand.

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Q. In one of Mr. Schreiber's letters he reproaches you with having allowed Kennedy to issue circulars and to purchase timber as he has done. Did you make any answer to Mr. Schreiber about that?—(No answer.)

Q. Don't you remember the letter?—A. Yes, I do.

Witness then read the following :

"I may here state I am not a little surprised that you should have allowed Superintendent Kennedy to invite tenders, when you might have been well aware that it was your duty to receive tenders, open them, sending an abstract to me with your recommendation for the minister's consideration. I am still more surprised that you should allow such a circular to be sent out as one recently issued by Superintendent Kennedy for tenders which specified neither the length nor the quality of the material (timber).

"I shall be glad to hear from you that in future you will take the necessary steps to better control your staff, for the discipline of which you will be held responsible."

Q. What did you do after having received this letter?—A. Well, after receiving that letter—I don't know where the letter is—but, to the best of my recollection, I replied to Mr. Schreiber that it would no more be done, and that what had been done in the past, that I knew nothing about it. It was done unawares to me. No action was taken anyhow on Mr. Kennedy's circular. New circulars were sent out afterwards.

Q. Did you not transmit this letter to Mr. Kennedy?—A. Mr. Schreiber's letter was transmitted to Mr. Kennedy, and to the other superintendents for their information.

Q. Did you ever give permission to anybody to remove timber from the works there?—A. No, sir.

Q. You did not give away any of the timber?—A. No, nothing at all, only—well, some old stuff, some old rotten wood. I remember passing with Mr. Schreiber himself, and they saw an old pile of timber, and said—"What are you going to do with that? It belongs to the government." "Well," I said, "that may be sold by auction." Well, it was remarked that the expense of selling it by auction would be more than the timber itself would fetch, so that it might just as well be carted away.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who remarked that?—A. I think it was Mr. Schreiber himself. It was on the Wellington bank. It may be myself said that to Mr. Schreiber.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You did not pay much attention to that because there was nothing in it?—A. There was nothing in it at all. I merely wanted to have the opinion of Mr. Schreiber, and he agreed that it was not worth while to sell it by auction, that it might as well be carted away.

Q. How was it that so much timber was carried away?—A. I don't know how it took place, it was done without my knowledge.

Q. You did not answer my question a few minutes ago when I asked if your department were in the habit of purchasing of late years from the Henderson firm?—A. Not more from Henderson than from anybody else, and I believe less than from other parties; but there was no reason why, if they wanted some timber Henderson had in hand, there was no reason why they should not purchase it from him as well as from anybody else, but in this case it was a special contract.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Have you the letter here—I suppose you wrote it—in which you ask Mr. Schreiber to allow you to get Mr. Villeneuve for time-keeper?—A. Yes.

Q. (After reading the letter from Mr. Parent to Mr. Schreiber.) What did you want Villeneuve for?—A. I did not want him. He had been time-keeper up to that time for Mr. St. Louis and his services would certainly be required when the final settlement came up.

Q. It was for Mr. St. Louis then you wanted Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Yes, it was for him. It was in his office. He was working for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Did you read the letter you got in reply to this from Mr. Schreiber?—A. I just read it this morning.

Q. Well now from that letter would you not think that permission was given for you to employ him and not Mr. St. Louis?—A. The letter reads: "I have yours of the 29th ultimo covering a letter from Mr. John O'Neill, collector of Montreal with reference to the employment of Mr. Villeneuve, one of the clerks of the collector's office, as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. I have no objection to your employing him for a short time to assist in preparing the Wellington street pay-rolls and accounts, say, not to exceed 10 days." He had been there for the winter.

Q. How was it possible Mr. Schreiber would have known he was in St. Louis' employ from that letter of yours and that answer?—A. I never said to Mr. Schreiber that he was in St. Louis' employ or the government employ. He was working on the Wellington bridge as time-keeper. That is the only information I gave. He was not in the employ of the government.

Q. How was it it would be to the benefit of the government, his being in the employ of St. Louis?—A. It was because as time-keeper that if he was taken away there would have been delay in the settlement of the accounts, undoubtedly. If he had been taken away there would have been delay in the settlement of the accounts.

Q. What had you to do with Mr. St. Louis' time-keeper in the settlement of the accounts?—A. He had been connected with him.

Q. With whom?—A. St. Louis.

Q. What had you to do with that?—A. I have nothing to do with it, undoubtedly.

Q. Did you take the time that Villeneuve, St. Louis' time-keeper, gave you?—A. He was supposed to be acting in connection with the government time-keeper.

Q. Who was the government time-keeper?—A. Mr. Coughlin. He was head time-keeper. He was supposed to act in connection. I always understood it was so. There was some one went along with St. Louis, and they kept the time together.

Mr. TARTE.—And that is the reason you applied to have leave given him?

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did Mr. Desbarats furnish you with the time every night as Coughlin took it. That is, the time of the men?—A. No, sir; it was only when I went into the office he showed me that occasionally.

Q. Did he furnish you the time as furnished him by Coughlin between the 10th and 25th of February?—A. I saw the time, but he did not give it to me in the office officially.

Q. Was it filed in the office at the time?—A. No, sir. At least, to my recollection it was not.

Q. Read Mr. Desbarats' evidence on that point and see whether what Mr. Desbarats states is true or not.—A. I have no doubt that what Mr. Desbarats says is true.

Q. Mr. Desbarats' evidence was as follows:—

"Q. You kept such a check as a resident engineer does for the time—the time being furnished by the foreman. In what respects did the time furnished by the foreman differ from yours?—A. It seemed to agree very well. I am speaking of the time-sheets furnished to me by the time-keeper.

"Q. At what time was it that Mr. Kennedy or his time-keepers refused to furnish the time-sheets?—A. Somewhere about the first week in February—somewhere between the 4th and the 10th.

"Q. Did he furnish them to Mr. Parent?—A. No.

"Q. Did Mr. Parent ask you at all for your estimate of the time of the number of men on the work? Did you furnish Mr. Parent any estimate of the number?—A. I did not furnish him with any written estimate.

"Q. You furnished it from time to time?—A. I have no doubt I reported to him on the subject." I thought it was more explicit than this.

Q. Did you come in and see Mr. Parent with Mr. Trudeau about the 20 foot navigation?—A. I remember going once to see you.

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Q. Did not Mr. Trudeau send to Montreal for you to make an investigation as to what would be the cost of a 20 foot navigation?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the estimate?—A. \$170,000 and I have it here.

Q. That was the first one for 18 feet?—A. I beg pardon, it was 15 feet in the first instance. It was the first estimate that I made. I have just found it in my note book. These are the calculations I made: Superstructure, \$75,000; centre piers, \$30,006; abutments, \$12,500; altogether, \$117,506. Then the extension of the Wellington bridge, and the centre pier of the Grand Trunk, the extension of these altogether, say, \$17,220. And then excavation and unwatering.

Q. What year was that any way?—A. That was in 1892, or the commencement of 1893, rather. It was early in 1893, I believe.

Q. Was it you prepared the estimates, for the department, of October, 1892?—A. No, I collaborated in it. Every time I was brought to Ottawa, Mr. Trudeau would tell me to see Desbarats, and have an understanding with him, and follow the progress of the estimates.

Q. Were you not aware that that estimate was for 18 feet navigation?—A. No, sir. I always understood it was for the same channel then existing, calculated to be 15 feet. That amounted to \$170,000. Not very long afterwards it was decided to bring it to 18 feet.

Q. How long afterwards?—A. About a couple of months, perhaps. Then it came to 18 feet; then it changed again to 22.

[Rough estimates of cost of Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridge put in and marked exhibit no. 29.]

Q. Did you write a letter to Mr. Trudeau on the 18th October, 1892, with reference to the Wellington street bridge?—

“I beg to submit for your consideration a series of plans and an estimate of cost in connection with the building of a new bridge across the Lachine canal on Wellington street. The present Wellington bridge has become inadequate to the requirements of the traffic, which is steadily increasing. The proposed new bridge will afford double the facilities of the present one, since it will allow this traffic to circulate over four tracks and foot passengers on two foot paths. As a consequence, the width of the bridges had to be increased from 18 to 48 feet, which involves the building of a new centre pier 50 feet wide, and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment pier, will have to be much increased in length. The Wellington roadway bridge will be 225 feet and the Grand Trunk Railway bridge 254 feet. This new plan will provide navigable channels 75 feet wide each side of the centre pier. The width of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge will not be altered, and its centre pier may remain as it is. Both bridges are to be iron and steel structures. As shown on plan, the centre pier is to be widened and lengthened with cribwork, in its upper portion. The lower portion, where the widening is not sufficient to admit of cribwork, will be lined with a row of piles sheeted with timber facing. The total cost of these works is estimated at \$170,000, a detailed statement of which is annexed to this report. The material of the substructure, such as timber, stone, iron, cement, etc., will be purchased by tender, and the superstructure will be given out by contract. I would advise the government to build the substructure by day's work, owing to the uncertainty of the mode of execution which circumstances will command. If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th of December next, to the 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000.”

Q. You wrote that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was for what navigation?—A. Fifteen feet in my estimation. I was taking the canal as it was intended to be.

Q. That is your memory of it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ask Desbarats to prepare an estimate of the quantities of that bridge and to furnish it to the department?—A. It was Mr. Trudeau.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. Desbarats did it?—A. Yes, I think he did it.

Q. If Desbarats stated that was for 18 feet that must have been the case?—A. Well, in his estimation it was so, because I made my own calculation.

Q. Let me see your calculation? What was it for stone?—A. It was a rough estimate.

Q. You say you attached a calculation to your letter?—A. It says so there, but it is Mr. Desbarats' that I sent.

Q. You did not see the calculation you attached to your own letter?—A. I did not send that one, because I made a rough estimate of my own, to satisfy me that it was correct.

Q. This is signed by you as superintendent engineer, in which you say you attach a detailed estimate of the cost. Did you see it?—A. Yes, I saw it.

Q. It was signed by yourself?—A. Yes, I was asked to sign it.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Trudeau himself. He said, "it is better for you to send in your own thing."

Q. That was for 18 feet?—A. In my impression it was 15 feet.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You were the responsible engineer in charge?—A. Yes, but everything was prepared in Ottawa.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Under Mr. Trudeau's direct supervision?—A. Yes, it was only when I went up to Ottawa that I would have a meeting with Mr. Desbarats, and we would have a chat over it.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You did not see the explanation I made in the house on your estimates? Did you ever?—A. At the time I saw it, but I don't remember it now.

Q. You did not remark that it was for the 18 feet navigation?—A. I may have remarked it at the time that it was for 18 feet, but it did not alter the calculation that I made for \$170,000 for 15 feet.

Q. Will you let us see the calculation for \$170,000 for 15 feet?—A. It is only a rough affair that I made just to make out some quantities. (Document put in and marked as exhibit no. 29.)

Q. Tell me what the superstructure of the roadway bridges is there?—A. The superstructure—\$75,000.

Q. That is for the two, I suppose?—A. For the two bridges.

Q. How much did you estimate for plank, false works, temporary bridge, &c.?—A. \$20,000.

Q. For what?—A. False works and temporary bridge.

Q. How much would the stone cost?—A. Ah, well, it was not calculated in that way. I cubed the centre pier, and I said that the masonry is worth so much, and I estimated it at \$30,000. It was merely cubing. This was a rough estimate of course, I called it, the centre pier, \$30,000.

Q. The centre pier what?—A. The centre pier. That was the only pier that was to be built. It was 50 feet square and 18 feet high. The centre pier was calculated 1,667 cubic yards at \$18 per cubic yard, which made \$30,000.

Q. You did not make up this at all, this that you sent as superintending engineer on the Wellington street bridge, that you furnished along with the letter?—A. It was prepared in Ottawa by Desbarats and Trudeau. It was prepared in Ottawa. I examined and checked it and I saw that it agreed pretty well with my figures and I sent that. It was more definite than mine.

Q. It was Desbarats' calculation?—A. Along with myself.

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Q. If Desbarats states he made this calculation for 18 feet navigation he is probably correct?—A. He may have made it for 18 feet, but we did not agree on the course. I made it for 15 feet.

Q. Mr. Parent, you say you and Mr. Desbarats made this calculation?—A. I say that Mr. Desbarats once in a while, every time I went to Ottawa we would look over the plans. I did not make them with him. He made them himself. I went over them afterwards and I made up my mind. What proves I was making it for 15 feet is this: "Centre pier, 50 × 50 × 18." This shows it was 15 feet and not 18 feet. If for 18 feet I would have been obliged to put at 21 feet, because it had to be a little above the water and something below the bottom.

Q. That is the stone pier?—A. That is the stone pier.

Q. Let us see the quantities you have for the cribwork. What is the depth of your cribwork?—A. The extension of the centre pier? I have about 200 feet long by 50 by 150.

Q. And what depth?—A. Here is something here. Grand Trunk Railway. There is one—50 × 25 × 15. There is 15 here.

Q. Let us see that please. (Exhibit 29 handed to Mr. Haggart.) You wrote this letter didn't you with the estimate in Montreal on October 18th, 1892?—A. Yes, sir. I am not sure about that. Yes, it must be. I wrote some letters in Ottawa.

Q. That letter with reference to the Wellington street bridge you wrote at Montreal, didn't you?—A. I suppose I did, but I am not sure. I know I wrote some letters in Ottawa.

Q. You inclose an estimate with it. Where did you get the estimate? From Desbarats, in Montreal?—A. He must have sent it to me. It must be written in Montreal. I don't know, I could not tell you. I wrote some letters in Ottawa and some letters in Montreal.

Q. I want to refresh your memory. You said Desbarats drew out this estimate, that you were not responsible for it, that you simply signed it, that you didn't even go over the figures with him?—A. Yes, we went over the figures together.

Q. Oh, then, you knew the quantities?—A. I knew the quantities Desbarats had put down.

Q. Where did you go over them with him, in Ottawa or Montreal?—A. In Ottawa, in his office at Ottawa.

Q. How is it you took these figures down to Montreal and inclosed them in this letter of the 14th October?—A. As I told you, it may be that I wrote that letter in Ottawa.

Q. It is dated Montreal, October 18th, 1892.—A. Well, even so. If it is in my handwriting it is written in Ottawa.

By Mr. Joncas :

Q. Did you write that letter yourself? Is it in your handwriting?—A. If it is written in Ottawa it is in my handwriting.

Q. Don't you remember having written that letter yourself, or was it a letter given you to send?—A. I wrote the letter myself, that letter you have just read.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. The report to Mr. Trudeau?—A. Yes. That is my letter, that is in Montreal

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, then, you inclosed the estimate of \$170,000 that it would require to build this bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

MR. HAGGART.—That is what I want to get at. I will read you a piece of Mr. Desbarats' evidence for the purpose of hearing what he says:—

"Q. You were aware of the estimate Mr. Parent had made. What amount was that?—A. The original amount was \$170,000.

"Q. In the \$170,000 you only allowed \$6,500 for temporary works and pumping?—A. I don't remember those figures.

“Q. Well, these are your own figures, \$170,000?—A. Yes.

“Q. You prepared the first estimate?—A. Yes, for \$170,000.

“Q. Then who prepared those for \$225,000 and \$240,000 and \$250,000?—A. I don't know.

“Q. So that after the change was made to 22 feet you took no further concern with the timber required for the false works?—A. I don't think I quite understand.

“Q. When the change was arrived at and decided upon to 22 feet you took no further interest in the quantity of timber that was required for the false works?—A. I never had anything to do with the false works.

“Q. You allowed Mr. Kennedy to look after that?—A. He looked after that.

“Q. Did you prepare the estimate of the false works?—A. I prepared an estimate based on what a contractor would pay for those works when I gave an estimate in the department for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate price. I prepared an estimate such as a contractor would submit, and I provided an estimate for false works which was necessarily approximate.

“Q. You provided an estimate for the false works and the pumping?—A. No, I don't think so.

“Q. False works and pumping, \$6,500?—A. No, that is not my figure; figure for unwatering is \$15,000.

“Q. Is not that put all together?—A. It is possible.

“Q. How much is for false works in that \$15,000?—A. I cannot remember.

“Q. Would there be one-half of it chargeable to pumping?—A. The scheme on which I proposed the works was not at all the scheme on which they were carried out. The scheme that I had in my mind when I made that estimate was for putting a coffer dam down in the centre of the canal and unwatering and building a centre pier inside the cofferdam, and I provided \$15,000 as an amount which would cover unwatering, pumping, and so on.

“Q. That was putting the cofferdam down, for unwatering the whole of the works?—A. Yes, but the abutments were not going down at that time to an 18 feet depth.”

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. I understand from Mr. Desbarats that this was prepared on an 18 foot navigation.—A. No, it is the structures that are 18 feet deep. The pier is brought down to 18 feet. It is 18 feet altogether on the masonry.

Q. Well, now, the next one, on which the bridge was built. Did you prepare the estimate prepared for me by Mr. Trudeau and yourself?—A. No, it was only a rough estimate. I remember I saw you. It was on that occasion on which Mr. Trudeau and myself met in your office. There you asked “what do you estimate it would cost.” I had a slight conversation with Mr. Trudeau before that and I estimated that it would be an additional expenditure of \$40,000.

Q. \$40,000?—A. If I recollect well, that is what I told you.

Q. To show that Mr. Desbarats intended the other for the 18 foot navigation let me read you the following:—

“Q. Mr. Desbarats, the first statement that you made was that the plans and estimates were prepared on the ordinary depth of the canal. That is a 14 feet navigation. That was it, or was it not?—A. No, I think I stated the centre pier was projected to go down providing for 18 feet navigation.”

So evidently the first estimate was for the 18 feet navigation?—A. That may be Mr. Desbarats' opinion.

Q. Had you any conversation with me in reference to what the navigation was to be when the second plan was prepared, or with Mr. Trudeau?—A. I don't remember only once being at your office, Mr. Haggart.

Q. What navigation was it that you prepared the plans for?—A. 18 feet.

Q. What was the depth on the mitre sill that was to be on the lock coming in? What was your plan for that?—A. On the lock coming in?

Q. Yes, you were to rebuild the old locks. That would be the navigation?—A. That is quite a different thing. There is 18 feet navigation there because that is for the

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Wellington basin only, but all the rest of the canal was excavated for 15 feet, All the basins were made 15 feet. All the walls were built for 15 feet, but the actual lock now in existence is 18 feet on the sills now.

Q. The old lock no. 1 was to be rebuilt?—A. Yes.

Q. That is from the St. Lawrence coming in? What was the depth of water proposed to be on the mitre sill?—A. Proposed to be?

Q. Yes, in the rebuilding?—(No answer.)

Q. Surely a person in charge of a canal would know that at once?—A. Well, it is only a proposed lock.

Q. What was the proposed plan. Was it not to be rebuilt on the estimate you prepared?—A. No, it was to be rebuilt. It was talked of and I think that there has been correspondence to that effect.

Q. What was the navigation on the mitre sill?—A. It was 18 feet draught on the sills as it is now.

Q. What is the new lock that was proposed to be built?—A. 22 feet.

Q. No, you are wrong now.—A. Well it might be as it is now, 18.

Q. No, it was not. It would be just a middle between them, 20 feet. You should remember that.—A. Well, it was only a project; it was not anything decided upon.

Q. Mr. Parent, was it not contemplated to make a basin from Wellington basin down into the St. Lawrence there, and to utilize that for sea-going ships?—A. Yes.

Q. What I want to show you is that the depth that was calculated on the mitre sill of no. 1 lock was 20 feet navigation, and that necessarily the navigation past Wellington street bridge must be the same?—A. Yes.

Q. And that your calculations which you furnished me for the estimates must be for the 20 feet navigation?—A. Well, I suppose it is 20 feet in that case, I forget about that figure. It was only talked of a little, not much. There was only a little conversation on that point about the building of a new lock.

Q. Did I not give instructions to Mr. Trudeau to prepare these plans, and estimate the cost, for the 20 feet navigation? Did he communicate that to you?—A. No, not to my recollection, or if it was, it was only in conversation.

Q. What did he call you up to Ottawa for?—A. I used to go every month to have an interview with the chief engineer and talk matters over.

Q. Did you not get a special summons to Ottawa on this occasion?—A. That may be, I don't remember.

Q. For what purpose was it?—A. Well, it was a good while ago, I don't remember now.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you got the letter that was sent you?—A. It must have been by tele gram. I don't suppose it was a letter.

By Mr. Joncas :

Q. Has there been no correspondence between you and Mr. Trudeau about that?—A. There has been some correspondence. There is a letter from myself to Mr. Trudeau about the lengthening of lock no. 1, and then it was said that the depth would be changed, and I made a new calculation, and sent a sketch also giving the lengthening, and then it was discussed whether it would be better to lengthen down below or above. Well, matters stood there. There was no more action taken upon it. There was only discussion for a while.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, now, the first plan and estimate was \$170,000?—A. Yes.

Q. Desbarats considered in his evidence that he prepared those plans for the 18 feet navigation?—A. Well, I don't say that.

Q. He estimates it?—A. Well.

Q. See page 17 D. "By Mr. Haggart" there (handing witness the minutes of the evidence)?—A. In my estimation at first it was always the actual depth, the present depth, that the whole canal had been excavated upon.

Q. You acknowledge that Mr. Desbarats made out this estimate and that you looked over it with him?—A. Yes.

Q. If Mr. Desbarats states that that was for 18 feet navigation he is probably correct?—A. Well, according to his figures. I did not go through minutely. I went into the general estimate that he made, and then he figures it up better and sent me only a little synopsis. It was not long at all, that estimate that was sent up. It was only ten or twelve lines.

MR. HAGGART.—I will show it to you ; here it is (handing the witness a copy of the estimate in question.)

THE WITNESS.—(After examining the estimates.) It does not give any quantities at all.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I will show it to you now, Mr. Parent. You say if the canal was unwatered it could be done for \$15,000 less than that. How much would that make—\$155,000?—A. It was always in my mind that it was in the month of December that the water would be taken out of the canal.

Q. Your letter shows it, Mr. Parent. You say if it was unwatered between the 15th December and the 1st February, don't you?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the difference between building it between the 15th December and the 1st of February and building it between the 1st March and the 1st of May?—A. There is a great difference.

Q. Let us hear the difference?—A. For instance, this :—If we got the water out of the canal in December we will do all the work we could do even if the time is extended. I calculated it about two months as sufficient time.

Q. There is your letter?—A. I know. The letter does not signify. I considered that two months between December and February would be sufficient for the works we had to do at that period. Then we would put back the water in the canal for mill owners and afterwards when the spring came on we would do the masonry at that time. All the masonry they would have to put down would be done in a short time and all the wood work would have been well advanced and the masonry would come in the spring. We would have all the stone ready and everything.

Q. In your letter to Mr. Trudeau you say : “ If the water could be let out of the canal, say from the 15th December next to the 1st of February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of the piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000.” Then you afterwards wrote him that you have made arrangements with the mill owners?—A. I didn't write that, Mr. Haggart.

Q. Oh, it was Mr. Trudeau. What did you make the calculations on then that you and Mr. Trudeau furnished me the next time, in which you increased the estimate \$40,000?—A. Well, Mr. Trudeau in his room asked me what would be the consequence of increasing the depth and I said the consequence will be we will have to rebuild the abutments. My intention was just merely to pull down the existing walls and rebuild them. They would be sufficiently strong because the walls were built of thick stone and had a good appearance, and they were to remain exactly as they were at first because they had a good foundation and it was safe to use them as abutments for the bridge, providing the coping was a little fixed. When it was put down to a greater depth it became necessary to take down these walls and rebuild them. My intention was to pull down these walls and rebuild them with the same stone, rebuild them in mortar and put on three or four rows more.

Q. You and Mr. Trudeau spoke as to what the depth of the water was to be then?—A. It was 18 feet then, in my opinion. Then that necessitated the rebuilding of the walls, and that is what I estimated to be \$40,000, owing to the deepening of the excavation at the bottom of the canal, and all that. I estimated that to cost an extra amount of \$40,000.

Q. What, excavating the bottom of the canal?—A. And building the piers. It necessitated their rebuilding. It should have to go down 3 feet at least, or 4 feet, and excavation in the winter would be expensive, especially excavation in winter and in

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mud. There is where the \$40,000 extra came. It necessitated the rebuilding of the walls, as I stated just now, and it was decided that four new abutments would be rebuilt, and they were more expensive than my first calculation. That would make a great difference.

Q. What was your second calculation that you and Mr. Trudeau furnished me? What was the second calculation as to the cost?—A. That was the last one, that is the adding of the \$40,000.

Q. To the \$170,000?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be \$210,000?—A. Yes, that was a rough calculation again.

Q. And taking your other estimates if it was unwatered it would be an addition of \$50,000 to the first estimate. Your first estimate as you furnish it here is \$170,000, less \$15,000, if it is unwatered?—A. It is not that view I take of it. I said there it was with that view I called it \$170,000, that it would be in the month of December.

Q. Here is the wording of it "If the water could be let out of the canal, say, from the 15th December next to the 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000"—A. Well yes, it does not convey exactly my idea of that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Didn't you mean by that the government would save \$15,000 in expenses?—A. Yes, in saving. I calculated the saving in the \$170,000.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Very well, it would be \$15,000 less than the \$170,000?—A. No, if they did not take the water out in the month of December it would add \$15,000. That is what I meant to say.

Q. Here are your words : "The total cost of these works is estimated at \$170,000, a detailed statement of which is annexed to this report. The material of the substructure, such as timber, stone, iron, cement, etc., will be purchased by tender and the superstructure will be given out by contract. I would advise the government to build the substructure by days' work, owing to the uncertainty of the mode of execution which circumstances will command. If the water could be let out of the canal, say, from the 15th December next to the 1st of February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000"—A. I know, but that is not what I had in my mind, what I intended to say.

Q. Did you not contemplate in the first place putting these piers in with a cofferdam?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well now, if you saved the cofferdam, by unwatering it, would it not save \$15,000?—A. I beg pardon?

Q. If you have not to put in a cofferdam and unwater the work would it not save \$15,000? Was not that what you meant?—A. I would not say it did save that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I would not say that it did save that because the evidence is that it cost a great deal more than that. Do you not mean that it would save the government \$15,000 so that the proposed expenditure would be \$155,000?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. That is what you said. What did you mean?—A. I meant that the work would be \$170,000. I always contemplated it to begin on the 15th December, not in the month of March.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. What did you contemplate when you said a saving of \$15,000?—A. I merely meant to say this : There is a difference of \$15,000 in the cost in unwatering in the month of December.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Then there is a saving, surely.—A. You will have to add \$15,000 if you do not take the water out in December.

By the Chairman :

Q. You have told us just now, you included in your estimate the cost of a cofferdam?—A. Well, there is a cofferdam in any case.

Q. In the estimate of \$170,000. you included the expenses of a cofferdam, and you wrote to say that if the canal should be unwatered it would save \$15,000. Is not that what you mean?—A. Well, it would save \$15,000, but not in the sense you mean. The cofferdam would be needed in any case.

Q. Not if it was unwatered?—A. We had to put a cofferdam in any case.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That was for a little one in the bottom of the piers?—A. That is what I meant.

Q. Did you not make an estimate without taking the water out at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not with cofferdams without letting the water out at all?—A. No.

Q. You never did?—A. Well, I might have thought of it but I never attached any importance to that. It could not be done easily, I never had any correspondence on it.

Q. You never contemplated saving \$15,000 by the unwatering of the works at all?—A. Not unwatering at all—I beg your pardon—but unwatering in December or unwatering in March.

Q. Now let me see, you say in your letter that you can complete this work, that all you require to unwater the canal is between the 15th of December and 1st of February. Explain to me the difference, and how it costs more to build the works when it is unwatered between the 1st of March and the first of May?—A. Well, the difference is this. There are two kinds of differences. First of all, we had the water out on the 15th of December and it should have remained out as long as we required it. If it had taken till the month of March it could be left out.

Q. Oh, I understand that perfectly well. If it had taken to 1st May, it could be left out. From the 15th of December to the 1st of February is forty days? What advantage is there as between the 15th of December and the first of February and the first of March?—A. As between the 15th of December and the first of February there is an advantage, because I calculated that for the works we had to do we had sufficient time for the temporary works to be executed during that time. All in fact, except the masonry. Everything else could be done in this forty days. That was my calculation and then if it were necessary to have more than forty days we would take more than forty days and be sure that the works would be finished.

By the Chairman :

Q. But could you not do as much in forty days after the 1st of February as you could in forty days previous to the first of February?—A. As much work?

Q. Yes.—A. There would not be much difference in the quantity of the work. I do not think it would make much difference.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Let us drop that subject?—A. Well, I do not understand the question.

Q. Mr. Desbarats says he made this estimate for 18 feet navigation. Presuming that was correct, could it be possible that 20 feet navigation would cost \$40,000 more than his estimate? If it does, give me the quantities, or give me the quantities of the difference between 15 feet and 20 feet, and show me how it costs \$40,000?—A. As I told you, it is a rough estimate. You asked me, "How much is it going to cost more?" I said, "At least \$40,000 more." I should add a thousand dollars for each of the piers.

Q. And you think that would fully cover the difference?—A. At that time, it was my opinion.

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Mr. Trudeau concur in these figures?—A. Well, they were not figures.

Q. Did you discuss the matter together?—A. Well, we discussed the matter about five minutes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Had you a conversation with Mr. Trudeau and myself as to what depth of water there was to be on the mitre sill on the lock that was to be rebuilt between the St. Lawrence and the Lachine canal?—A. Well, it must have been on the same day, because I remember being only once in your office with Mr. Trudeau. It must have been on the same day, and I do not recollect about the depth.

Q. Had Mr. Trudeau any conversation with you on the subject?—A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?—A. I believe he asked me to give a plan, and I gave him a plan.

Q. How could you give a plan without knowing the depth of the mitre sill of the lock?—A. Well, I knew it at the time.

Q. You do not remember it now?—A. Well, I do not remember now, because it was no calculation—rather rough.

Q. What was the whole plan contemplated of the lock, the depth of water at the bridges, and the enlargement up to the Wellington basin?—(No answer.)

Q. Do you remember it?—A. I know the Wellington basin was contemplated for 20 feet.

Q. Twenty feet?—A. And my impression was it was 22 feet you wanted it to be on the sill.

Q. I wanted 20 feet navigation, on the mitre sill of the lock. That would necessitate 22 feet in the canal, would it not?—A. Yes.

Q. You generally make the canal two feet deeper, especially when there is 20 feet of water?—A. Yes.

Q. That would make the piers and the abutments—how deep?—A. That has nothing to do with the piers.

Q. If you have 22 feet navigation, how deep would you have to put your piers and abutments?—A. Just as we pleased. We might have put 15 feet and it would not have interfered with seagoing ships going all around that basin.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you mean to say as an engineer, that with a pier 15 feet high, you could get a depth of water 22 feet?—A. No, I do not mean that at all, but I say that it has nothing to do with the piers any more than the Rideau canal here has to do with the Lachine canal.

Q. Yes, but where is the sugar refinery? There are two basins above?—A. That has nothing to do with it. The sugar refinery is a good piece above.

Q. Several locks above or only one lock above?—A. There is no lock.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. What stretch of canal is there between the Wellington basin and the sugar refinery. What length of canal is it, how many feet?—A. I should say about 2,000 feet.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. How many feet of water have we got now?—A. Fifteen.

Q. And before that?—A. There used to be nine feet.

Q. Before the new works were completed?—A. Fifteen feet.

Q. Just the same thing as it was?—A. No.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the depth of water now at the Wellington street bridge?—A. Fifteen feet.

Q. Are they not digging it out?—A. They are digging it out since I left.

Q. Wasn't that a part of your plan?—A. Yes, since it has been decided to make it 22 feet, of course.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You mean to say they are deepening the canal now?—A. Yes, they are dredging it.

Q. When did that begin?—A. This spring.

Q. Do you mean to say that the depth of the canal above and below the bridge was the same after the construction of the bridges when you left it as it was before the construction of the bridges?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Didn't they commence deepening it last year under your charge?—A. They excavated a little portion for the seat of the pier.

Q. Did they make no excavation above it?—A. No.

Q. When did they excavate for the seat of the pier?—A. In the fall.

Q. Of what year?—A. The fall of 1892.

Q. Then it was a year before you commenced the building of the bridge that you commenced to excavate for the pier?—A. About six months. It was about the end of October and the commencement of November.

Q. What did you excavate this for?—A. We excavated this because we had to dig down from 15 feet to 18 feet, to where the depth would be for the foundation of each pier. The pier wasn't built in the same place, it was built higher up.

Q. You made an excavation of 18 feet for the bottom of your pier for the bridge?
A. Yes. It was for the bottom of the pier, three feet below the 15 feet bottom.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You excavated three feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. And then when the water was taken out what did you excavate further?—A. We excavated to 24 feet deep.

Q. Six feet more?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. That is for the pier?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Parent, perhaps you cannot tell it at once, but if you can, what would be the difference of cost of the bridge there if the navigation was for 18 feet or if it was for 22 feet, or if it was for 20 feet navigation. There is a difference between the cost of erecting a bridge for 18 feet navigation for 20 feet navigation, and for 22 feet navigation. What is the difference?—A. I am not prepared to answer that question right off that way.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Would it be anything more than the cost of the extra excavation?—A. Yes, it would be more than that.

Q. Why?—A. Because it is in mud. When you excavate in mud in winter and frosty weather and all that kind of thing it makes a great difference in the cost of the excavation.

Q. I understand that the extra cost of building a bridge for 22 feet navigation instead of 18 feet navigation would consist in connection with the excavation of the pier and nothing more?—A. And the building of the four piers.

By Mr. Joncas :

Q. The masonry as well?—A. Yes. Four piers, four abutments.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I want to know the number of yards of extra excavation and the number of yards of masonry?—A. I am not exactly prepared now to answer that question. I might give it to you later on.

Q. Do you know what I was informed the cost of the bridge would be by Mr. Trudeau and yourself?—A. And myself?

Q. Yes. Do you mind the time I asked you for an estimate of what the probable cost of the bridge would be? You came up and you came in and saw me with Mr. Trudeau?—A. I told you an additional sum of \$40,000.

Q. Then your estimated cost of the bridge would be \$210,000?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the amount voted in the estimates? Did you see that that was the estimate? You knew that that was the amount?—A. Yes.

Q. When did it first strike you that that estimate was being exceeded?—A. Well, I could not tell you exactly the date, but I remember one day going on the works and telling Kennedy, "Now look here, you are going at it lavishly, it seems to me our estimate will soon be run out at that rate."

Q. Why didn't you inform the chief engineer or head of the department that the estimate was likely to be increased. Why didn't you inform him when you saw this lavish expenditure?—A. I used the word lavish, I don't know whether it was proper to use the word "lavish."

Q. I am using the word you used?—A. Yes. I know. I will call it rather excessive. I told him: "You are not going sparingly. You should be more sparing of your expenses because we will soon be run out of our appropriation," and he said: "That I know perfectly well, I am perfectly aware of that."

Q. And why did you not inform the chief engineer or me?—A. I did inform him and I have a letter to that effect when I answered by a letter, regarding the articles that appeared in the papers in Montreal.

Q. Would you let us see that letter?—A. It is a long letter, I think it is here.

Q. What is the date?—A. Well let me look at it first to see if it is the letter. Oh that refers to the excessive cost of the work.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You were asked when did you first come to the conclusion that the expenditure was going to be in excess of the estimate. You say at a certain time, when you spoke to Kennedy? When did you communicate that fact to your superior?—A. That was about April.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Let us see the letter?—A. This letter does not refer to that.

Q. You have no letter then?—A. I do not suppose I have.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did you communicate verbally if you did not by letter?—(No answer.)

Q. Did you see the minister or the deputy or the engineer?—A. Yes, because the chief engineer came down to Montreal.

Q. That is Mr. Schreiber?—A. Yes. He came down to Montreal and there we had a talk over the matter.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date was that?—A. On one of his trips, and it was not long after the articles had appeared in the papers.

By the Chairman :

Q. So that he got notice from the papers and not from the engineer?—A. Oh, the newspapers made remarks that there were too many men, and I received a letter to that effect.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You stated a while ago, that you communicated or wrote either to Mr. Schreiber or myself ?—A. No, I retired that because it was this letter I was referring to and it does not apply to that.

Q. What is the date of that ?—A. It is the 12th of May.

Q. The work was finished then ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Joncas :

Q. Why did you not inform the minister or the chief engineer of the excessive expenditure going on ?—A. I had no reason not to do it, but if I did not do it at the time, it is because I saw the chief engineer. He came down to Montreal and there he saw for himself what was going on.

Q. Do you swear that you did verbally notify him, if you did not in writing ?—(No answer.)

Q. The chief engineer verbally ?—A. The chief engineer saw the thing for himself, when we were there together.

Q. He saw it before you notified him ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date was that ?—A. I do not remember the date when he came down to Montreal, and soon afterwards.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Was it after the *Star* editorial ?—A. Oh yes, it was after that.

Q. Was it on his first visit after he saw that in the *Star* ?—A. Yes, it was on his first visit.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did the chief engineer at the time tell you that he understood that the estimates were to be largely increased ?—(No answer.)

Q. Did the chief engineer tell that to you ?—A. That it was to be increased ?

Q. Yes ?—A. Well, I could not swear to that.

Q. Did you tell him that yourself, that the cost was going to be largely increased ? (No answer).

Q. Did you tell him that ?—A. I could not swear that I told him that.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. The article appeared in the *Star* on the 10th of March. Mr. Schreiber says the first time he visited the works afterwards, was the 6th of April, nearly a month after. Are you aware that he visited the works any time between the 10th of March and the 6th of April ?—A. I could not give the dates of his trip. It seems to me that he came down—it seems to me that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Mr. Schreiber swore that when he saw the article in the Montreal *Star*, that he telegraphed you to come to Ottawa and to bring the pay-list with you and that you came to Ottawa without the pay-list. Do you not remember the occasion ?—A. Now you refresh my memory, I came up then.

Q. You came up then ?—A. We met somewhere.

Q. When you came to Ottawa on that occasion, in answer to a peremptory telegram from Mr. Schreiber, did you tell him then that the works were going to cost largely above the estimate ?—A. That is more than I can say.

Q. Did you give any explanation to him why you did not bring up the pay-list ?—A. I hadn't them.

Q. Why had you not the pay-list ?—A. Because they were not given to me by those who ought to have given them to me. Mr. Kennedy was supposed to give me the pay-lists in time. I could not get hold of the pay-lists. I explained that before.

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Q. Did you explain to the chief engineer why you could not bring the pay-list?—
A. Yes, I told him I could not get them.

Q. Why could you not get them?—A. Because Mr. Kennedy, the man who was to prepare them for me, did not prepare them.

Q. Did he refuse?—A. No, he said he had no time.

Q. And you informed the chief engineer of that?—A. Yes. When he asked me why I had not the pay-lists come up, I must have told Mr. Schreiber: "It is because I cannot get them."

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. When you came up to Ottawa, did you tell the chief engineer or the minister on that occasion, that the expenditure contemplated at first would be exceeded?—A. No, I do not suppose I mentioned those very words. But there must have been something to that effect.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you not immediately on going down discharge three or four hundred of the men?—A. Well, when I came down I spoke about it and there were many men discharged.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. By you?—A. Not by me.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You gave instructions that they should be discharged?—A. I gave instructions to decrease the number.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. To whom?—A. To Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Any specific number to be decreased?—A. No.

Q. What were the instructions?—A. To take the men that were required and not to go into any of that open-handed way.

Q. Then you knew that there were men not required employed?—A. I would not say, not required, because there is wages given. I explained the other day at the last meeting that I met Mr. Kennedy there and I said: "Look here, you have got too many here. You have got men idle, and look at the four or five carts there doing nothing." He said: "I must have men on hand when I want them. Even if I have more men on the works than are actually required, I must have them, and it is not when I want them that I shall hunt for them."

Q. I want to ask you this question: You saw this article in the *Star* charging that 1,300 men were employed on the works?—A. No, I did not, but I received information about it.

Q. Did you then take measures to ascertain whether Kennedy was employing an excessive number of men upon the works?—A. Yes, I went round and saw that.

Q. And you satisfied yourself that such was a fact?—A. Well, that there were more than I would consider necessary. And I told him that, and then he said he would decrease them.

Q. Did you communicate with the chief engineer?—A. I must have done it.

Mr. HAGGART.—The pay-roll shows it. On the 10th of March he had 100 more teams and 450 more men than on the 11th, so that he must have discharged 100 teams and 450 men between the 10th and 11th of the month according to the pay-roll.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Of course you were in charge of the works?—A. I was not immediately in charge.

Q. Do you mean to say when you clearly understood that the demands would be largely in excess of the estimate, do you mean to say that you didn't inform your chief? I want to ask that question finally?—A. I don't think I did. He could see for himself.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Didn't you consider it was your duty to report to your chief that the estimate would be largely exceeded?—A. Yes, I should have done it. It would have been my duty.

Q. When the expenditure was to be largely exceeded?—A. I think he knew it perfectly well.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Didn't you do the very contrary? Will you look at some letters you wrote, one on the 1st March, 1893, to Mr. Schreiber "I wish to say that the work is going on satisfactorily?"—A. Yes, it was not commenced yet. It was commenced on the 8th of March.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What work?—A. The expensive part of the work in the canal itself. There was only stone-cutting going on previous to that.

Mr. TARTE.—Did you consider yourself, as a matter of fact, out of the work. If you haven't reported to your chief, you must have considered yourself altogether out of the work.

Mr. HAGGART.—On the 1st of March you say: "The stone for the abutments of this bridge is coming in well. About 75 per cent of it is delivered and mostly cut. About fifty stonecutters are at work here. The service excavation will begin to-morrow. From the above you can see that no anxiety need be felt about the masonry of these piers and abutments. As to the iron work or superstructure of these bridges, I do not feel so confident, so far the Dominion Bridge Company has not commenced to work, but they seem satisfied they will have all in good shape for the opening of navigation on the 1st May next." And then it goes on, "Wellington street traffic bridge—the cut stone for the centre pier of this bridge may be considered on hand." This has all been previous to the 1st of March, and you say that the construction work don't commence at all until the 8th of March.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is it not a fact that the cutting out of the ice took place previous to that?—A. Yes, a few days before.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. And the stone cutting also?—A. The stone cutting was commenced long before.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did the cutting out of the ice employ a large number of men?—A. I should think there were three or four hundred men working on the ice.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know now where that ice went?—A. A portion of it went on the Wellington basin and a portion of it was scattered on the bank and some went on Tait's vacant lots.

Q. None of it went for cold storage purposes?—A. Not to my knowledge; I only heard of it lately.

Q. Did you hear before you came up here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Only since you came here?—A. Yes.

Q. Since Mr. Quinn has been examined?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. The ice was put on the canal?—A. Some of it was on the canal.

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Q. Above and below?—A. Above and below and on a vacant lot the government has near Tait's.

Q. Alongside of the canal?—A. No, it was not alongside of the canal.

Q. How far off?—A. I should think about half a mile.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What was the necessity of taking the ice further than a few hundred yards?—A. Because the works were going on all over for the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. But below ; below the bridge what was the necessity of taking the ice away any distance from the canal at all. It would strike me that \$1,000 would take that ice out.—A. A portion of it was taken out that way.

Q. Why not the whole?—A. Because the works commenced then. They began the work and it was impossible to carry the ice down below. It could have been taken above that much easier, and I don't know why Kennedy didn't do it. I saw him going on the work and cutting the ice, but I didn't follow the ice to see where he was putting it

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Would you concur in the rough estimate of the minister that \$1,000 should have been sufficient to do it, if the ice was placed above and below the canal and left there?—A. No, no.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Taking the length of that ice that was to be taken out above and below, and cutting it into blocks and lifting it and drawing the ice up there, that is above, how much would it cost ; would it cost \$1,000 to do it?—A. It would cost more than that, because it is not blocks that costs a great deal ; it is the second and third ice that costs.

Q. The first ice?—A. The first ice would not be very expensive, I should say. I never made an estimate exactly, but there was an estimate made. Another thing is I hadn't immediate control of that kind of thing ; he was the overseer.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You made an estimate, you must be able to say approximately—no one wants to bind you down to \$1 or \$100. Supposing that ice was placed on the canal, taken out and hauled along out of the way, would \$1,000 be anything in the neighbourhood of a fair price for it?—A. No. I made a calculation of it. I estimated that it would cost \$1.50 a yard for the ice, including teams and everything to haul it away. Now, one reason that was given for not leaving it on the canal is that it would make an accumulation of ice in the spring, that when the spring would come it would be in the way of the opening of navigation.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Would it not be carried away by the water on the opening of the canal?—A. No, all that water has to pass through the locks.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Wasn't that ice hauled away up the Lachine. There is no difference whether it was three feet thick or ten feet thick to navigation?—A. I admit it was done by the overseer there and it lasted for some days.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You admit there was no necessity for hauling away any of the ice at all?—A. There was no room I was told to put it in.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were told, did you know there was no room?—A. I think I would have found some.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. As superintending engineer of the canal, you are unable to say whether there was room on the canal for a little quantity of ice to be taken out ?—A. It is not a little quantity.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Then as a large quantity there was room surely ?—A. A good portion of it was put into the canal I say.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Is it not a fact that every winter a large quantity of ice is formed in the canal which has to be removed in the spring before navigation is opened ?—A. Yes.

Q. Well how is it removed ?—A. It is passed through the gates.

Q. Would it have made a difference whether there was twice as much ice as there is generally ?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Would it not have been carried away by the water ?—A. It would have been carried, but it would have made a difference.

By the Chairman :

Q. It would have taken longer to float it out ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. That is the only difference. The current which would have carried out the ordinary ice would have carried out the extraordinary ice also ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Then why do you hesitate to give an opinion as to the extravagance of hauling it to the other parts of the city ?—A. Oh, I do not endorse that. It was the overseer. He hired the teams and cut the ice and did it. It is not correct.

Q. Supposing he had ordered it to be hauled down to Quebec ? Would you have been satisfied ?—A. Well, he did not tell me where he was hauling it to. There were large blocks.

Q. You say there were large blocks ?—A. I saw them loading on stone-boats, and dumping it in the basin. Then I heard afterwards they were carrying it away from the basin. I did not approve of that, and I put the question to him. He said he had no more room.

Q. I see in your letter to Mr. Trudeau, of the 18th of October, 1892, that you enclose for his consideration a series of plans and an estimate of cost in connection with the building of a new bridge across the Lachine canal on Wellington street. I want to be made clear on this point. What works were contemplated in these plans and these estimates you are speaking of in that letter of the 18th October, 1892 ?—A. That is \$170,000 ?

Q. Yes, you state that further on ?—A. Well, it says there it contemplates the building of a new centre pier 50 feet wide and 18 feet high.

Q. That centre pier was to be built completely ?—A. Completely.

Q. For what depth of water ?—A. Fifteen feet.

Q. And then there were two abutment piers to be removed ?—A. Yes, cribwork.

Q. They are called abutment piers in the correspondence ?—A. Well.

Q. Was it contemplated in those plans and estimates to make any new abutment supporting the ends of the new bridges ?—A. No.

Q. Then the new bridges, I understand, were to be supported on the old wharves of the canal ?—A. On the old stone wall.

Q. Therefore, there was no new masonry to be put on the walls of the canal ?—A. No, no new masonry except that centre pier.

Q. Then, these were the works for which you estimated \$170,000 would be necessary, according to the detailed statement ?—A. Yes.

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Q. I would like to understand now what you mean by that last paragraph? "If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th December next to the 1st February, 1893, the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000." I would like to understand this: How would that saving of \$15,000, which saving would reduce the total cost to \$155,000, how would that saving of \$15,000 be accomplished?—A. Well, that is in making a calculation. In making a calculation there is a difference, I should have said, instead of a saving, a difference.

Q. What is the difference?—A. That is the same thing. I calculated my figures on the water being taken out in the month of December.

Q. But when you calculated \$170,000 as being the total expenditure, when did you contemplate the ice to be taken out of the canal?—A. On the 15th December.

Q. Then, when you calculated a total expenditure of only \$155,000, when did you contemplate the water to be taken out?—A. I never said \$155,000. I know that the meaning of my phrase there does not convey that idea.

Q. But never mind that, what did you mean?—A. I told you that I made my calculations of \$170,000 with the intention of commencing in the month of December, and having all the time to do the work in daytime.

Q. Then, if I understand you rightly, when you said that \$15,000 would be saved, you meant to say that could be saved if the work was commenced on the 15th December?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. If it was commenced in March only it would cost \$15,000 more?—A. Yes, but there was no question of March at the time. I wanted to begin on the 15th of December.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Well, wait a moment. You make first an estimate of a certain quantity of work to be executed in a certain time, and you say it would cost \$170,000. You had in your own mind another way of carrying on the work by which it would only cost \$155,000. What was the difference for, as to the time or something else?—A. It never was in my mind. I should not have used the word "saving."

Q. Well, call it what you like; there is a difference of \$15,000 in the one case and the other. How would that difference be accounted for?—A. Well, if the water was taken out later on. At that time there had been a discussion. They wanted to begin in March and I was not of that opinion. I wanted to begin in December.

By the Chairman :

Q. You say that was a mistake, rectify it now. What should you have said in the light of all this discussion?—A. I should have said that commencing the work in the month of December would make a difference of \$15,000.

Q. Instead of commencing when?—A. Later on.

Q. When?—A. Later on, as the people wanted to do in the month of March. There was a great cry against the water being taken out in December.

Q. Do you mean the people having mills on the canal?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You stated a moment ago that there is a distance of about 2,000 feet from the Wellington basin to the sugar refinery?—A. I suppose about that.

Q. How much would it cost—a rough estimate only—to deepen the canal for a depth of water of 22 feet, that length of the canal, 2,000 feet?—A. What it would cost?

Q. Yes; how much would it cost to deepen the canal for 22 feet navigation up to the sugar refinery?—A. (After making a calculation.) I should think about \$20,000.

Q. Would not that necessitate the rebuilding of the walls of the canal to deepen the canal to that depth?—A. Yes, that is only excavation.

Q. I speak of the total expenditure that would be entailed supposing the canal to be deepened to 22 feet as it was done at the Wellington street bridge?—A. That makes a great deal more expenditure.

Q. That is what I want to know.—A. That wall is on an average of 4 feet deep. Well, the stone would be worth \$10,000. That is not enough.

Q. I want you to make your calculation as to what it would cost for this 2,000 feet?—A. I should say about \$40,000 would do the whole thing.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How much?—A. \$40,000.

Q. How much is that a yard?—A. They have to do it by dredging. It will cost less.

Q. How many yards are there now?—A. There are about 25,000 yards, that is, putting it at 200 feet wide, and if you don't go near the walls, which would make not more than 150 feet, I suppose \$30,000 would do it. Dredging would cost less.

Q. You see it is 70 yards wide, 700 yards long and an excavation of 2 yards. There is only 98,000 in it, and at 25 cents a yard would be \$24,500.—A. I would not do it for 25 cents.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. How much a yard would it cost to dredge that?—A. It is rather expensive. I should say they would not do it for less than 50 cents a yard. Not less than that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Don't you pay more than 50 cents a yard. Hadn't you always paid more than that?—A. Yes; it is the government that does it with its own dredge. It cost fully 50 cents.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Would the deepening of the canal at the Wellington bridge be of any use if the deepening was not continued to the sugar refinery?—A. Well, it would be useful to other people. It would not be useful for the refinery.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Would it be useful for canal purposes?—A. The deepening of the basin?

Q. Yes?—A. Of course, it would.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Is the Wellington basin above or below the bridge?—A. Above the bridge.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Where is basin no. 1 and basin no. 2?—A. Below the bridge.

Q. What do you call below, next the St. Lawrence?—A. It depends on what you call basin no. 1 and no. 2.

Q. Are there any basins between the Wellington bridge and St. Gabriel lock?—A. There are four of them there, They are all 15 feet there.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. All these basins would have to be deepened if the deepening of the Wellington bridge was to be of any use?—A. If they deepened it at the Wellington bridge to 22 feet they would have to deepen all these basins to make them any use at all.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Is not that what we are doing now, deepening above?—A. I don't know. I saw them working there, that is all I can say.

Q. What were they working at?—A. Dredging.

Q. Above the bridge?—Above the bridge.

Q. For what purpose but deepening, wasn't that it?—A. Of course I never was told what it was for, I know it was for deepening.

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By Mr. Davies :

- Q. What is the total length of the Lachine canal?—A. Nine miles.
Q. This deepening will have to be the whole length, won't it?—A. Not necessarily.
Q. Did you read the report of the commissioners, Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.
Q. And you attended upon the investigation?—A. Yes.
Q. You read their report?—A. Yes.
Q. You saw that they came to the conclusion, in their opinion at least, the government had been defrauded to the extent of nearly \$200,000?—A. I saw that, yes.
Q. Did you agree with their opinion?—A. No, I cannot say that I agree with their opinion.
Q. You cannot say you go as far as they go?—No.
Q. Do you agree that the cost of the works has been hugely and largely excessive and beyond what is right and fair?—A. I think there has been excess.
Q. Really you will go as far as to say that?—A. I think there has been excess.
Q. You think there has been excess?—A. Yes.
Q. Do you assume any part of the responsibility for that?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

- Q. And why?—A. I assume no responsibility because I had no control over the work.

By Mr. Davies :

- Q. You were the general superintendent?—A. Yes.
Q. Who was the working superintendent under you?—A. Mr. Kennedy.
Q. Were your relations with him pleasant or unpleasant?—A. Quite unpleasant.
Q. Did he recognize your authority or repudiate it?—A. He did not repudiate it, but he did not do what I told him.

By the Chairman :

- Q. He ignored it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. In your report to the chief engineer, you attribute the excessive cost of the work partly to political influence. What do you mean by that expression?—A. I meant precisely the fact that Mr. Kennedy had become independent of me, and I considered, though I might have been mistaken, I considered that it was due to political influence.

Q. What political influence?—A. Well, the strong friends of his that he felt would support him in any case.

Q. Who were these friends? A. Well, I considered that Mr. Curran, who had presented Mr. Kennedy for the situation, was one of them, and other influential people in Montreal. I don't know that I should be called upon to give the names.

Q. I am asking you from the report here of the commission. "Mr. Parent has not explained his participation in the responsibility for the state of affairs which existed on the Grand Trunk, and for the extravagant management on the Wellington bridge, though he had, no doubt, to labour under the difficulty of his unpleasant relations with the superintendent, and his fear of the strong influence supporting the latter."

Now, were you labouring under the fear of the strong influence supporting Mr. Kennedy?—A. Well, to a certain extent I was, and I told that also. I think I told it to Mr. Haggart himself.

By the Chairman :

Q. We are engaged in a serious business here, and you have been sworn, and you are bound to answer the questions put to you?—A. Well, do you wish me to give the names?

Q. You are bound to answer the questions put to you?—A. I will answer in that case. Mr. Drummond and Mr. Ogilvie, I considered, were men that would support Kennedy against me in any case, on account of their friendship for him, and so I really did fear my acting against him. I feared the result would be harmful to me.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did you inform the minister, or the chief engineer, of the state of mind you were in?—A. I remember informing Mr. Haggart.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When?—A. It was in Montreal, I believe. I told you it was political influence. I gave you the names, and you said I had no business to take that into account.

By the Chairman :

Q. When?—A. I could not give the date. It was a visit in the month of April, I believe.

Mr. HAGGART.—It was the 19th of April when I was down there.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What ground have you to imagine that political influence was being used or might be used?—A. Well, I could not tell you now what I based it upon. There are things that you feel, and you cannot say well, but you feel it in your mind that it is working against you.

Q. Do you remember the occasion when you went to the chief engineer and found some men breaking stone?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember the chief engineer asking you whose men they were?—A. Yes.

Q. And you said you did not know?—A. I did not know.

Q. Did you go over to find out whose men they were?—A. I did not then and there, because the minister went himself.

Q. You were with him too?—A. Yes.

Q. And you found out what?—A. They said they were breaking stone for Mr. Kennedy, I believe. It is pretty long ago,

Q. It is not hard to remember this if you will tax your memory a bit. Did they tell the minister what they were breaking the stones for?—A. For the road.

Q. What road?—A. For the road between the canal and St. Patrick street.

Q. Was that government work?—A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know?—A. I don't know whether it was government work.

Q. Had it anything to do with the canal or was it a private road leading up to Mr. Drummond's factory or to Mr. Ogilvie's?—A. It was Mr. Drummond's. He had nothing to do with that. It was a street leading from the canal to St. Patrick.

Q. But it led up to the factory?—A. No.

Q. Or towards the factory?—A. No, it passed on the other side of the factory.

By the Chairman :

Q. Was it a public street?—A. I think it is a municipal road belonging to the city.

Q. A public street?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. In going to the factory, would they use that public street in hauling it to and from the factory?—A. I don't know that. I did not see an opening for them to go.

Q. How many men were there employed?—A. I don't know. I don't remember.

Q. In the name of heaven, why would the government men be employed to break stone for a public road?—A. I don't know that they did, and Mr. Kennedy denies it.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you see the men there?—A. Yes.

Q. And breaking stone?—A. Yes.

Q. If Kennedy denied it twenty times, it would make no difference?—A. I saw the men breaking stone; they said they were breaking it for the road.

Q. Where is that stone gone?—A. That I don't know either. The superintendent looks after these things.

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Q. Was the stone used for the canal?—A. I don't know. Mr. Kennedy takes that stone and is supposed to use it for the canal. He must use it for the canal. They are all the time macadamizing the tow-path. He is supposed to use it for the government, and if he does not use it for the government I am not responsible for that. I don't know that he does it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Will you tell me what the duties, as you understand them, of a superintending engineer were?—(No answer.)

Q. In the first place you were to be in charge of that work?—A. Not specially.

By the Chairman :

Q. Generally?—A. Generally.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And not specially too?—A. No, not specially. My position as superintending engineer gives me control generally.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. And were you not told in addition to that, by a special letter, that you were to have charge of the work connected with the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges?—A. Not specially.

Mr. HAGGART.—Read him the letter.

“As superintending engineer of the Lachine, Chambly, Beauharnois and St. Ours Canals, you have full charge of the staff and of the direction of the works of construction, repairs and operation, and you are held responsible for the economical conduct of the works, and of the efficiency of the operations; all orders will be given through you, and the staff of employees, including the superintenders, are under your direction, and must look to you for instructions, reporting to you on all matters.” There is no doubt about that, I suppose?—A. No.

Q. Now I want to know from you what you considered to be the duties of a superintending engineer, acting under instructions such as these?—A. Now, I understand perfectly well that I should have had full control, and Kennedy should not have been appointed at all, and I should have had the choice of the man appointed to that work. I considered it my duty under the circumstances that have been made for me to see that the works were carried on according to the plans, and well executed, and that they were progressing fast enough to ensure their completion on the first of May. I considered myself limited to that. I did not consider myself responsible for what Mr. Kennedy was doing.

Q. You were to be held responsible for the economical conduct of the works and the efficiency of the operations. Did you take any, and if any what, measures to see that the works were being economically conducted and efficiently carried out?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Now, just let me see where you did. You saw men working and you didn't know whether they were working for the government or for the city?—A. I told Kennedy and I gave him instructions, and that letter was sent to him; and I told him, “Now, look here, you will act accordingly, and you will report to me in any case,” and if he did not do that I cannot help it. If he does not do it I would be obliged to put him off. I sent him a copy and I gave them instructions to report every day what was going on.

Q. Did you take any means, and if any, what means, to ascertain whether more lumber was being used about the works than the works justified; in other words, whether the government was being robbed?—A. Well, I did. I tried to find out, and I could find out nothing.

Q. The commissioners found out to some extent because they reported from a calculation made from the evidence and plans that there could have been used of all kinds

of timber and lumber, about 2,500,000 feet, board measure, and that the total quantity charged to the bridges is about 3,613,600 feet, board measure, which leaves a shortage of some 1,018,800 feet, b. m. Now, sir, the government has been robbed to that extent of lumber if their conclusion is correct?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ascertain? Did you take any steps to ascertain?—A. How could I ascertain? I could not find out except when the accounts came in. It was only then that I could find out that there were that number of feet. They came in quite late. I could not get any information from him.

Q. Why?—A. Because I told him to give it to me, and he said he would not do it. He said he had no time.

Q. Did you report his refusal to your superior officers?—A. I did verbally.

Q. When, and to whom?—A. To Mr. Schreiber. I remember on several occasions I told him I could not control Kennedy, that he was a man that acted on his own will.

Q. You swear you told Schreiber you could not control Kennedy?—A. Yes; I said I had given him instructions to report at least every week on what was going on, and it was only once that he gave me a report to that effect, so I told Mr. Schreiber the state of things with Kennedy. Then I was told: "Why don't you put him off?" and I said I cannot do it. I am so situated that I am not able to put Kennedy away.

Q. I don't understand these general phrases. Did you feel in your mind at the time that Kennedy's political influence was so strong that he could stand there in spite of you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you express that to Mr. Schreiber?—A. Well, not in that sense, no.

Q. Did you tell him point blank that the government was being robbed, and that Kennedy was the overseer, and how that there was political influence?—A. I never knew the government was being robbed. I thought Schreiber knew all about it that the work was going to cost a great deal more.

Q. Did you express to him that the overseer was maintained by political influence, and that you had no control over him and you were helpless?—A. I don't think I told him that.

By the Chairman :

Q. What did you tell him?—A. The only thing I told him was to this effect, was that Mr. Kennedy, although he had received orders from me, he didn't carry them out.

Q. When did you tell him that and where?—A. In Montreal.

Q. On one of his visits?—A. Or either in Ottawa.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. It was in Montreal, wasn't it, Mr. Parent?—A. Maybe it was in Montreal.

Q. Wasn't it on the 19th of April that you first told him that?—A. I could not tell the date.

Q. Didn't Mr. Schreiber bring you and Kennedy together when he heard of it?—A. On one occasion he brought us back from the bridge when there was a refusal on the part of the time-keeper to give me information when I went to the time-keeper and wanted some information. I wanted to know the number of men there. I said, don't you understand my question, I want you to give me some information, and he said: "To tell you the truth now"—this was Coughlin—"I have orders to give no information to anybody." I said what do you mean?

Q. You reported that to Schreiber?—A. Yes.

Q. What action did he take?—A. I must tell the whole thing. I first went and met Kennedy and asked him what did that mean. I think I had told Mr. Schreiber previous of what had taken place, and I met Kennedy and he said: "That man should understand better; he should not tell you that I told him to give information to nobody. You were not included and he should understand that," and I said that is all right. Then I met Mr. Schreiber afterwards again, and then he brought us together, and I told Mr. Schreiber what had taken place, that Kennedy had admitted that he had given that order. When he came to Kennedy he said: "Didn't you give an order to your time-keeper not to give any information to Mr. Parent." Then I made a

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remark to Mr. Schreiber, "It is all settled now, an explanation is given." Then Mr. Schreiber went to the office with Mr. Kennedy and myself, that is, we went to the time-keeper's office. There he found out for himself that it was not very easy dealing, and he got cross a little and he suspended him right off and said: "Now, look here, I mean to teach you to answer my questions," or take the trouble to answer, or something to that effect. He turned around and said, "Now since you have continued that way I suspend you at once," and he did suspend him.

Q. Suspended who?—A. The time-keeper.

Q. Who did it?—A. Mr. Schreiber.

Q. Who was the time-keeper?—A. Coughlin. Well, half an hour afterwards he made up his mind to take him back. He said: "I suppose he didn't mean any harm," or something like that.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Why didn't you suspend the time-keeper or any body else under you when he refused to give you information absolutely essential to your proper control?—A. I was just going to do it but that all passed off in about half an hour's time. I would have suspended him.

Q. In this commissioners' report it is stated that the work on the Wellington bridge was done extravagantly—mind you the Wellington bridge—and there are some doubts as to the correctness of the pay-lists; notwithstanding this, the cost of laying masonry per cubic yard in mason's wages was \$1.22 on the Wellington bridge and on the Grand Trunk bridge, \$7 per cubic yard. Now, I want to ask you, as superintendent engineer in charge, this question: These commissioners say that the work which cost \$1.22 was done extravagantly, and the Grand Trunk bridge work cost six times as much or \$7 per cubic yard. Can you give me any explanation, as superintendent engineer of that, of where that robbery was committed, because this is robbery?—A. Certainly it would be robbery if it took place.

Q. Can you give me any information as to who the robbers were?—A. It was those who made out the pay-lists.

Q. That is only on the labour. Well, when you say those that made out the pay-lists, have you anybody on your mind to whom you can refer?—A. Well, I will tell the whole thing.

Q. I wish you would?—A. The work was executed, the time was kept by our time-keeper.

Q. Who were your time-keepers?—A. Mr. Coughlin was the head time-keeper and he had several under him.

Q. Can you tell me their names?—A. I don't remember the names of the others. I knew them at the time, but he was the head man.

Q. Coughlin was the head time-keeper. Well?—A. He would find the pay-lists and Mr. Kennedy would certify to their correctness, and they would come to me, and from my office they would go to Ottawa and that is all I know.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is not answering the question at all?—A. Well, that is the only way I can answer it. If anybody robbed I don't know who did it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Look here, the Wellington bridge they say was done extravagantly, and I believe as a matter of fact there was three times the work done on the Wellington street bridge than on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No.

Q. Then I will read from the commissioners' report:—"Comparing labour hours charged to both bridges from February 1 to May 6, during which period the same class of work was executed, and during which period there was more than double the work done upon the Wellington bridge."?—A. No; not in my opinion—maybe double.

Q. It may be double; they say treble?—A. Yes.

Q. Well now, the total hours of all labour on the Wellington bridge were 524,042, and on the Grand Trunk, 597,529, and on that there was one-third of the work by their statement. Does not that indicate public, open robbery on the part of someone?—A. Well?

Q. Is there any doubt about it at all?—A. I find it suspicious.

Q. Really and truly you find that suspicious? Well, that is a long way to go. Here there is three times the quantity of work done according to the commissioners' report upon the Wellington bridge than there is upon the Grand Trunk, and the Wellington bridge is done extravagantly, and the Grand Trunk has 597,520 hours of labour charged upon it, as against 524,042 on the Wellington, and you really think that would indicate some slight suspicion?—A. I don't like to accuse anybody.

Q. Was it part of your duty, do you want to assume the responsibility, or are you trying to shield somebody else?—A. I am not trying to shield anybody.

Q. Do you assume the responsibility?—A. I must assume the responsibility since I was in charge of the work.

By the Chairman :

Q. Then your suspicion is directly against whom?—A. It would be the man who received the money. If somebody was to blame it would be likely St. Louis, because he received the money for these men.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were in full charge here?—A. No, I was not.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Following the other question, total hours of the stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge, 50,063, on the Grand Trunk, 57,000, that is one-third of the work ; total masons on the Wellington bridge, 12 070, on the Grand Trunk, 24,336. Total skilled labour on the Wellington bridge, 107,747, on the Grand Trunk, one-third of the work, 142,258 ; total hours of ordinary labour on the Wellington bridge, 278,253, on the Grand Trunk, 281,491. Total single carters on the Wellington bridge, 46,358 ; on the Grand Trunk, 75,940. Total double cartage on the Wellington bridge, 29,551, on the Grand Trunk, 16,305. That is the only one where the Grand Trunk is less. Now, sir, I ask you, as an engineer of experience, do not these figures indicate plainly that there was a huge robbery carried on?—A. Well, if the figures are correct it does.

Q. Well, tell me who, you, as a superintendent engineer, would say was responsible for allowing that robbery? Now that is a plain question ; you must give me, on your oath, a plain answer?—A. Well, the responsible party, so far as I am concerned, would be Kennedy, who should have found that out. I could not find it out myself because I only knew something about it when the pay-list came in to me, and then I could not certify.

Q. Did you know of any drinking going on on the works?—A. Not what is termed drinking.

Q. Well, they appear to have pretty high times down there?—A. Well, so far as I knew, I have never seen what is called high drinking. There was a cupboard where there were a few bottles of liquor, and once in a while Mr. St. Louis would ask his friends in to have a drink. It was winter and cold weather. There was nothing extraordinary, no abuse.

Q. What kind of liquor was there? Champagne?—A. Well, there was champagne, whiskey and beer, but I never saw much champagne drunk there. I was told that there had been a little feast one day.

Q. If there had been such open undisguised robbery as would appear from these figures, assuming their correctness, tell me how it was that it could have escaped your eye?—A. Well, I should say on this it might have escaped my eye very easily, because all I could see was the work going on. I saw the men working there, and I don't say there were not far too many men. What I could see would not indicate that there was robbery going on.

Q. There were far too many men?—A. If there were I should have noticed it.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you ever look at the pay-list?—A. I looked at them when the thing was all over.

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Q. But when you were certifying them did you look at them?—A. Yes, I looked at them. I found in some cases they were very numerous.

Q. Let us here how numerous they were?—A. Well, there were on an average about 1,200 men.

Q. Never mind the average; what was the largest number of men and of teams you had employed at one time?—A. Well, 1,300 at one time.

Q. And how many teams?—A. I don't remember now how many teams.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. By whom were they provided?—A. They were all provided by contract with St. Louis.

Q. Do you know from whom St. Louis procured the teams?—A. No, I know that Mr. Kennedy supplied some, I believe. I believe he is one of them.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Which, the overseer?—A. No. His father, and then they were not in his name. I heard that, but it is only hearsay. I could not tell any names at all of parties who supplied teams. I do not know them.

Q. St. Louis was going to provide for all the teams himself?—A. He was supposed to supply them

Q. He was supposed to supply them?—A. Yes, by his contract.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who instructed you to let contracts for men at all? To ask for tenders for them?—A. Who asked me?

Q. Yes?—A. It was the department.

Q. By what?—A. By letter.

Q. Will you let me see it please? I have never found out the instructions yet.

Mr. DAVIES.—That letter is there all right.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. There is no such letter, at least I cannot find it in the department. I would like to see it?—A. I haven't got that file of letters. There is no doubt there is a letter, and there were contracts sent to the department.

Q. Tenders came up to the department. There is no doubt about that. That was the first I knew of it when Mr. Schreiber presented it to me. I want to know what instructions, whether they are in writing or not, there were on which you advertised for men?—A. Advertised.

Q. Yes. On whose authority did you advertise or ask for tenders for men?—A. I didn't advertise in the papers. I sent letters to several parties, seven or eight, I believe.

Q. I know that perfectly well, but on whose authority did you do it?—A. It seems to me I have a letter to that effect.

Q. Let us see the letter?—A. I haven't got it.

Mr. TARTE.—I know there is a letter.

Mr. HAGGART.—There is no such letter.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Didn't you report that that was the best way to employ labour?—A. Yes.

Q. And received authority in reply to your letter?—A. Yes.

Q. I was on this point here, on the certified lists of labour employed. You certified these lists as superintending engineer before they came to the department?—A. Yes.

Q. Certified that the prices were just and fair?—A. Just and fair.

Q. Did you at the time you examined these lists examine them to find out how many men were employed on the works, or did you certify to the lists blindly, answer that question?—A. They had the signature of Kennedy and the time-keeper, and to tell you the truth I did not go through the lists myself. I had no time to do it.

Q. You just put your name to it after you saw their names on it?—A. I got the thing checked when I saw they were properly certified and that the additions were correct and everything like that I signed them.

Q. As a matter of fact you didn't examine to see how many men were employed. You did not trouble yourself about it at all?—A. There were too many. I looked at the total number of hours, but that is about all I can say.

Q. You said you hadn't time to go through it?—A. They were hurrying us in Ottawa to send the pay-lists as quick as we could. We kept them a couple of days.

Q. You didn't send the pay-list for February until the 25th of March. I don't see much hurry about that. Do you think it would take you twenty-five days to check the pay-lists and ascertain how many men were employed upon the work?—A. We never had the pay-lists in the office more than three or four days.

Q. Whether you had them three days or thirty days, did you, as a matter of fact, go through the pay-lists at any time to inform yourself how many men were employed?—A. I did nothing more than I have told you.

Q. Did you in March or February—did you with these pay-lists?—A. No, I don't think I did.

Q. All you did was to take the names on the pay-lists and certify them?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you take the information of Coughlin or Kennedy about the pay-lists?—A. I wrote Kennedy letters telling him to be careful about his time.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. If you had examined these pay-lists carefully you would have been able to ascertain how many men were employed by day and night upon each bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You didn't do it in any case and therefore you don't know?—A. I don't know. It was certified correct and that is all I know.

Q. You saw their names on the lists and you signed because their names were there?—Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you always certified your pay-lists in the past in the same way?—A. No, because the number of men was not at all to be compared with this. I could at that time with the other pay-lists peruse them. In this case I could not do it, there was such an immense list.

Q. Now there is a very serious charge in the commissioners' report here on page 19. They say that for repairs in the past, Kennedy charged to the government the names of people who were never employed there. Did you see all these pay-lists? It is just as well to see the bottom of it?—A. Well, I saw the pay-lists, yes. But when Kennedy would certify that these lists were correct and that he employed these men what could I say more.

Q. You always took his word for it?—A. I had to take his word for it.

Q. You did the same thing in the works of the canal?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Parent, answer this question. On your certificate of the pay-lists there were on the 8th of March 1,675 men employed, 61 double teams, 212 single teams. Did that not strike you as an extraordinary amount of men and horses employed?—A. That is all one day.

Q. You certified on the 8th of March that there were 1,675 men employed, 61 double teams and 212 single teams employed, why did you certify to that?—A. Because Mr. Kennedy had put it down and the time-keeper had certified it was all correct.

Q. Do you believe that there were that number of men there now?—A. I did not ascertain it, I had no time to do it.

Q. How is it possible that they could be employed on such work as that?—A. I would not have the amount of men you say. It was a long operation and I had to hurry on the pay-lists to send them to the department.

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Q. You must have counted them, Mr. Parent, for the day after you got Mr. Schreiber's letter you reduced the number of men 440, you increased the double teams 2 and reduced the single teams 100?—A. Well, it was Mr. Kennedy did that.

Q. On your instructions?—A. On the instructions I gave him. I told him he had to reduce them and that the chief engineer was not at all satisfied with the way things were going on. Well, he reduced them.

Q. Answer this question: Do you believe that there were ever 1,675 men at work at one time on this work, and 61 double teams, and 212 single teams?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Well, you certified to that account?—A. Oh, yes, I certified it because it was certified by the two men there under me.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. What you certified was, as far as you are concerned, that the prices were just and fair?—A. "Prices just and fair," applies to the account.

Q. That is what you put on all the things here. I don't know what you meant by it. Look at it on your certificates there. I don't want you to make yourself out worse than you were. (Showing the witness an account and reading from it.) "Received the above goods, M. Doheny, stone measurer and checker; P. Coughlin, clerk and time-keeper: I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars, E. Kennedy, superintendent. Prices just and fair, E. H. Parent, superintending engineer?"—A. Yes, that is because it is according to contract.

Q. Did you intend to certify more than that?—A. That the prices were just and fair according to the contract.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. In your estimation was it your duty to look over the time of the men?—A. No, I had an overseer there; that was his duty to look after.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. Now, about the comparative cost of these bridges: the commissioner's report says, "Upon the Wellington bridge the cost of cartage per cubic yard is approximately 78 cts., while on the Grand Trunk it is \$1.80, or nearly 2½ times that on the Wellington." What does that indicate? that somebody robbed the government? It says that the cartage cost per cubic yard on the Wellington bridge—which they say was extravagantly done—78 cents, while on the Grand Trunk it was \$1.80, which is 2½ times as much. What does that indicate?—(No answer.)

Q. Does not it indicate that somebody was cheating the government?—A. It would look like that; yes.

Q. Did you, as superintending engineer, form an opinion, or take means to form any opinion, as regards the cost of the cartage?—A. No; I could not look after that.

Q. Did you trouble yourself about it at all?—A. Not at all, because I could not.

Q. Whether there was one or fifty?—A. No; I asked the information from the overseer, and I never could get it.

Q. The commissioner's report further says: "The contractor for labour, according to his account for the Grand Trunk, would have a profit of 50 cents a day upon a single cart and \$1.75 upon the same at night. The percentage of the whole carting on the Wellington bridge for single carts at night is 36 per cent; on the Grand Trunk, 53 per cent; for double carts at night, on the Wellington, 18 per cent; on the Grand Trunk, 38 per cent." That shows tremendous discrepancies, doesn't it?—(No answer.)

Q. Then they go on further to say: "If we calculate in like manner the cost of labour per cubic yard for work done, skilled labour on the Wellington bridge amounts to 57 cents per cubic yard; on the Grand Trunk, \$1.69; ordinary labour on the Wellington bridge, \$1.20; Grand Trunk, \$2.80." What does all that indicate? That in several departments there was cheating going on, wasn't there?—A. It looks like it.

Q. "The percentage of night work for skilled labour is on the Wellington bridge 16 per cent; on the Grand Trunk, 36 per cent. Of ordinary labour for night work on

the Wellington bridge, 18 per cent; on the Grand Trunk, 38 per cent. Of foremen for night work on the Wellington bridge, 20 per cent. On the Grand Trunk, 44 per cent. The contractor for labour paying \$3.00 a day for a foreman, and the same at night would receive \$1.00 profit for day work and \$3.00 profit for night. This comparative statement will enable anyone to form his own conclusions on the excessive cost, even if it is supposed that the men and the carts were on the work, whose names appear on the Grand Trunk bridge pay-lists." Now, sir, I want you to tell the committee of this house sitting here who, in your opinion, stole that money, and was responsible for the excessive charge. Somebody did; who in your opinion did it?—A. Well, it has first to be established whether there was robbery.

Q. If the entire labour account on the Wellington bridge cost \$3.80 per cubic yard, and on the Grand Trunk \$8.50 per cubic yard, you understand that—does not that indicate clearly a robbery of the worst kind? Is there any doubt about it?—A. I don't like to call it robbery.

Q. Is it cheating? (No answer.)

Q. Obtaining money from the government by false pretences?—A. I would like to hear the explanation by the parties who have the money and then I could form an opinion.

Q. Don't you think what I call robbery of the government in connection with this work went on. Don't you believe it?—A. I don't know, but it looks like it. I would like to hear the explanation of the parties that have received the money, and according to their explanation then I could say if there was robbery.

MR. HAGGART,—Mr. Parent, I would like you to bring, at the next sitting, so as to enable you to give it in evidence, the authority you had for asking for tenders for labour at all.

The Committee then adjourned.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49, June 27, 1894.

Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

E. H. PARENT was re-called and further examined :—

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Have you brought to-day the letter authorizing you to advertise for tenders for labour ?—A. I didn't find it. If it exists it might be in with the letters that were put before the commission, because all the originals of the letters received from Ottawa in the office in Montreal were given to the commission.

Q. Have you got a letter authorizing you to tender for anything ?—A. Yes, there is a letter in general terms authorizing me to ask for tenders.

Q. Well, if you were authorized to tender for labour would not that be in that letter too? I never saw the letter and I never gave authority and I would like to find out if there is such a letter ?—A. That is more than I can say, that I ever received the letter. I certainly did not act without being authorized either verbally or otherwise to call for tenders. I certainly would not have taken the responsibility without being authorized.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. At any rate it was agreed to by the chief engineer that labour should be hired in the way you did hire it ?—A. In the way I proposed, yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Here is a letter dated October 20th, 1892, from Mr. Trudeau to you which reads as follows : "I am to inform you by direction of the minister that you are hereby authorized to negotiate by tender or agreement for the immediate purchase of such stone, timber and lumber as may be required for the construction of the substructure of the proposed new Wellington swing bridge across the Lachine canal." You have got that letter, have you ?—A. Yes. I haven't it myself, but I know it exists.

Q. If you got any such instructions to call for tenders for labour that letter would have been given in evidence before the commission. You furnished all the papers to the commission, did not you ?—A. All the papers from Ottawa to the office in Montreal. All the original papers were given to the commission.

Q. That is all right, it is not amongst them ?—A. At least there might be some that slipped. I don't know. They are supposed to be all given to the commission.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Mr. Douglas from the railway department at Ottawa go to Montreal many times during the execution of the works ?—A. Well, as near as I can recollect, two or three times.

Q. How long did he stay there ?—A. Sometimes a couple of days, sometimes he stayed weeks.

Q. Weeks, you say ?—A. I think he stayed weeks.

Q. Didn't he stay on the works during the execution of some of the works ?—A. Yes, he attended the office.

Q. On the works ?—A. On the works, yes, he remained there.

Q. In what capacity was he there ?—A. I cannot say, I suppose he was there by a special mission that he received, I didn't know.

Q. He was there many weeks, you say ?—A. I said weeks. I don't know, more than one week certainly, perhaps not more than two, I could not recollect well how long he was there.

Q. Is it not a fact that he stayed on the works at least a month. Surely you know it?—A. At a time?

Q. No?—A. Oh yes, if you take the whole time he was there—if he comes to Montreal and passes one or two days and then goes back to Ottawa and comes again a week afterwards I would put that together. That is why I say he came two or three times, sometimes two or three days and sometimes a couple of weeks.

Q. Altogether, you think he spent at least a month there?—A. Yes, at least a month.

Q. You knew as a matter of fact he was employed. I want to prove that he was there nearly all the time.

Mr. HAGGART.—He went down on the 19th of April with special instructions.

Mr. TARTE.—He was there nearly a month.

Mr. HAGGART.—He was there from the 19th of April I suppose until about the 8th of May.

Mr. TARTE.—Wasn't he there before?

Mr. HAGGART.—He went down occasionally for a day or two upon the superstructure. The exact time, I think, is there.

WITNESS.—I have one remark to make about my statement of yesterday. Yesterday I was nervous—I had been sick all night—and I could not understand what was being put to me. I was told that I stated I knew that there had not been 1,600 men on the works at one time on one day. Well, it is not that I intended to say. I said I was not aware that 1,600 men were on the works at the time, it might have taken place but I wasn't aware of it.

Mr. HAGGART.—There were 1,600 though, the time-rolls show it.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. On the pay-lists we saw that they were certified by you as far as the prices were concerned, didn't you make some other remarks on some other pay-lists. We haven't the pay-lists here, but I understand you made some other remarks?—A. Yes, when it came to the end and I began to think that things were looking strange I put remarks in red ink on the pay-lists explaining what my signature was for.

Q. What were these remarks?—A. The remarks were that I put down my signature there to show that as far as the additions of the time of the men, the rate of their pay and the total for each man and the addition of the whole sum were concerned had been checked in my office and it was correct and then in the regular way it was signed by our time-keeper and by the superintendent or overseer. Then I put my signature to it because it was regularly sent to Ottawa.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You were suspicious then about the pay-roll?—A. Well, I don't know. I began to think it was getting very excessive, the prices, the cost of the thing you know.

Q. Why didn't you report to the chief engineer?—A. That remark was a report in itself.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. At what date was this?—A. That was towards the end of the works and everything was known at that time.

Q. As a matter of fact you didn't get the pay-lists in time to see if there was fraud?—A. Oh no, the last pay-list I received was in the month of May. I even got the pay-lists of the month of March only in May.

Q. You were refused them you say all the time?—A. No, no, not refused. He said "I have no time to give it to you, I have no time to make them out."

By the Chairman :

Q. Is not that refusal for you to ask a subordinate officer for the pay-lists and he does not give them to you?—A. If Mr. Kennedy had told me "I won't give you the pay-lists" it would be quite a different answer than for him to say "I have no time to make them, I have to work all day and part of the night and I am not able to go to

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work and make out pay-lists and you must wait a little longer to get them." That is the way he did the thing. He would not refuse point-blank, but I would not get them for all that.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, would it not strike you, Mr. Parent, that Mr. Kennedy had never put a pen to this at all, that he would not draw out the pay-lists or anything of the kind, that all he would have to do would be to put his signature to it?—A. Well, I suppose he was in the same position towards his subordinates as I was.

Q. That last pay-roll that you made remarks on, and that you sent up, which you say ought to be an announcement to the chief engineer—was not that the last pay-roll in May after the work was completed?—A. I beg pardon, it was March and April.

Q. It was the April pay-roll, when did you send it up?—A. It came up at the same time, I believe ; I don't remember exactly.

Q. The same time as what?—A. The two months went together.

Q. What day of May was it you sent them up?—A. It was in May that last pay-list went up.

Q. Any remarks that you made on the pay-roll were on the one you sent up in May?—A. Yes, and I made others too besides that pay-roll.

Q. Well, we must find that pay-roll. I very much doubt if you did. They are all here till the 6th of May?—A. I cannot say it is on pay-rolls always, but it is on accounts too. I made that remark six times at least.

Q. Show us then ; we have got the accounts too?—A. There, I signed—"Prices just and fair," they are all that, because it is by contract.

By the Chairman :

Q. That is a stereotyped entry ; it is printed ; it is not a special report?—A. It is not that I am referring to.

Q. Show us what you are referring to?—A. Well, you must produce the accounts ; these are not the accounts.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Well, here are the accounts, find it?—A. Well, there are a good many of them Well, there is "prices just and fair," and there is my signature. That is merely that the prices that Henderson charges are according to his contract.

By the Chairman :

Q. But you were looking for some entry showing that you had suspicions ; find that?—A. Yes ; I am positive that I sent six or seven times ; I think one was on lock number 1. (After searching the file of pay-lists and accounts handed to him by Mr. Haggart) they are not here.

Mr. TARTE.—These are not all the accounts that were paid.

Mr. HAGGART.—They are the accounts all but lock no. 1, and we have sent a clerk for lock number 1.

Mr. TARTE.—But I saw myself papers produced in the exchequer court that I have not here. I think that the most important papers are there. You must have made the best defence you could and produced the papers that we have not here.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. Parent, you have been examined before the exchequer court here?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, were you shown at the time you were examined a lot of pay-rolls there?—A. No.

Q. You were not examined on that?—A. I have been shown one ; that is the one I have referred to on lock number 1.

Mr. HAGGART.—The pay-lists will be in in a minute. He has got all the other accounts there.

Mr. TARTE.—Not all the other pay-rolls surely?

Mr. HAGGART.—I think so. It is only duplicates that went to the court. Mr Hayter, who has charge of them, says they are all here.

WITNESS.—These are only copies.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You know your own signature?—A. Yes, it was not that I refer to. I refer to the remark I made on that. I didn't make it on three or four sheets; I made it on the one I sent to the department.

Mr. HAGGART.—There is one of the pay-sheets that he made a remark on on the pay-roll that came up on May 6th. I am informed by the department that there is a remark of some kind on it.

WITNESS.—I wrote in red ink in the margin that I did not make myself responsible for the account, that it had not been done in the regular way, and I could not be responsible for it. However, it had been purchased for the work and I supposed it was all right. The prices were correct according to contract. It was a purchase from Mr. Henderson, most of it.

By Mr Haggart :

Q. Now try to remember it. Wasn't that long after the work was completed?—

A. That I signed?

Q. Yes?—A. It was about the middle of the month of May, about that time. That is the time that the accounts came in for my signature, and then I made a remark that I would not endorse it.

Mr. HAGGART.—We were aware of the facts then ourselves.

Mr. TARTE.—He has admitted it was after the works were completed. I thought it was before that.

The witness was then discharged.

PATRICK KENNEDY called, sworn and examined:—

By the Chairman :

Q. You reside in the city of Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation?—Master carter.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you supply teams for the works on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes, I think some of my teams worked there at certain times.

Q. How many teams did you supply, Mr. Kennedy?—A. Well, you see, the number of teams varies; some days there might be one and two, other days there might be four, and some days six, when they were very busy, and then when they were not busy they would discharge some.

Q. Were these teams employed in your own name?—A. I do not see any reason why they should not be, sir.

Q. Will you simply answer the question?—A. To the best of my belief they were. I was absent from the city of Montreal in the month of February attending to my seasonal duties in Quebec, and when I came home I learned that there were two teams in that month, or a portion of that month, in the name of my foreman who looks after my business.

Q. What was the name of your foreman?—A. Gamache. I wish to tell you before I go any further I have nothing to hide. I will answer every word you put honestly and squarely. Everything is in my name. What means I have are in my own name. I pay twenty shillings to the pound, and I have nothing to fear.

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Q. The name of your foreman is Gamache?—A. Yes.

Q. How many teams were employed in his name?—A. I think while I was absent in February in Quebec there were two; and when I came back I asked him why they were not in my own name, and he said that the man in whose name the teams were entered should be there to draw the pay, and that is the way he entered them in his own name until I came back.

Q. Were there teams employed in your own name at the same time as there were teams employed in Mr. Gamache's name?—A. Not that we are aware of. I don't think it.

Q. Can you tell us the amount of your account. How much did you draw?—A. I could not tell you at the moment, you will find that in your own books.

Q. Cannot you remember at all?—A. No, sir; I could not tell you.

Q. In round figures?—A. It would be very hard for me. I want to tell the truth in everything you ask me, I have nothing to hide.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Don't hide it then. Give us an approximate?—A. It might be fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars. It might be more and it might be less, I could not tell you exactly.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were they single teams or were they double teams that were employed?—A. I think they were chiefly double.

Q. Double?—A. I think so, there might be one or two, or three or four.

Q. By whom were these teams hired from you?—A. They were engaged from my foreman by the foreman on the works.

Q. Do you know who the foreman on the works was?—A. I could not say exactly.

Q. They never applied to yourself for these teams?—A. They did, sir.

Q. They did apply to you?—A. Yes

Q. Who did apply to you?—A. Pagnan. At the time the masons had run short of stone for building the centre pier and copings of the two side walls and the contractor who had the supply of the stone, it appears, did not fulfil his contract, or something happened anyway, and they wanted a number of teams to go out to Terrebonne to bring in stone and try to put the works through on the 1st of May and keep the masons going. The foreman of the work came to me and asked me if I would not send some of my teams out. I said it was a job I didn't like, it was a long road and the stones were very heavy and he said to me : " Are we going to leave the masons idle?" and I said : " under those conditions I will send the teams." I had my foreman send the teams.

Q. How many teams did you send then?—A. How many teams did I send then?

Q. Yes?—A. Well, there might be six teams, and there might be eight teams.

Q. At that time, I mean, when the foreman came?—A. Well, now it is very hard for me to tell the exact words that passed some few years ago. I say there might be six teams, there might be eight teams, or there might be ten teams, as the case may be. It is very hard to recollect all these things.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Oh, very hard?—A. It is very hard, but I want to tell you frankly all I know.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What were the prices agreed upon between the foreman and yourself about these teams?—A. There was no price agreed upon, but the foreman told me he received \$4 per day per team.

Q. How long were these teams employed, to the best of your knowledge, now?—A. They left home in the morning——

Q. No, how many weeks?—A. I could not tell you that at the present time.

Q. How many hours a day?—A. They generally worked ten hours a day.

Q. Are you quite sure that there were never more than two teams employed in Mr. Gamache's name?—A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. How many teams were employed in your own name?—A. I think I told you that there might be six, or eight or ten, and so on.

Q. Who drew the money?—A. My foreman.

Q. Always?—A. Always.

Q. For you?—A. For me.

Q. He drew the money even for the teams employed in your name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, then, how was it that you swore a moment ago that the teams were put in Gamache's name because it was necessary?—A. He went to the office and brought the money to me.

Q. Now, you swore a minute ago that two teams were put in his name?—A. I did, in the month of February.

Q. You swore a minute ago that it was necessary that the teams be put in the name of the man Gamache, because he was going to draw the money?—A. I told you, sir, if I remember rightly, that when I came home I asked my foreman why was it these teams were entered in his name, and he told me it was because that the man in whose name the teams are entered shall draw the money, and he drew the pay, and he drew the pay when they were in my name. I never went to the office to draw money.

Q. He drew money for the teams in his name and for the teams in your name?—A. I want you to have this distinctly understood. As you put the question you would be understood that the teams were down in the foreman's name and not in Kennedy's name.

Q. I don't mean that at all?—A. Well, it looks like it.

Q. What I want to ask you is this: Gamache drew the money for the teams in his name and in your name?—A. In the month of February these teams were in his name to the best of my belief. Then, after that he went and drew the money for me.

Q. For the teams in your name?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Davies:

Q. How much an hour did you get?—A. How much an hour?

Q. Were you not paid by the hour?—A. I think I got \$4 a day.

Q. Irrespective of the number of hours they work?—A. Oh, no, sir.

Q. Then you were paid by the hour?—A. Yes.

Q. How much an hour?—A. I suppose it came to about 40 cents an hour.

Q. What did it come to? You were there for the month of March?—A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Do you swear you don't know how much an hour you got?—A. I say I got \$4 a day.

Q. Was that whether they worked all day or not?—A. Well, when they had broken time they got 40 cents per hour.

Q. It was the same rate whether they had broken time or not?—A. On a full day they got \$4 a day.

Q. How many hours a day?—A. Ten hours.

Q. Ten hours?—A. I think so.

Q. Have you any doubt about it?—A. I don't think so. Mind you, I wish it to be distinctly understood I have never seen the books. I was on the works day and night, from seven in the morning till eight at night all along, though I did not receive any money for it.

Q. Have you as many as twelve teams going at the same time?—A. I could not tell you, sir.

Q. Do you swear on oath that you cannot tell?—A. I do, sir, and the reason is I told you I have a foreman that looks after that. I am very often away from home, and I trust this man to look after my business.

Q. Were you at home on the 26th of March?—A. Yes.

Q. Your sessional duties were over then?—A. Yes.

Q. After you returned home, had you as many as twelve teams employed?—A. There might have been, and more.

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Q. I did not ask you what might have been. We are asking what is and what was. How many teams are you the owner of?—A. Of sixty or sixty-five horses.

Q. That you regularly hire out from day to day?—A. Yes.

Q. How many was the most you sent out, hired to your son on this work?—A. I could not tell you that. You know very well, you are a man of common sense, that it is very hard to tell what happened two years ago.

Q. You cannot tell how many?—A. I did not hire them to my son, I hired them to the foreman.

Q. To your foreman?—A. No, to the foreman on the works.

Q. Who is he?—A. I think a man of the name of Pagnan.

Q. You did not tell us his name before?—A. There are a great many things to hear yet.

Q. That is the truest word you have spoken yet. You went personally to Pagnan? A. No, I didn't.

Q. How do you know if you did not?—A. Don't mix me up. When Pagnan came into my yard and asked for these teams, whether we could hire them to Pagnan —

Q. Do you know where they were to be employed?—A. I know they were to be employed some place, sent out for the stone. I understand they were always employed on the work.

Q. Did you know they were to be employed on the government works of which your son was overseer?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you know they were being hired to the government?—A. Yes.

Q. How many teams did you tell Pagnan you could let him have?—A. As many as I could spare him.

Q. Did you agree to give him any specific number?—A. My foreman—

Q. Did you agree to give him any specific number?—A. I did not. My God, I did not come here to be abused.

Q. You are not being abused at all; you are being asked plain questions?—A. Yes, and I will answer them.

Q. Did you agree for any specific number of teams to be sent?—A. The foreman and the government foreman decided that.

Q. Will you answer my question?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. And at no time did you undertake to send any particular number?—A. I did, sir; I sent a particular number to Terrebonne, for these heavy stones.

Q. Whom did you agree with?—A. Mr. Pagnan. It was very hard to get teams to go there.

Q. Were you then at liberty to send any number of teams you liked?—A. Oh, no, sir, I was not.

Q. Why not?—A. Because there were other people in the locality.

Q. Was there any limit put on the number of teams you were to send?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. What limit?—A. There were other people in the locality who wanted to get a share of what was going.

Q. What was the limit?—A. There might be six or eight as I said before.

Q. You said there was a limit put upon the number of teams you were to send. What was the limit?—A. Some days there were eight, some six and some ten.

Q. What was the limit?—A. I could have sent 20 teams.

Q. Or 50?—A. Not 50; that would be a hundred horses. I didn't own that many.

Q. All you had?—A. I could have. There were other works, though.

Q. There was nothing to prevent you sending others?—A. Yes, there was.

Q. What was it?—A. Supposing I was doing work for you, mister, I should attend to your work.

Q. In your agreement with Pagnan to send teams to that work for the building of these bridges or this lock, was there any limit put upon the number of teams you were to send, or could you send as many as you could afford to send?—A. Well, I could not do any such thing. I would not be allowed.

Q. What was the limit?—A. I tell you frankly, sometimes I sent eight or six.

Q. You are not answering the question.—A. I tell you now I want you to treat me right. I am not going to be humbugged like this.

By the Chairman :

Q. You are under a misapprehension. Mr. Davies does not intend to be offensive. He asks you how many teams you are permitted by the authorities to send. If you had 500 horses were you at liberty to send them all?—A. Not at all, I tell you frankly.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. How many could you have sent?—A. As I told you before, after two years or twelve months has passed it is difficult to tell you what happened between the foreman and myself in the yard.

By the Chairman :

Q. How many teams were you permitted, not by your own foreman but by the man who had charge of the government work to send?—A. When the foreman belonging to the government work came into my yard he said to my foreman he wanted so many teams.

Q. How many?—A. I suppose six or eight.

Q. Don't let us suppose?—A. I will not swear frankly on that; I might make a mistake; I will not do it.

Q. Mr. Davies asks was there any limit? Did he say send all the teams?—A. He dare not do it; he would not do it.

Q. Mr. Davies' question is this, "were you limited to any number?"—A. Certainly.

Q. To what number?—A. I say six or eight or ten; that is enough. Gentlemen, I could have sent sixty or seventy horses there.

Q. You had them to send but you were permitted to send six or seven teams?—A. I could not do that; I had other works to attend to.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. So nothing would be said against your sending ten or twelve teams?—A. I sent what they asked, not one more.

Q. How many did they ask?—A. Sometimes six and sometimes eight and sometimes ten and sometimes eleven.

Q. How often did these requests come specifying the number?—A. Whenever the stones were hauled.

Q. How did you know what number to send?—A. My foreman got orders from the foreman on the works.

Q. He asked to send so many teams and he sent them?—A. Yes, and I tell you more than that. There is nothing wrong about that. They earned their money hard.

Q. That is a wonderful thing?—A. It is not a bit wonderful. We are not all rogues down there. There was some hard words used here yesterday. You said the government was robbed.

Q. Some days you did send ten teams?—A. More or less.

Q. Gamache was your man too, was he?—A. Yes.

Q. I understood you to say to Mr. Tarte that Gamache put some of the teams in his own name?—A. That is while I was at my sessional duties in Quebec in a portion of the month of February. I think there were two teams, if I mistake not.

Q. There were two teams?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did he continue to put some in his own name and some in yours?—A. I think it was only in the month of February, if my memory serves me right. I think so.

Q. I see here by the carters' time returned and paid for by the government that he put in a double team every day from the 1st day of February?—A. In his own name.

Q. Yes?—A. A double team.

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Q. It is called 10 hours, G. Gamache, that is the man?—A. Yes. There must be some mistake there I think. There is some mistake there.

Q. Then in addition to that was a single team and carter's time. I was wrong, that is a single carter. In addition to that Mr. Gamache put in three other double teams in his own name?—A. In the month of March.

Q. In the month of February?—A. In the month of February.

Q. Just at the very time he was returning a single team in his own name he put in at the same time three double teams in his own name for every day in the week?—A. That might be. There might be three some days in place of two, but I tell you I was absent at the time.

Q. Now, sir, will you tell me why it was necessary for your foreman to put in three double teams in his own name and a single team in his own name and so many teams in your name?—A. Did he do that in the month of March?

Q. I was speaking of February?—A. That is in my absence. I frankly told you what I know.

Q. He drew the money himself?—A. All the time I never went to the office to draw a cent of money.

Q. There was no occasion to put in the teams in different names to enable him to draw the money?—A. Not in the least.

Q. If there was no occasion to put different names to draw the money what did he put in the names for?—A. Because I was away.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. Kennedy, were you in Montreal in the month of January?—A. I think not, sir, unless on Saturday night till Monday morning.

Q. Did you know in the month of January that Gamache had some teams in his own name also?—A. I don't know, sir. It must not be Gamache, because, in my opinion, my horses did not work in the month of January.

Q. Are you quite sure of that?—A. To the best of my belief.

Q. What is the name of your foreman, what is his christian name?—A. Upon my word I will tell you candidly—he is from Quebec and we all call him Quebec. It is Leo something.

Q. Is G. Gamache right?—A. I think so, yes.

Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, do you swear that in the month of January there were no teams of your own employed on the Wellington bridge work?—A. I will not swear that at all; no sir.

Q. Well, are you sure that there were no teams employed in January?—A. I am not sure of any such thing. I was away from home in January, and I don't know what was done. To the best of my belief there was not, but I don't swear.

Q. You don't swear?—A. No, I don't swear it.

Q. Did you not come every Saturday to Montreal in the month of January?—A. Generally.

Q. When did the provincial session begin?—A. You can get it from the *Canada Gazette*.

Q. Do you know?—A. I don't know.

Q. Well, now you should not refuse to answer a question?—A. Now, Mr. Tarte, you should not be so hard. You don't like to be cracked yourself pretty hard.

Q. You cannot tell?—A. I won't swear to what you put me there at all.

By the Chairman :

Q. You don't remember the date?—A. No.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. And you don't remember having teams of yours employed on the Wellington bridge in the month of January.

THE CHAIRMAN.—He has told you two or three times that to the best of his recollections there were not.

Mr. TARTE.—Mr. Chairman, I am sure I have my finger here on a fraud, if you will allow me.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Very well, but don't repeat a question if it is not necessary.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You have just told us that you don't want to swear that in the month of January you did not have some of your teams employed there?—A. No, could I swear to what I don't know, and I from home? If I swore to that you would say I was a fool.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. You came home every Saturday night?—A. Generally.

Q. And stayed till Monday morning?—A. Yes.

Q. And you kept general oversight of your business?—A. I could not do that. I left it to my man.

Q. I suppose you had reports from him every Saturday night of what he was doing?—A. Generally.

Q. And you had reports from him where he was employing his teams?—A. Yes.

Q. And to the best of your belief, none of your teams were employed in the month of January?—A. I have no recollection that they were. They might or they might not, as the case may be.

Q. Then if this man Gamache put in his name as having employed teams, what would you say?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. He made no returns to you to the best of your belief?—A. Not to my knowledge or recollection.

Q. If he had, surely you would have recollected it?—A. Well, I don't know. If a man owes me a \$10 bill I am not very apt to forget it.

Q. If he received money every week he would hand it over to you?—A. He only received it every month.

Q. But if a large sum of money came in the month of January, you would be sure to remember it?—A. Yes.

Q. No large sum did come in?—A. No.

Q. So that no teams were employed?—A. It is pretty hard to remember whether teams were employed such a day or week.

Q. This is in the month of January?—A. Well, such a month then.

Q. At any rate, that is your belief?—A. I am willing to answer every question put to me.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you hire any teams yourself, or through your foreman and re-hire them?—A. Not one.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were you on the works yourself many times?—A. Very often.

Q. Very often?—A. Very often.

Q. Do you know a man, J. Gramache, who has teams to lend?—A. No, sir, I don't think I do.

Q. You would know any man of that name?—A. I generally know all those carters there.

Q. Will you undertake to swear that there were not teams of yours employed in the month of January in the name of a man Gramache, if I find the name here?—A. That is about the same as Gamache.

Q. No, it is not the same thing at all. Look at the name and answer my question?—A. I don't know any man of the name of Gramache.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What is the name of your man?—A. Gamache.

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you swear that there were no teams of yours employed in that man's name?
—A. I swore there were no teams of mine employed in any man's name except in that of the foreman or that of myself. That is pretty plain.

Q. There were none in that man's name?—A. Not in Gramache's name, nor in any other man's name, except my own and my foreman. I am going to make one remark and it is a very simple one. I want to keep my character right. I challenge anybody in the dominion of Canada to come before Kennedy at this investigation and accuse him of one dollar of ill-gotten gains for himself or his horses, since the day I came to this country to this day. If such a man is in Canada, let him come before me. I have heard a great deal about this confounded bridge.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. So that you are exceptionally honest?—A. Well, I would claim to be innocent until I am found guilty.

Q. Now, it turns out that this man who is put Gramache in the cheque, endorsed it Gamache, so it is your foreman. Did you ever see your Gamache write?—A. Write?

Q. Write his name?—A. Certainly.

Q. Look at that (showing witness a cheque.) Look at his name on the back of that cheque?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a cheque from the government signed by Mr. Schreiber in favour of Gramache for \$180, isn't it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is endorsed Gamache?—A. I am sure I got that money.

Q. That is his writing?—A. Yes.

Q. So there could be no doubt that the man signing himself Gamache is your foreman?—A. It is an error of a figure or a letter, I suppose.

Q. The signature is witnessed by your son?—A. I see it.

Q. You see it is witnessed by your son?—A. I suppose it is.

Q. Whose writing is that signature?—A. E. Kennedy's.

Q. Is not that your son?—A. I think so.

Q. Have you any doubts about it?—A. No.

Q. You know his writing?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Then that signature Gamache is endorsed by your foreman, and witnessed by your son?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, there is no doubt about it. That is the same way also (handing the witness another cheque). The name is Gramache, and your son witnesses it, and Gamache endorses it and he draws the money?—A. I know nothing about Gramache.

Q. The name is Gramache, and the cheques are endorsed by Gamache—they are no two names at all. Now, sir, I want you to explain—you are such a thoroughly honest man above all manner of suspicion?—A. Thank you.

Q. I took your own word for it?—A. Thank you.

Q. I want to know why it was necessary to enter some of these in Gamache's name and some in your own?—A. I told you very plainly I was away in Quebec.

Q. I mean between February and March, after your return?—A. Well, my foreman looked after my business. I had too much to look after, it would be impossible for me to look after it myself. I told you that plainly.

Q. At the same time in the months of February and March, after you returned, your foreman was entering some of the teams in his own name and some in yours?—A. I could not say, I could not tell you.

Q. Here is the list?—A. I tell you frankly he brought me the money. I never went to any office for the money, except once I think, the town office.

Q. Gamache was the man who did—Gamache brought you the money?—A. Yes.

Q. You cannot tell how many teams he paid you for?—A. No, not at present.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Your son knew very well your foreman. That is your son Edward?—A. Yes

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Is Gamache a good writer?—A. Not very good, sir, just enough to keep the time.

Q. Just enough to keep the time?—A. Yes, a fair business man—a good, sensible man.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Had you some of your teams employed for the government and some employed for St. Louis?—A. Not one, sir, for Mr. St. Louis, not one, sir, no, sir.

Q. Neither in Mr. Gamache's name?—A. No man's name.

Q. You never hired any teams to Mr. St. Louis?—A. Never.

Q. Only to the government?—A. Yes, what we did was in fair daylight.

Q. It is a fair question, you have answered it?—A. I will answer every question you put to me if I know it is square.

Q. You are quite positive not one single team of yours was employed for Mr. St. Louis?—A. Not one to my knowledge.

The witness was discharged.

A. LEPAGE called, sworn and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you live in Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. A contractor.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were you employed on the Lachine canal works?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. On the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity were you employed?—A. As foreman.

Q. As a foreman for the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that large quantities of timber have disappeared from the works there?—A. Not on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. No? On the works?—A. There are three hundred feet between the two bridges.

(The examination was continued in French and translated to the committee, as follows):—

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. Lepage, is it within your knowledge that a considerable quantity of timber has been taken away from the place where the work was being carried on?—A. At the beginning of April there was a man named Huot, head foreman, carpenter for Mr. Kennedy. We were taking dinner together at Jones' house. He asked me: "Look here, Lepage, did you get that timber for the works on the Grand Trunk?" I answered him: "No, not at all." He said: "I wanted to have some wood from Mr. Kennedy, but Mr. Kennedy refused to give me this wood, stating that the wood that was there was for the cribwork for the lower part of the Grand Trunk bridge. He refused to let me take one single piece."

Q. Did you go and see that wood?—A. We both went after dinner. We went and saw the wood. There were 400 to 500 pieces of wood. It was new timber, 12 inches square. There were pieces of wood of different dimensions, varying from 20 to 35 feet. There was wood of all dimensions.

Q. And then?—A. Three or four days after Huot saw me again and he said to me: "Did you receive that wood—the wood across over from the other side?" I replied to

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him : " No, I did not receive the wood." Huot said : " They took away all the wood, there is not one single piece left."

Q. Did you go and see this ?—A. We went both of us two or three days after.

Q. You state that two or three days passed between the day you went and saw the wood, and the day when you went to see it again, and when you noticed that the wood had disappeared ?—A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. What sort of wood was it ?—A. It was pine.

Q. Then it was valuable timber ?—A. Yes, it was newly sawn.

Q. You say that there were 400 to 500 pieces of wood, to the best of your knowledge ?—A. Yes, roughly.

Q. You wanted that timber for the Grand Trunk work ?—A. Yes.

Q. You had asked for that timber ?—A. No. Mr. Trudel had asked for it.

Q. Who is Mr. Trudel ?—A. Mr. Trudel was the chief foreman on the Grand Trunk. They took their orders from him.

Q. You don't know where that wood went ?—A. No.

Q. Have you asked Mr. Kennedy where the wood went ?—A. No.

Q. Have you asked anybody where that timber went ?—A. I asked Mr. Huot, and he replied that it was a mystery to him.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Was it 400 or 500 pieces, 12 inches square, from 25 feet upwards in length ?—

A. There were in that pile ties sawn on two faces.

Q. Flat timber ?—A. Yes, flat timber.

Mr. HAGGART.—They could steal a house down there.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you got any knowledge that some other things have disappeared ?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. I will try to refresh your memory ? Is it not a fact that dozens of large mortar boxes were made, and they disappeared ?—A. When I became employed there I found that there were great preparations made, just as if we were going to build the Panama canal. I saw a lot of boxes for mortar, and to raise the earth, all well finished, with iron and rings and chains.

Q. Is it not a fact that nearly three-fourths of these boxes disappeared ?—A. They disappeared when they knew that Mr. Schreiber was to come down and inspect the work. There was enough timber there to nearly build the city of Montreal, and off they went.

Q. Where were these boxes ?—A. Along the Wellington bank, in front of the restaurant, in the big shed built by Mr. Kennedy.

Q. These were expensive boxes ?—A. Yes, because they were made of 3 inch timber, and 12 feet square.

Q. Did you see these boxes made ?—A. They were made by Mr. Kennedy's carpenters.

Q. You acted in your capacity as foreman during the whole of the construction of the work on the Grand Trunk ?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you take your orders ?—A. Mr. Trudel.

Q. From whom did Mr. Trudel take his orders ?—A. Each time that I wanted information as to the mode in which some work should be done, Mr. Trudel said : " Well, wait a minute, I will go and get orders from Mr. Kennedy." If we wanted tools or anything, everything that we wanted, Mr. Trudel went and applied to Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Mr. Kennedy came on the Grand Trunk work ?—A. Yes, he gave me orders himself.

Q. You are a contractor ?—A. Yes, for 40 years.

Q. Have the works on the Grand Trunk not been conducted in an extravagant manner ?—A. It is difficult to say. The time was so short.

Q. Did you receive all the tools and derricks that you needed as foreman there?—

A. No. We were hampered a great deal.

Q. Is it not a fact that, from the lack of having derricks to raise earth from the excavation, you were obliged to handle it with shovels, and to make scaffolding?—A. We had no derricks. From the bottom to the surface it was 27 feet. We had dug 8 feet deeper than the bottom of the canal.

Q. By Mr. Parent's orders?—A. No, by Mr. Papineau's orders.

Q. Did you ask for derricks from Kennedy?—A. I know Mr. Trudel asked him and he said there was none. We had to raise the earth by 9 stages before it reached the top. When it reached the top, they could only put it in 2 carts because they were impeded by the Grand Trunk cars crossing.

Q. Did you know that money was paid for men who were not on the work?—A. I don't say anything about that; that was not my business. There was a time-keeper to count and take the time 3 times a day. When the men came in the morning they went to the wicket and gave their names and their numbers; they were set to work. If, during the day, there was a man whose wife was sick, the foreman gave that to the time-keeper.

Q. But do you know that money was paid for men who were not employed?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did Mr. Douglas come often on the work when you were employed?—A. When Mr. Douglas arrived, he gave me numerous orders every day.

Q. Was he several weeks on the works?—A. I remember he was there all the month of April, and in the last weeks of March.

Q. He could see the men there?—A. Certainly.

Q. Who should count them?—A. The time-keeper.

Q. Who was the chief time-keeper for the government on the work?—A. I think it was Villeneuve on the Grand Trunk.

Q. Was Mr. Coughlin also on the work?—A. No, I did not see him.

Q. Who were the other time-keepers besides Mr. Villeneuve?—A. There was a man Beaudry, Drolet and others.

Q. You said just now that 400 or 500 pieces of timber disappeared and that you wanted that timber?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you wait for that timber?—A. I waited 7, 8 or 10 days for that timber, it was not forthcoming.

Q. How many men were waiting?—A. The result was that the cofferdam was burst.

Q. Did you get the timber later?—A. The timber came later on, and when it came I remarked that it was old sawn timber. The timber was coming up 50, 25 or 100 pieces at a time. We were waiting all the time.

Q. Did you have to wait for everything else?—A. When the cofferdam burst it was a very serious work, 300 or 400 men were waiting.

Q. For what?—A. The cofferdam burst and they had only one small pump. Mr. Trudel went to Mr. Kennedy to apply for a pump, and although there was a pump doing nothing they could not get it. Mr. Kennedy sent his men, the framers.

Q. For what?—A. To help to repair the cofferdam.

Q. How many men were employed as a general rule on the Grand Trunk work, do you know?—A. I never counted the stone-cutters. There was no means of counting. They were scattered all over.

Q. How many men were employed on the Grand Trunk bridge besides stone-cutters?—A. There were masons and labourers all told, I should think about 400 or 500 men.

Q. It was not your business to count them?—A. No; it was only a rough guess. There were always one or two thousand men who wanted work.

Q. Not employed men?—A. No, and then Trudel asked me "how many do you want to-day." I had charge of the north side of the canal. Then I told him how many men I wanted.

Q. That was how the work was conducted?—A. Yes.

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Q. If you had had the tools and instruments necessary the work would have been done quicker?—A. The whole work, the tearing down of the old piers and the rebuilding having to be done in so small a space and having no derricks it cost certainly twice the ordinary price.

Q. Did you have to remove the ice from the canal?—A. Yes; I helped to remove the ice from the piers.

Q. But you had derricks to remove that ice?—A. No; we employed teams. The ice was coming from both sides, from the St. Lawrence and from the harbour. It was swollen and burst with a “boom.” Mr. Schreiber one day asked me why there was so much water. I said: “Well, the water is there because the ice shoved.”

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Was St. Louis concerned in this work?—A. He used to come every day.

Q. Did he tell you to take your orders from Mr. Kennedy?—A. He told me to take orders from Mr. Trudel, and when I asked Mr. Trudel he said: “It is all right, I will ask Mr. Kennedy.”

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. St. Louis never gave you orders himself, but told you to take your orders from Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Trudel?—A. All the orders I got from St. Louis were to the effect that I was to make the men work as hard as possible and not to allow any strangers on the work.

Q. Had you to do with the Wellington bridge?—A. I was engaged by Mr. Kennedy for the Grand Trunk or the Wellington at the beginning.

Q. At the beginning?—A. He told me: “You will come at a certain day, I will take you Lepage, I want you;” and afterwards he told me to go to the other side of the Grand Trunk, “and there” he said, “you shall have work.”

Q. Then you did not work on the Wellington bridge?—A. No; but I went across three time a day to take my meals.

Q. As a matter of comparison, is it true that the work on the Grand Trunk was much more difficult than the work on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes; because we had not room enough to work easily. Anybody who knows these works will understand it. When we used to take a boom to place it, we had to lift it up and down three or four times before we could put on the stone on account of the buildings surrounding us and the limitations of space.

Q. Now, Mr. Lepage, with respect to the masonry, was the work on the Grand Trunk done better than on the Wellington bridge?—A. The work on the Grand Trunk is what I call first class, no. 1.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What was the value of these boxes that disappeared?—A. There were sixty or eighty of them and they were worth, at least, \$50 each, on account of being ironed.

Q. You do not know where they have gone?—A. No.

Q. You did not see them upon the work later on?—A. No; there were only four abutments to be made—three boxes to each abutment would be enough.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Was the way of placing the masonry on the Grand Trunk and the Wellington bridges the same—the mode of building the masonry?—A. The Grand Trunk bridge was all made with picked backing, facing and joints, pointed.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know anything about stone being broken by men employed by the government?—A. I saw a lot of men breaking stone alongside of Wellington street, but I do not know what it was for.

Q. That stone was not used for the Grand Trunk?—A. There was no need of it. There was no concrete employed.

Q. Do you know if that stone was employed on the Wellington bridge?—A. I do not know. I did not see that it was.

Q. Do you not know that streets have been made of that stone?—A. I did not see it, but it was talked of at the time.

Q. Well, what was it that they said?—A. The men were asked why they were breaking stone—we did not need it.

Q. How long did you see stone being broken that way?—A. When Mr. Schreiber came, he asked me why that stone was being broken, I told him I did not know.

Q. How long was that stone being broken?—A. They broke stone nearly all the time, there was always someone breaking stone.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. You say there was backing to the Grand Trunk?—A. That backing is made out of dressed stone.

Q. It was a special work?—A. Yes, it is first-class.

Q. And you need a great many masons to cut that stone?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Was that stone that was used for backing taken out of the old work?—A. No, it was all new stone.

Q. What did you do with the old stone?—It was not used at all, or very little of it.

Q. There were many workmen employed in breaking that stone for backing?—A. There were about fifty or sixty stonecutters for about three weeks working at the picking of that stone, for the backing on the north side of the canal.

Q. Are you referring to the pivot pier in the centre, or to the two abutments, when you speak of the backing?—A. It was for the centre pier of the Wellington bridge.

Q. The Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. For Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, it went there.

Q. Was it done by men who were furnished by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Then you did work on the Grand Trunk that was used on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell).—The witness said sometime ago, something about boxes having been made of 3-inch plank and iron for mortar boxes, and that they had been given away or disappeared. To whom were these given, and why should they be made into boxes?

Mr. HAGGART.—He says he thinks that twelve would have been enough, and there were sixty or eighty made.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. For what purpose could such mortar boxes of that gigantic size be of any use?—A. There was no sense in making boxes of that size, but the boxes, of course, could be unmade and then the timber could be used.

Q. Was it a mere pretext for carrying off the timber?—A. There was nobody to carry off those boxes, you would need a derrick to lift them.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know who gave the order to remove the boxes?—A. No.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. Do you know any single instance to whom the boxes went?—A. Some of my friends were working there and they said it was a mystery. These boxes had disappeared and they did not know where they had gone to.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did the boxes disappear about the time that the timber disappeared?—A. The timber disappeared later on.

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Q. What kind of wood was it?—A. These boxes were made of 3-inch pine timber. The boxes were made with first-class red pine to remove the earth.

Q. It was not necessary to make boxes like that for that purpose?—A. They were never used.

Q. You have never seen this done in this way anywhere else?—A. I was 18 months inspector on the Lachine bridge and there was not one-third of the preparations that there were for this.

Q. It seems to me that if you tried hard to refresh your memory you could point us to the names of some people who got these boxes and that timber?—A. It is impossible.

Q. Did that timber and those boxes disappear during the night?—A. I do not know. At daylight the whole thing was gone. At noon when I passed by the works they were gone.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You say that they disappeared just before Mr. Schreiber came down. Were there not watchmen on night and day?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know their names?—A. No.

Q. It was none of your business?—A. No.

Q. You could not tell us the names?—A. No.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. Was the plank, of which these boxes were made, dressed?—A. No, it was rough.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Was the clearing of the piers of the Grand Trunk a work of great difficulty?—A. The demolition of those piers was a great deal harder than building the new ones. There was six feet of ground which was as hard as cement.

Q. And to get out that stone it was necessary for it to be passed over to the men who were working on the canal walls?—A. Yes; it had to be taken out with ropes and by hand.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. In whose employ were you?—A. Mr. St. Louis'.

Q. Who paid you?—A. Mr. Villeneuve.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. You were employed by the government but furnished by St. Louis?—A. I was employed for the government works, but sent by Mr. St. Louis with the rest of his men, and paid by St. Louis. Every day I worked till 12 o'clock.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How is it that Mr. Kennedy came to employ you then?—A. Mr. Kennedy was going to employ me and I went to him. "Well," he said, "Mr. Lepage, you will go on Mr. St. Louis' side. I arranged with him; he is going to give you the whole charge of the north side of the canal."

Q. Why did you not report when you saw that timber going, if you were in the employ of the government—why did you not report the loss of it?—A. It is dangerous to make reports. I have worked too long on public works to report on things like that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you not say anything about it?—A. I remarked to somebody that there was a lot of timber gone.

Q. Who was that somebody?—A. I think I said to Mr. Papineau: "There is some more wood gone."

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. What did Mr. Papineau say?—A. He said he did not see the wood. The witness was then discharged.

MICHAEL DOHENY, called, sworn and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is your occupation ?—A. Clerk.

Q. You live in Montreal ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Were you employed, Mr. Doheny, in any, and if so, what capacity in and about the construction of the Grand Trunk and Wellington street bridges ?—A. I was employed as a stone measurer on the Grand Trunk and the Wellington street bridges and lock no. 1.

Q. On the three works ?—A. On the three works.

Q. As such stone measurer what would your duties be ?—A. My duties were to receive the stone delivered for each of these works and measure it and keep an account of it and check the bills returned at the end of each month by the contractor and to certify to them, when correct.

Q. Had you anything to do with the keeping of the time of the men engaged in working on this stone ?—A. Yes, I kept a check of the number of stonecutters that were cutting stone for each of these works from the 20th March to the 17th of May.

Q. Under whose instructions did you keep that record ?—A. Under Mr. Kennedy's.

Q. In looking over your evidence before the commission, which I have here in my hands, you do not appear to have produced that record ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why didn't you produce that record ?—A. I was not asked for it.

Q. You were not asked for it ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you think it was your duty after the way you were questioned there to have produced it ?—A. No, sir, not the way I was questioned. I was merely questioned as to the quantities of stone received and the disposal of that stone.

Q. And not as to the number of men employed ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were examined in the exchequer court in the suit of St. Louis against the queen ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you produce a book in that examination in which you kept the record you have spoken of ?—A. I did.

(The registrar of the exchequer court at this juncture produced an exhibit filed in the exchequer court marked "exhibit O" in that court, which book was handed to Mr. Davies.)

Q. Is this book, which the clerk produces now, the same book ?—A. Yes, it is the same book.

Q. Where has that book been since you kept it ?—A. It has been in my possession all the time.

Q. Then you had it the whole time the commission was sitting ?—A. I had it the whole time the commission was sitting.

Q. Did anybody know you had that book ?—A. Yes, several people knew I had it.

Q. Who knew ?—A. I presume Kennedy knew I had it, as he instructed me to keep that account.

Q. Did you show it at all to anybody down at the commission. You were altogether down there, didn't you show that book to anybody ?—A. Not at the commission. I didn't show it to anybody at the commission.

Q. At or about that time ?—A. At or about that time I did show it to somebody.

Q. Who ?—A. J. P. Clarke, a tailor on Cherrier street, Montreal.

Q. Anybody else, any government person, any person connected with the government ?—A. I think not. To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Q. Any government official ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Any body in the government employ ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are quite sure of that, are you ?—A. Quite sure.

Q. In the month of June did you show it to anybody ?—A. In the month of June ?

Q. Besides Clarke ?—A. I think not, not to my recollection, have I shown it to anybody besides Mr. Clarke.

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Q. Now, who attended the commission on behalf of the government. What lawyers? Was the solicitor general there? Was Mr. Curran acting for the government?—

A. I know Mr. Curran.

Q. Was he there before the commission?—A. Before the commission in Montreal?

Q. Yes?—A. I never saw him there.

Mr. HAGGART.—I think Mr. Atwater acted for the government.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did you show it to Mr. Atwater?—A. No.

Q. Did you show it to Mr. Curran?—A. No, sir; I never showed it to Mr. Curran.

Q. Nor to Mr. Atwater?—A. Nor to Mr. Atwater.

Q. You didn't show it to anybody?—A. It didn't come out before the commission I had the book at all.

Q. Now, sir, take that book and we will start from the 20th March, 1893. That is where you began, the 20th March?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell me how many men you had recorded as working on that bridge?—A. On the 20th March I recorded 95 men cutting stone for the Grand Trunk bridge, and lock no. 1 on the Wellington bridge, 11½ days of men's time.

Q. On the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1 combined, on the 20th day of March you returned 95 men and on the Wellington bridge 11½ men?—A. Yes. (A certified abstract from the exchequer court showing the time claimed in the case of *St. Louis vs. the queen* was then produced and used by Mr. Davies.)

Q. I see by this pay-list on that day there were 46 men returned on the Wellington street bridge instead of 11½, and on lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk bridge there were 115 men returned. Whereas you say there were only 95 men on the two. Now take the next day, the 21st, there were 46 men returned by the pay-list on the Wellington bridge; how many do you swear actually worked?—A. At the time I counted them there were 11½ men.

Q. I will ask leave to put in at the examination this statement if it corresponds. Now keep to the Wellington street bridge: on the 22nd, how many men did you count on the Wellington street bridge?—A. 22½.

Q. There are 46 returned on the pay-list. On the 23rd, how many did you count?—A. 26.

Q. There are 46 returned on the pay-list. On the 24th, how many did you count?—A. 25.

Q. There are 46 returned on the pay-list. On the 25th, how many did you count?—A. 25.

Q. There are 46 returned on the pay-list. The next day is Sunday, so no note was kept by you of that day?—A. No, the next is the 27th.

Q. How many men did you count?—A. 26.

Q. There are 64 returned as working on the pay-list. On the 28th, how many men did you count?—A. 7.

Q. There were seven men working. There are 63 returned on the the pay-list on that date, as working on that date. On the 29th, how many men did you count?—A. 12.

Q. There were 12 men working on the Wellington street bridge on the 29th and there are 64 returned on that date as working, as shown by the pay-list. On the 30th, how many men?—A. 23.

Q. There are 64 men returned and paid by the government. On the 31st, how many did you count?—A. 27 men.

Q. There are 60 men returned and paid on that date. On the 1st of April, how many did you count?—A. 29.

Q. There are 61 returned and paid. The next day was Sunday. On the 3rd of April, how many men were working?—A. 29.

Q. There are 63 returned and paid. On the 4th, how many men?—A. 24.

Q. There are 62 returned and paid. On the 5th, how many men did you count?—A. 23.

Q. There are 62 returned and paid. On the 6th, how many men?—A. 15.

Q. There are 60 returned and paid. On the 7th, how many men did you count?—
A. 12.

Q. There are 48 returned and paid. On the 8th, how many men did you count?—
A. 16.

Q. There are 35 returned and paid. The next day was Sunday.

Mr. HAGGART.—They are claimed not paid.

Mr. DAVIES.—Claimed, returned on the pay-list certified.

Mr. HAGGART.—But they are not paid. There is \$60,000 unpaid.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. On the 10th, how many men did you count?—A. 20.

Q. There are 49 returned and certified. On the 11th, how many?—A. 10.

Q. I have it down 18 in my abstract?—A. Yes, it is 18. My figures are poor, sir, I think it is 18.

Q. Now, on that day there are 47 men returned and certified. On the 12th, how many men were there?—A. 16.

Q. There are 44 returned and certified. On the 13th, how many men?—A. 15.

Q. There are 42 returned and certified. (Addressing Mr. Haggart.) I may say, Mr. Haggart, all these are returned certified and paid for this month, you know.

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes.

Mr. DAVIES.—Every one of these returned and certified are paid in March?

Mr. HAGGART.—That is right.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. I have read down to the 13th day of April. Now, the 14th, how many men?—
A. 16 men.

Q. Sixteen men actually worked and 38 are reported. How many on the 15th?—
A. 8.

Q. Eight men actually worked and 39 are returned. On the 17th, give the number of men?—A. 16 men.

Q. Sixteen men actually worked, 33 are certified and returned. On the 18th, how many?—A. 15.

Q. Thirty-three were actually returned and certified. How many on the 19th?—
A. 14.

Q. Thirty are returned and certified to. On the 20th, how many?—A. 14.

Q. Twenty-eight are returned and certified to. On the 21st?—A. 14.

Q. Thirty-three are returned and certified to. How many on the 22nd?—A.
14.

Q. Thirty-eight are returned and certified to. On the 24th, how many?—A.
15 men worked.

Q. Thirty-six are returned as certified. On the 25th, how many?—A. 42.

Q. Forty-eight are returned as working. That is a pretty honest day. That is a red-letter day. Was there anything particular on the 25th, I wonder. How many worked on the 26th?—A. 40.

Q. Sixty-three are returned. How many on the 27th?—A. None.

Q. One was returned. On the 28th, how many?—A. 43.

Q. Forty-three actually worked and 64 were returned. On the 29th, how many?
—A. 28.

Q. Fifty are returned. On the 1st of May, how many?—A. 5.

Q. Five actually worked, and 3½ in half days are returned. On the 2nd of May?—
A. 11.

Q. Twenty-six are returned and certified. On the 3rd, how many?—A. 13.

Q. And 33 are returned. On the 4th, now?—A. 13.

Q. Nine in half days are returned. On the 5th?—A. 14.

Q. Twenty-six are returned. That makes a total of having worked on the Wellington street bridge, between and inclusive of the 20th of March, 1893, and the 5th of

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May, 1893, of 768½ by your return, whereas there are 1,794½ returned and certified to on the pay-list. Now, just give me the pay-list, will you? Now, Mr. Doheny, as a matter of fact, you are one of the men who certified these two lists?—A. No, sir, I am not.

Q. Look at that pay-list.—A. My certificate is, “Received above goods, M. Doheny, stone measurer.”

Q. You signed the pay-list?—A. No, sir, I signed a certificate for stone.

Q. You signed what is called here an abstract or an account made out against the department of railways by E. St. Louis, contractor. The paper which I gave you to read is called a recapitulation of the Wellington bridge stone-cutters, 12,313 hours at so much, foreman so much, skilled labourers 3,885, common labourers, single carters, making a total of \$9,127. Do you know whether there is any date? Can you help me in that matter as to the dates that covered? What period of time did that cover, or what did you intend it to cover?—A. When my signature was placed on this the stone account must have been attached to it, or my signature would not have been placed there. It was my certificate of having received the stone, whatever it was.

Q. So, Mr. Doheny, you intend to say that your signature should only certify as to the stone?—A. Simply placed there as having received above goods, and the account of stone must have been attached to it.

Q. That blue ink was a stamp which you put on at the time?—A. It was there at the time previous to putting my signature there.

Q. Before you signed yourself, “Received above goods” were printed and stamped there?—A. I signed “M. Doheny, stone measurer and checker.”

Q. And checker?—A. And checker.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact I will continue the line of examination I was on. Now, turn to your book again and we will just finish this. Take the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1, on the 20th day of March and tell me how many men were working on these?—A. 95.

Q. On the pay-list there are returned 12 on the Grand Trunk and 115 on the lock, which would be 127 men. On the 21st, how many?—A. 102.

Q. One hundred and two, and 127 are returned and certified to. On the 22nd, how many?—A. 83.

Q. Eighty-three, and 115 are returned and certified to as working. On the 23rd, how many?—A. 70.

Q. And 127 are returned and certified as working. On the 24th?—A. 63.

Q. And 127 are returned and certified as working. On the 25th?—A. 72.

Q. And 127 are returned and certified as having worked. On the 27th of March, how many?—A. 67.

Q. You don't appear to have kept any on the 26th—that was Sunday?—A. Yes.

Q. Sixty-seven men actually worked on the 27th and 125 are returned and certified to as having worked. On the 28th, how many?—A. 67.

Q. One hundred and twenty-six are returned and certified as having worked. On the 29th, how many?—A. 67.

Q. And 123 are returned and certified as having worked. Now the 30th?—A. 38.

Q. Thirty-eight men actually worked and 118 are returned and certified as having worked. On the 31st, how many?—A. 20.

Q. Twenty actually worked and 123 are returned and certified as having worked. On the 1st of April, how many?—A. 26.

Q. Twenty-six actually worked and 125 are returned and certified as having worked. What about the 3rd of April?—A. 56.

Q. One hundred and twenty-five are returned and certified as having worked. On the 4th, how many?—A. 54.

Q. And 128 are returned and certified as having worked. Now the 5th?—A. 52.

Q. Fifty-two worked and 131 are returned and certified as having worked. The 6th?—A. 49.

Q. Forty-nine actually worked and 127 are returned and certified. On the 7th?—A. 49.

Q. And 121 are returned and certified as having worked. On the 8th?—A. 48.

Q. And 119 are returned and certified as having worked. Now the 10th?—A. 21.

Q. And 131 are returned and certified as having worked. On the 11th?—A. 23.

Q. Twenty-three worked and 131 are returned and certified as having done so. On the 12th, how many?—A. 23.

Q. One hundred and thirty-one are returned and certified. What about the 13th?—A. 46.

Q. One hundred and twenty-five are returned and certified. The 14th?—A. 41.

Q. One hundred and twenty-six are returned and certified. On the 15th now?—A. 40.

Q. One hundred and nineteen are returned and certified. Take the 17th?—A. 38.

Q. One hundred and thirty are returned and certified. Then the 18th of April?—A. 37.

Q. One hundred and fifteen are returned and certified. On the 19th, how many?—A. None.

Q. And 88 are returned and certified. The 20th?—A. None.

Q. Seventy-four are returned and certified. On the 21st?—A. None.

Q. Seventy-four are returned and certified. The 22nd?—A. None.

Q. Sixty-three are returned and certified. On the 24th of April?—A. 40.

Q. Sixty-three are returned and certified. On the 25th?—A. 30.

Q. And 63 are returned and certified. The 28th?—A. None.

Q. On the 26th?—A. None.

Q. What was certified to on the 29th?—A. 8.

Q. Sixteen are returned and certified, showing that by your record kept from day to day, 1,425 men worked on the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1, between and inclusive of the 20th March, 1893, and the 29th of April, 1893, whereas 3,706 men were returned and certified to the department as having worked, being in excess 2,281 men on that work during that time. I will ask to put in that abstract (abstract put in marked "exhibit no. 30.") Now, I was asking you, Mr. Doheny, this: Do I understand you these entries were made from day to day?—A. Yes.

Q. There can be no doubt these figures you had are actually correct?—A. To the best of my ability in checking and counting them.

Q. There can be no reasonable doubt about your ability to check. You could not be more than one or two astray in any way possible?—A. I think not.

Q. And these figures are figures entered from day to day. Now, sir, I want to know did you make these returns. If so, to whom?—A. I didn't make these returns.

Q. Why not?—A. I was never asked for them.

Q. To whom should the return have been made, or who should have asked you for it?—A. Mr. Kennedy should ask for it, as he instructed me to keep that check.

Q. Well, if you didn't make a return to Mr. Kennedy or anybody else when you were asked to certify or sign any paper—I won't say you certified, because you alleged you didn't certify?—A. Yes, I certified the stone account.

Q. When you were asked to certify to a paper containing figures, which, on the face of them were extravagantly wild and different from what you knew to be the case, did you call his attention to the fact that this was a fraud?—A. I didn't know it was a fraud. I never checked them. It wasn't my duty to check them.

Q. Did you look at them at all?

Mr. Haggart.—I think you are leading him astray. He said that wasn't what he certified to at all. He never saw it, it was only the measurement of the stone.

Mr. Davies.—I hold in my hand an abstract or return made to the government for each of these days which I have read, showing the number of stone-cutters that worked, the foremen that worked, the skilled labourers, the single carters and the double carters.

Mr. Haggart.—What the witness said was that there was another sheet attached to it which he certified to.

Mr. Davies.—If there was that would be an explanation of the witness's signature and relieve the witness from any imputation of conniving at any wrong-doing.

Witness.—That was the intention of my signature, to certify the stone.

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Mr. HAGGART.—These are the facts. I understand from the deputy there was another sheet attached.

By Dr. Bergin :

Q. It referred to the stone you had received and checked?—A. Yes, certainly.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. Did you sign any other sheet than the abstract which I show you there?—A. Well, I don't remember exactly now.

Q. You see this recapitulation for the Wellington street bridge is confined entirely to work done by the stone-cutters, foremen, skilled labourers, wood labourers, single carters and double carters?—A. That particular sheet is.

Q. Now let us follow on. This particular sheet shows some \$9,127 as due by the government to St. Louis, the contractor, does it not?—A. Yes, I suppose so according to this account.

Q. It does not show anything else than a claim for wages. Mr. St. Louis wasn't supplying stone?—A. He was supplying stone.

Q. There is none in this.—A. It must have been attached, because I certified to having received goods and this account is not goods.

Q. This was printed, you say, on it at the time?—A. At the time I signed.

Q. You signed as measurer and checker, and the paper you signed has reference entirely and solely to the number of days which the skilled and unskilled workmen worked and had no reference to any goods supplied?—A. The signature had reference to goods supplied and not to work performed whatever.

Q. Would not Mr. Schreiber, when he received that paper with your name to it as you signed it "measurer and checker," naturally assume that you had checked the time of the men?—A. I don't know what Mr. Schreiber would assume.

Q. What would any man assume if he received that signed "measurer and checker" and he found that the bill was for stone-cutters, foremen, single carters?—A. If he read the receipt "received the above goods" he would certainly consider before he would go any further in the matter. He would want to know what the goods were. It is certainly not men or labour.

Mr. HAGGART.—His certificate must refer to something that was attached there. He didn't sign the pay-sheets there, it was a recapitulation.

WITNESS.—My intention was not to certify to that sheet.

Mr. HAGGART.—Face stone from Terrebonne?

WITNESS.—Whatever my signature is attached to it is only meant as a certificate for having received stone.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. As a matter of fact you did not intend to certify as fully as you have done?—A. I have only certified as having received a certain amount of stone from month to month.

Q. And you signed your name to a certificate that the above account was correct in all details and particulars?—A. Referring only to the stone.

By Dr. Bergin :

Q. To make it clear, you certified as stone measurer?—A. Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—What does he put after his name?

Mr. DAVIES.—"M. Doheny, stone measurer."

Mr. HAGGART.—The certificate is as a stone measurer.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. What would you say in that case, Mr. Doheny, where you certified as checker to an account which was simply for wages and nothing else?—A. Well, when I first ment on the work, I believe that was the first certificate I gave as a stone measurer and checker.

Q. I don't think so?—A. I don't know, I am not positive. The date is not on this account at all.

Q. There is a date there?—A. June 20th. Mr. Kennedy wasn't there on June 20th.

Q. This is a departmental cheque?—A. Yes, I suppose.

Q. Now, when were you appointed?—A. About the 15th of February. Somewhere about that, I am not positive.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Kennedy.

Q. And you were to keep this check?—A. Yes.

Q. That is part of your duty and you discharged your duty by keeping the check?—A. Yes.

Q. And you afterwards certified to accounts in the way they appear to be certified to here?—A. Yes.

Q. Whether they are misleading or not, the committee will have to form its judgment?—A. I certified as a stone measurer, as having received that amount of stone, and nothing else.

Q. You will admit you did sign some account relating entirely to wages and you signed that as checker as well as stone measurer?—A. When I signed that account the stone account must have been attached to it.

Q. It could not be so for the reason the account was made out and represents wages entirely and solely?—A. The stone account must have been attached to that sheet.

Q. If the stone account had any reference to the sheet it must have increased the amount of the account, but the account is \$9,127, and represents wages alone. It is perfectly plain that as far as that account is concerned there could be no material in it?—A. I only certified as stone measurer.

By Mr. Mills :

Q. Who certified as to the time that you kept?—A. I didn't keep the time, that was merely a check. I kept the time afterwards, after Mr. Kennedy's suspension.

Q. Who certified to this? For what purpose was that kept?—A. I suppose Mr. Kennedy intended it as a check on St. Louis; I don't know.

Q. You reported that to Mr. Kennedy?—A. No, sir, I didn't report it, I was never asked for it.

By Mr. Davies :

Q. He didn't report it because Kennedy didn't ask him, and now I ask him why he certified to this account for men's time?—A. I didn't certify for men's time.

Q. Unfortunately you have done so. I am quite willing to accept your explanation as far as it goes. You say what you intended to do?—A. The stone account must have been attached.

Q. Don't you see that if the stone account were attached they would have to increase the amount of the account?—A. It would have increased the amount of this account if the stone account was attached. That stone account was attached on another sheet.

Q. Don't you see that you have certified to a sheet relating exclusively to men's time?—A. Which I didn't certify to as time-keeper.

Q. You certified to as a checker?—A. Yes.

Q. You see as a matter of fact you certified it and your intention was not to certify to days' wages?—A. To the time, sir, not at this time. Later on I did certify to the time.

Q. As a matter of fact you have put your name there as stone measurer and checker to an account which is fairly and exclusively an account relating to wages and time?—A. I put my name to the account without knowing probably.

Q. Were you asked to certify that account?—A. I suppose I must have been when I signed it.

Q. Do you think you looked at it at all?—A. I cannot say I did, now.

Q. If Kennedy asked you to certify to an account would you do so without looking at it?—A. Probably I might.

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Q. Why would you as a gentleman responsible, and apparently a very intelligent man, put as checker to check the men's time, certify your name to a paper because you were asked by a superior officer without looking at it?—A. I said I hadn't done it.

Q. You said probably you would.—A. I said probably I might. I don't know that I have done so.

Q. Can you recollect whether you examined the account put before you?—A. I recollect I examined all the stone accounts and checked them carefully before certifying to them.

Q. As to the men's time?—Q. As to the men's time when I certified to it I didn't intend to do that. I merely put my signature as a certificate of the amount of stone.

Q. You have signed not only as stone measurer, but in the additional capacity as checker, in which capacity you acted?—A. I was told by Kennedy to sign as stone measurer and checker.

Q. Therefore Mr. Kennedy intended that you should sign that certificate as checking time as well as the stone?—A. No, sir ; as to checking the stone. I might be stone measurer and checker at the same time.

Q. Now you signed simply as stone measurer in that other document and when you signed that account which relates to the wages, which you see here you did certify, then you certified as stone measurer and checker. What do you suppose Mr. Kennedy asked you to sign that as checker for, and adding on these words?—A. I don't know what his intention was.

Q. Now, after you saw the document you have signed and see the full purport of your signature, what do you suppose it is?—A. I don't know ; I am here to give evidence of what I know.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That that you signed there, that is the standard stamp of the office?—A. I believe it is.

Q. That is the standard stamp of the office?—A. The stamp was on it when I signed it.

Q. You signed then, simply as a stone measurer and checker?—A. As a stone measurer.

The Committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3rd, 1894.

The Committee met.

Mr. E. P. HANNAFORD, called, sworn and examined :—

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Mr. Hannaford, you are chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway Company ?

—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are aware that the bridge over the Lachine canal, the Wellington street bridge, in which your line was interested, has been reconstructed ?—A. Yes, sir. It was reconstructed in 1892 and 1893.

Q. Your company or yourself, the manager, perhaps, had some interviews with the chief engineer of the railway department regarding the construction of that bridge ?—A. We had some correspondence, sir, which passed between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway, and subsequently there were interviews between the government officers and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's officers.

Q. Regarding the building of that bridge ?—A. Regarding the building of the railway bridge across the Lachine canal, Wellington street, Montreal.

Q. Well, can you remember about the time that these communications commenced between the Grand Trunk and the government engineers ?—A. They commenced in October, 1892.

Q. Was the Grand Trunk asked to make any offer as to the construction of the bridge ?—A. I may perhaps be allowed to explain, so as to save time. In October, 1892, the late Mr. Trudeau, acting on the part of the government, wrote the Grand Trunk Railway Company, informing them that it was the intention of the government to build a different class of railway bridge across the Lachine canal, Wellington street, Montreal, to what then existed, the idea being to remove the two piers and to allow the centre pivot to remain, and to span the whole of the canal by two spans, by a bridge turning on its pivot in the centre. Mr. Trudeau asked the Grand Trunk if they would like to build the superstructure of the bridge, that is, the steel or iron portion of the bridge, and, if so, to give them an estimate of the cost. This was in October, 1892, and the Grand Trunk replied, the latter part of the month, that the estimate they placed on the construction of the superstructure of the bridge was \$35,000. That was the cost of the superstructure. In 1892, in the latter part of November, Mr. Trudeau again wrote the Grand Trunk Railway Company acknowledging the receipt of the first letter, and saying that perhaps the Grand Trunk would like to make an offer for building the substructure of the bridge, as well as the superstructure. This letter, for some unforeseen reason, never got to my office. It was addressed to Mr. Sergeant, general manager of the road. He refers these things across to the officers that are concerned. It did not get to my office till the latter part of December. I made an estimate of the cost, and Mr. Sergeant wrote the department on the 28th December, 1892, saying that the railway company placed the cost of the substructure of the bridge at \$35,000, a similar sum to the amount for the superstructure. Therefore, the two amounts together would be \$70,000 for building the railroad bridge complete, but he suggested that as it was then so late in the season—the fact being, gentlemen, that the quarries were all closed, our derricks were dismantled, everything was in a state of repose for winter—it was then 28th of December. He suggested that we should, if we undertook it, do it for the government by day's work, so to speak ; that we were to show our expenditure, the pay-rolls, the name of every man, and also the cost of all the materials we used, and that in addition to that, a reasonable sum was to be put on for the cost of superintending, the use of plant, steam derricks, and tools of that kind. There was a series of messages passed, and finally Mr. Schreiber came to

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Montreal, in January, 1893. His wish, I think, was that the Grand Trunk should take the bridge contract for \$70,000. We said: "No, the season is so far advanced that we hesitate to do it, but we will do it for you and we will charge you what it costs." There was never any doubt about the possibility of its being ready to be opened by the first of May. There was never any doubt in my mind, as the engineer of the company, as to that; but, to have it finished, sand-papared, in common parlance, by the 1st of May, 1893, no! So matters stood, and on the 8th of February, 1893, the Grand Trunk received a notice from the government that the work had been put in hand, and that is our last communication from them. We helped them to do the work to the best of our ability.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. The work is close to your premises?—A. Quite close, within a quarter of a mile.

Q. Had you an opportunity of seeing the work as it proceeded and seeing the hands that were engaged there, and the general manner in which the work was conducted?—A. I passed there twice a day, but I don't think I could say that I saw the method in which it was conducted. I don't know about the hands employed. I could not say as to that.

Q. Now, with regard to the method, did you consider that the method that was adopted for the purpose of producing that structure was a prudent and an economical one, or did that method show any desire to accomplish the work at a reasonable price—as to the best method of doing it?—A. It is a difficult question to answer, sir. We all have different ways of doing work. It wasn't the way in which I should have gone at the work of building a railway bridge, but I am not in a position to state that I wish to be set up as a judge over the method of doing the work. Gentlemen were in charge and they did the work.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. In October, I understand, the first correspondence commenced?—A. Yes. The Grand Trunk Railway Company at that time would have undertaken the construction of the sub-structure and the superstructure for \$70,000?—A. At that time we would have.

Q. Then it drifted along until January?—A. Yes.

Q. And the work was to be completed by the 1st of May?—A. Finished by the 1st of May, they said.

Q. Did the chief engineer, Mr. Schreiber, want you to take the contract at \$70,000 in January?—A. Yes. He offered it to us.

Q. He offered it to you in January, but for the reason that your plant was dismantled you refused to take the contract?—A. Well, we talked it over with him. I will speak candidly to you, gentlemen; I thought my estimate of \$35,000 was a very high one for the superstructure, and I thought it would be better and fairer as between the Grand Trunk Railway and the government to have it done by day's work, and for this reason: that the government, as I understood it, had a quantity of stone on the ground that could have been used in the bridge. That stone would have been put into the bridge and the government would have had the benefit of their own material.

Q. Were you willing to go on and do it by day's work?—A. Quite so, in January.

Q. You would have been willing that this should have gone on by day's work?—A. Yes. That was our offer. Our offer of the 28th December was to do it by day's work.

Q. In February you saw the chief engineer again?—A. No, I never saw the chief engineer about the bridge later than January.

Q. Then he informed you the government had decided to build the bridge themselves?—A. It was on the 8th of February that Mr. Balderson informed the Grand Trunk Railway officially.

Q. You never had any further correspondence with the government?—A. No, not after the middle of January, when Mr. Schreiber was down.

Q. As an engineer of great experience, have you any hesitation in saying that that bridge could have been constructed for \$100,000 at that time?—A. It could have been constructed for \$70,000.

Q. I am speaking about January?—A. Yes. The government could have had it for that.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Mr. Hannaford, in making up an estimate for the masonry in this bridge, what rate did you put in per cubic yard?—A. I put in a price you would be glad to get, \$30 per cubic yard. That included all contingencies, such as the cutting of ice and all the difficulties of winter work.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. It would have covered everything?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. The temporary work of cutting the ice and everything else?—A. Yes, and night work as well as day work.

Q. Did you consider it a large piece of work to undertake, Mr. Hannaford?—A. It was a piece of work which required a great deal of personal attention. I should have had to have been there by night as well as day at close intervals.

Q. That is when they left the work to be done by you after the 8th of February it would require your personal supervision?—A. Well, at the interview in the middle of January we thought that the government had intended for the Grand Trunk not to do the work. The estimate for the masonry is dated December, 1892, you know. That estimate is dated December 24th, 1892.

Q. Did you prepare your own plans on which you made the offer to the government? Did you prepare the plan of the masonry that was to be taken down?—A. Sufficient for arriving at the quantities, yes.

Q. Did you submit that with your offer to the government?—A. No, sir.

Q. You submitted no plans?—A. No, it was just the open letter of the general manager.

Q. According to the plan which you made of the substructure you were quite willing to undertake the whole of that work for \$35,000?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. In connection with that 35,000, you felt that it was almost an injustice to the government to take that amount of money and you preferred doing it by day work?—A. That the prices were high and that it would be fairer to do it by day's work particularly as the government had material that could have been utilized.

Q. You would have used the stone belonging to the government in the work?—A. Yes; to the extent it would go.

Q. With your experience as an engineer and the reputation that you have, you have never been in the habit of having to go back to your company for more money after you have made an estimate of the work to be done?—A. Never in my life.

Q. You are quite sure that this estimate that you made, like all the others, was sufficient for the work on hand?—A. I was satisfied, and I am now.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. In the meantime, when you made that estimate, it was for what depth of canal?—A. 18 feet at the bottom. We intended to make it 18 feet at the abutments. They could have made it 20 feet in the centre of the canal or 22 feet if they had liked.

Q. 18 feet navigation?—A. 18 feet depth of the abutments below the surface of the Lachine canal.

Q. It was on that 18 feet you made your estimate of \$35,000 for the substructure?—A. Yes; the government engineer gave me the plan and I made the estimate.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. I would like to ask you about a statement you made, because I think it is made for the first time. You are referring to the letter from Mr. Trudeau, and you say he wrote asking the Grand Trunk for an offer for the substructure. Are you quite satisfied he referred to the substructure?—A. He asked for both. On 7th October, 1892, he suggested that we give him an offer for the superstructure, and on 28th or 29th November, 1892, he also said that he understood that we would like to tender for the substructure as well as the superstructure.

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Q. You distinctly recollect that?—A. I have got the letter, Sir Charles.

Q. Can you produce it?—A. I have it here; I will read it. It is dated 29th November, 1892, and signed T. Trudeau, acting secretary. It is addressed to William Wainwright, assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. It reads: "In reference to your letter of the 15th inst., giving an approximate estimate of \$35,000 as the cost of the superstructure of the proposed new railway bridge across the Lachine canal at Wellington street, I am to state that our superintending engineer, Mr. Parent, reports that from several conversations he has had with your chief engineer upon the subject, he is inclined to think that your company would be willing to undertake the construction of both the superstructure and the masonry piers for the bridge. I am therefore directed to request that you will inform the department whether your company would undertake this work, and, if so, that you will submit a tender for the substructure as well as the superstructure." Then, on that letter, the general manager's letter of the 28th December was based.

By Sir C. H. Tupper:

Q. Do you recollect, or have you among your papers there, a telegram from Mr. Seargeant, in January, declining to undertake the work, and giving a reason?—A. January 16th, it is dated here, but I don't know whether that is the right date or not:—"To C. Schreiber, Ottawa; signed by L. J. Seargeant.—We prefer that you should proceed with our canal bridge work; we will render all the assistance required, and heartily co-operate in every way possible, and at once." That was because the government did not accept our offer.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. In time?—A. Yes.

By Sir C. H. Tupper:

Q. You referred to an offer by the Grand Trunk to do the work for a certain sum. Was that in writing? Or are you referring to a conversation?—A. I am referring to the general manager's letter of the 29th of December, 1892.

Q. Have you that letter?—A. I have a copy of it.

Q. I would like to have that letter?—A. It is written by Mr. Seargeant to Mr. Schreiber, dated December 28th, 1892.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your predecessor has written us with reference to the railway bridge across the canal here which has to be rebuilt in connection with the proposed public bridge. There is not much time to be lost in proceeding with the work, which I understand it to be the wish of the government this company should undertake.

"Mr. Hannaford estimates the cost of the superstructure for the railway bridge at \$35,000 and that it may take a similar sum to construct two new masonry abutments, leaving the centre pier as it is, and constructing additional cribwork and piling protection around it. The present rest piers will require to be removed. Thus the superstructure and masonry together with the cribwork and piling for the railway bridge complete may cost \$70,000, more or less.

"I beg to suggest that, considering this work has to be carried out in winter and the spring when the days are short and the difficulties are great, that the fair and proper course will be to charge the government the precise cost of the work, adding a reasonable amount for plant and superintendence, and that payment should be made on account as the work progresses, on the certificate of the government engineer.

"That seems a fair arrangement and I shall be glad to know whether it is approved in principle."

Q. Have you any other letter relating to the offer to do the work?—A. Only that of the 28th.

Q. Is that the letter in which you say they are willing to take the work and do it for \$70,000?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the construction you put upon this letter?—A. Yes, that is the construction we put upon it.

Q. What particular portion do you think—might I trouble you to read it—it seems to me they merely give an opinion as to its costing that amount, but state only a readiness to do it for whatever it will cost, keeping an account?—A. Quite so.

Q. Not an offer to do it for \$70,000?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. Was there ever any such offer made?—A. To do it for \$70,000? No, sir. We offered to do it in good faith.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Nor an offer for any sum?—A. No, because the time had gone by.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But at the time you were quite willing, in October or November, had you been allowed to proceed with the work?—A. Quite so.

Q. But you were not willing to do it after it was delayed till February?—A. No.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. But that readiness was never communicated to the government in the shape of a definite offer?—A. The first offer we made after receiving this letter, which only reached us in the end of December.

Q. Was as stated in that letter?—A. As stated in that letter, because it was answered immediately it was received. It was only received by us after Christmas.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. But \$70,000 would have covered substructure and superstructure and everything else?—A. Yes, sir, and the only difference between us and the government was this : I did feel and feel to-day that the estimate of \$70,000 was too high. I wanted to clear myself of it ; I put in the estimate the day before Christmas. It was a very large estimate. There were several large items in it, but I knew, being an old Montrealer, that these things might happen. When I made the estimate, I said to our people : there is going to be a margin of perhaps \$10,000."

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. In favour of the government?—A. In favour of the Grand Trunk Railway. We did not want the \$10,000. Then Mr. Schreiber came down —

By Sir C. H. Tupper :

Q. By your people, you mean Mr. Seargeant?—A. Yes. Then Mr. Schreiber came down, and he was quite satisfied with everything, as he always is. There is no difficulty in dealing with Mr. Schreiber, because he is always very practical. Now, this is what Mr. Schreiber telegraphed from Ottawa on 4th January : "Construction of your bridge over canal near Wellington street, Montreal, must be proceeded with at once and completed without fail by the opening of navigation. Inquiries instituted since I saw you convince me that it can be accomplished. Tenders for superstructure should be received within ten days. Will you undertake it, or shall we proceed? You having kindly stated to me the other day that you were ready to facilitate the matter in every way gives me confidence. Please reply by wire." The only difference between the Grand Trunk and the government was in these words—"and completed." I did not like to sign for my company, "and completed," because when a thing is completed, it is completed. The bridge is not completed to-day.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Is that true?—A. Not as Mr. Schreiber would call completed, because he is just and upright, and keeps people, as old Silas Wegg says : "With their noses to the

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grindstone." He keeps them flat. Mr. Schreiber would have said : " You did not finish that bridge, sir." I said : " No, Mr. Schreiber, I will tell you what I will do. I will have the bridge ready for navigation on the 1st of May, and let the Grand Trunk jump on me ; they will jump on me enough if it is not ready for the railway." I would have taken the contract for \$70,000 and have pocketed \$10,000 for the company.

By Sir C. H. Tupper :

Q. Is it right to conclude from what you have stated that you never were prepared to advise and did advise the Grand Trunk to make a definite offer ?—A. It was on my estimate they made the offer.

Q. But a definite offer ?—A. Well, I don't know that. They wrote their own letters.

Q. Where you say you discussed the estimate with your own people, that is, with Mr. Seargeant, were you ready to advise the company to do this work or tender for it at a lump sum ?—A. No, I said to my people : " The price is a high price, and I don't like it. I don't think it is fair to our company or to the government." For one thing, there was a lack of stone. We had not any stone at hand. Now, the government had plenty of stone. I said : " We have derricks and material and everything, we can use up the government stone."

Q. I quite understand that, but the point you don't specifically mention is the one I wanted to get at, as to whether at any time you advised Mr. Seargeant to tender for a lump sum ?—A. I did not advise him, because if I had he would have done it, and he would have got me into all night work all winter.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You considered there would be a profit of \$10,000 for the Grand Trunk ?—A. Fully that.

Q. That would leave the actual cost \$60,000 ?—A. Yes, it would not have cost more than \$60,000.

By Sir C. H. Tupper :

Q. Do you remember when Mr. Schreiber went down in January and saw Mr. Seargeant with you ?—A. Yes, I remember it very well.

Q. On that occasion do you recollect advising Mr. Seargeant to have nothing to do with it ?—A. I advised him to have nothing to do with it except by the day's work. It was so late then.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. That was on account of the lateness of the season at which you had to begin the work ?—A. Yes ; I don't know why we got mixed up at all.

Q. In your estimate for the superstructure, what kind of a superstructure did you estimate for ?—A. I estimated for a rivetted, latticed bridge, 274 feet over all, square ends.

Q. How did you intend to open the bridge ?—A. I intended to open and close it by steam power.

Q. Do the government open and close the present bridge by steam power ?—A. It is opened and closed by hand power.

Q. How long does it take to open and close the bridge ?—A. About two minutes to open it and about two minutes to close it. It moves very nicely.

Q. There is a large amount of work still to do. There is some work to be done in the cribwork and the piling on each side ?—A. The piles remain just as they were driven, many of them.

Q. You intended to put guard timbers both at the side and end, in your estimate ?—A. Yes.

Q. That has not yet been done by the government ?—A. Not yet.

Q. How long would it take to open the bridge by steam ?—A. About a minute and a half perhaps, or something of that kind. In case of emergency it could have been opened in a minute.

Q. What saving would there have been?—A. I think the cost would have been against the steam. It would cost rather more by steam power than by hand power, but I think it would have been much better.

Q. How many men open and close the bridge?—A. Three men. Two men could do it, but three men are necessary if there is any wind.

Q. Are they kept on night and day?—A. If they are required. The traffic of the railway company is not continuous night and day there, but there are two men always on the bridge and the third goes with the train if he is wanted.

Q. So that there are necessarily really four men employed or three could be employed during the day and three at night?—A. Yes.

Q. Do these men do any other work than open and close the bridge?—A. No.

Q. They are actually employed all the time on the bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Would they only require one if the work was done by steam?—A. It would be well to have two men, an engineer and a fireman.

Q. At all events you would have saved a man by operating the bridge by steam?—A. A man would have been saved, but the cost of working the bridge by steam would have been fully as much as by hand.

Q. Still, in your estimate, you are giving the government a steam engine capable of opening and closing that bridge, and your estimate was within that made by the Dominion Bridge Co.?—A. My bridge was a different class of bridge. It was a heavier bridge and a longer bridge and a bridge that would have of necessity to move by steam power, I think.

Q. Your bridge was a heavier bridge, then of course it was a more valuable bridge?—A. It was a riveted, latticed bridge. If a barge ran against the present bridge it would not stand it. It was better to have a heavier bridge in case of accident.

Q. The present bridge was inferior to the one you calculated upon?—A. I think so, in my opinion.

Q. You think if your bridge had been adopted there would be less likelihood of its getting out of order if anything ran against it?—A. Yes; a riveted, latticed bridge is more liable to get out of order than a pin connected bridge.

Q. There is a difference between the superstructure and your price?—A. There is a difference in weight of 150,000 pounds.

Q. How much would it be in value?—A. About \$6,000.

Q. Four cents a pound?—A. Yes; about that.

Q. Your bridge in reality was worth \$6,000 more than the present bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Does the \$35,000 of yours include the engine and opening gear?—A. It included the engine and opening gear of the bridge, and the approaches to the bridge on the Wellington street side and the Grand Trunk side to Point St. Charles.

Q. What would be the cost of this engine?—A. The engine would cost about \$2,000.

Q. So that in reality you were giving them a \$6,000 better bridge?—A. Yes; and then we had the approaches. I took off \$4,000 as the value of the old bridge, intending to utilize it wherever I could.

Q. You were to allow them \$4,000 for your old bridge?—A. Yes; that was in my estimate, that reduced my estimate from \$39,000 down to \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN—His estimate reads as follows:—

“ Estimated cost of erecting a new swing bridge for Grand Trunk Railway traffic at Wellington street—275 feet over all—square ends, say 600,000 lbs, including gearing at 4 cents, erected.....	\$ 27,000
“ Painting, false works, wooden superstructure, engines and machinery and sundries.....	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 34,000

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“ Raising approaches, paving, &c.....	\$ 5,000
	\$ 39,000
“ Less by present bridge.....	4,000
	\$ 35,000

“ Exclusive of masonry, cribwork, piers and protections.

“ E. P. HANNAFORD,

“ Chief Engineer.

“ MONTREAL, 25th October, 1892.”

And the other one reads :

Montreal—Lachine Canal bridge, Wellington street, for Grand Trunk Railway traffic, approximate estimate :

Abutments—two at 250 cubic yards, 500 cubic yards at \$30	\$15,000
Concrete, 300 cubic yards at \$15.....	4,500
Excavation, 600 cubic yards, say.....	500
Timber for foundation.....	2,000
Cribwork and piling.....	9,000
Taking down two piers and sundry work.....	4,000
	\$35,000

Summary—

Say, masonry, &c.....	\$35,000
Superstructure.....	35,000
	\$70,000

E. P. HANNAFORD,

Chief Engineer.

MONTREAL, 24th December, 1892.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. What depth was the navigation?—A. These estimates were made for 19 feet This is Mr. Parent’s plan.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Is that 19 feet navigation?—A. 19 feet navigation. It was a government plan.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. So you arrived at that estimate from the government plan, and you say that your estimate of \$35,000 for masonry and \$35,000 for superstructure, a total of \$70,000, that when you made that estimate on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway, you were satisfied there was a profit of \$10,000 for the Grand Trunk Railway Company?—A. I was satisfied there was, if the season was decent.

Q. And the work could be done under those circumstances, providing they gave you sufficient time to work, for \$60,000?—A. Yes, \$60,000 or \$70,000, It could have been done for my estimate. I felt that my estimate was a very high one for the substructure.

Q. Now, Mr. Hannaford, supposing that you had been obliged to go four feet further down, how much would that have added to the cost of the substructure?—A.

Another 4 feet in addition to the 19, well, I should have had to do pumping and all that. Altogether I should say \$8,000.

Q. \$8,000 additional to have taken down to the depth the government took it down themselves?—A. I don't know that, sir. You see the government and any government would do the same. You don't want to have 22 feet to pump; you want to sheer off a little. Nineteen feet is as much as would carry one of the Allan line vessels.

Q. Supposing the government had decided, after you had taken the work, to have gone down to the 22 feet, you still think that you could have done it for \$8,000 additional, and that the Grand Trunk would not have lost anything?—A. I think, as the matter turned out; I think that the whole thing could have been done for \$70,000. I made up my mind, after the work was done in May, 1893, that the work would have been done, and that we should have done it at a saving of \$10,000.

Q. I suppose you passed over the Wellington street bridge every day passing up and down to your office?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you take any particular notice of the work as it progressed there?—A. There was only one occasion I took notice; that was on the street bridge when they got into difficulty with the water. They were cofferdamming. That seemed to be the only difficulty they had to combat. Everything else was plain sailing and dry work.

Q. Well, did you see the temporary bridge that was used while the construction of the Wellington street bridge was in operation?—A. Yes, sir; I passed over it.

Q. Did you see the form and construction of the bents and stringers employed in the temporary work?—A. Yes, it was strong enough.

Q. Did you see any superfluous timber used?—A. No, I said it was strong enough and I went over it.

Q. You were not afraid to go over it?—A. No, I went over it with repose and confidence. There was plenty of timber there, they might just as well use it. There was no end of timber there.

Q. There was 1,000,000 feet not used?—A. I don't know anything about that. There was plenty of timber there. They might just as well make the bridge strong enough.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Mr. Gibson was asking you about these men who worked the bridge. These men are paid by the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. They are not paid by the government?—A. No.

Q. So that whether the bridge is worked by electricity, steam or hand, it does not affect the government?—A. No.

Q. And you can still work it by steam if you like?—A. Yes, if we put the engine on; Mr. Schreiber won't put the engine on. I know him too well for that.

Q. But, any way, the working of it is by the Grand Trunk Railway Company?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did you observe how the government officials were conducting themselves?—A. Everything went on very nicely so far as I saw. Mr. Parent was there at intervals, and Mr. Douglas at intervals. Mr. Desbarats was there at the beginning, and I was very sorry when he left, because we got attached to him and understood him.

Q. Mr. St. Louis, did you see him?—A. I only met Mr. St. Louis once, specially. I had something to ask him to do so as to get our traffic across, and he did it at once.

Q. Were you brought into contact with Mr. Kennedy at all?—A. Yes; once I was. I was brought in contact with him once, that was all.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you see Mr. Douglas often there?—A. Yes; sometimes.

Q. Many times?—A. Yes; many times, oh, yes.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Did you examine the masonry on the Grand Trunk bridge as it was being built?—A. Yes, Mr. Gibson, I saw it at intervals.

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Q. Was it done any better than you intended doing it yourself?—A. No; it was good masonry, excellent masonry, and well put in. They had every advantage; no water.

Q. They had no trouble with the foundation?—A. No; nothing whatever, it was hard.

Q. Good, hard?—A. Hard.

Q. So they spent no money in pumping the foundation?—A. Nothing but a hand pump. There was more bother from ice.

Q. The masonry is rock-faced?—A. Rock-faced ashlar. Very good masonry, just the same as we put in.

By Mr. McMullen:

Q. You are aware that a commission was issued and held an investigation with regard to this bridge?—A. At Montreal. I saw it in the papers day by day.

Q. Were you at home at the time?—A. Oh, yes; I was in Montreal most of the winter. I am out of Montreal very little in winter.

Q. Were you not asked to appear?—A. I was not asked.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Did Mr. Douglas appear to be in charge of the work?—A. No, sir, Mr. Douglas did not appear to be in charge of the work, but, as coming from Ottawa, he seemed to be endowed with the supervision over any of the Montreal officials. It appeared to me so. He appeared as coming from Ottawa, from which all power emanates, to be endowed with supervision over the gentlemen in Montreal.

Q. And he was there several weeks?—A. Oh, yes, he came forward and back.

By Sir C. H. Tupper:

Q. Do you remember when that was, Mr. Hannaford?—A. Mr. Douglas appeared after Mr. Desbarats left, Sir Charles.

Q. After the 19th of February?—A. Yes, sir, Mr. Douglas was introduced to me by Mr. Parent.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. Then he was frequently there?—A. Yes, he was on the works; he came to see us almost constantly.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. You looked upon Mr. Desbarats as an able man?—A. Yes, sir; I looked upon Desbarats as being eminently qualified to carry out that class of work.

M. DOHENY was recalled and with the permission of the committee was cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion, Q. C.

Q. Mr. Doheny, when did you begin to work on the Wellington bridge?—A. About the middle of February.

Q. You were paid by whom?—A. I was paid by St. Louis.

Q. On the regular pay sheets with the other employees on the works?—A. Yes.

Q. Your name was on the pay-list for the Wellington bridge?—A. Well, I don't know. I don't remember exactly what it was on. My position was stone measurer. I received the stone for the Wellington bridge, the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1.

Q. As to the pay-list on which your name was, did you yourself not prepare this list?—A. No.

Q. Never prepared any yourself?—A. No.

Q. Are you not aware that these lists were prepared in the office of the Wellington bridge?—A. I believe they were. Coughlin kept my time.

Q. Now, didn't you certify these lists as far as the stone was concerned?—A. Yes.

Q. You must have been aware that there were lists prepared there?—A. Yes.

Q. St. Louis took these lists and paid the men?—A. Yes.

Q. You have no doubt your name was on the Wellington list?—A. Yes, because it was on the Wellington bridge. I am not positive. I received the stone for all the structures and I think it was Coughlin kept my time.

Q. Were you absent from work any time, or sick from the beginning of your employment?—A. No.

Q. Never was absent?—A. No.

Q. When did you cease to work?—A. I ceased to work on the Wellington bridge when the bridge was completed.

Q. When was that?—A. I think in June.

Q. You say you were stone measurer?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were contractors for the delivery of the stone?—A. Delorimier delivered the stone for the Wellington bridge and Mr. St. Louis for the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1.

Q. When did Delorimier begin to deliver stone and when did he cease to deliver it, how much time did he take?—A. I don't know when he began. He was delivering stone when I started the work. There was some stone received when I started and I am not positive when he finished, but I think it would be in March. I am not positive when his last delivery came in. I would have to see my stone books as to that.

Q. You will have to see, you say, your returns to be able to say when he ceased?—A. Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION (addressing the clerk)—Are these returns here of the stones supplied by Delorimier?

MR. HAGGART—The auditor general has all the certified accounts.

WITNESS—I would prefer to see my own returns. The government returns will show when the last stone was received.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When did St. Louis begin to deliver stone?—A. St. Louis had delivered a very small quantity of stone when I started. He began in February.

Q. And up to that date did he go on delivering stone?—A. He went on delivering stone. I think in March some time, I am not positive as to the exact date, he finished delivering stone.

Q. At the beginning of March or at the end of March?—A. I am not positive. I would not say, I could not say.

Q. You came on the works about the middle of February?—A. I came on about the middle of February, yes.

Q. For how long were you employed at measuring stone?—A. I was employed at measuring stone until all the stone was received for all the structures.

Q. Can't you remember whether it was a month?—A. It was more than a month.

Q. It was more than a month you had received stone?—A. Yes.

Q. From both contractors?—A. Yes, both from Delorimier and St. Louis.

Q. The last that Delorimier delivered is dated the 27th of April, not March?—A. It may be. I said I was not positive as to the exact date.

Q. Read from your signature there and state from what date to what date—this is signed by you—stone was delivered by Delorimier?—A. This is the stone delivered from March 27th to April 25th.

Q. That is correct?—A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. That helps your memory. Instead of March it would be the latter part of April?—A. It might be before the 25th of April because these accounts were made out at the end of the month.

Q. Was not St. Louis delivering stone as late as Delorimier?—A. He delivered stone later than Delorimier.

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Q. Now, were you a stone measurer alone or were you also what you call a checker as I see opposite your name sometimes?—A. That signature, or what you see opposite my signature sometimes, was given to me by Kennedy. What he intended it for I don't know.

Q. It is in your own handwriting?—A. He told me to sign as stone measurer and checker.

Q. Kennedy told you to sign it and you don't know what it meant?—A. I suppose it meant stone measurer and stone checker.

Q. You have also signed only stone measurer without putting the checker?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever know why you sometimes signed stone measurer and sometimes signed stone measurer and checker?—A. Sometimes I signed stone measurer and checker and sometimes I signed stone measurer because I was told that it was sufficient.

Q. Did you also act as time keeper at the latter part of the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember when you began to act as time-keeper?—A. It would be about the 17th of May.

Q. The 7th of May?—A. The 17th of May, about.

Q. On what occasion did you become time-keeper?—A. By the instructions of Mr. Conway, the acting superintendent.

Q. On what work?—A. On the Wellington bridge, stone-cutters and masons.

Q. Have you not signed pay-lists and returns for the government prior to the 13th of May as time-keeper?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are sure of that?—A. I am sure of that.

Mr. GEOFFRION to the auditor general.—Have you return from the 6th to the 13th May, labour account, on the Wellington bridge?

The AUDITOR GENERAL.—They seem to end on the 6th of May.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—With the leave of the committee I will exhibit my duplicate, and we will try and find the original afterwards.

To THE WITNESS.—Now, Mr. Doheny, will you take communication of this document purporting to be a pay list from the 6th of May to the 13th of May, and say whether the signature "M. Doheny, time checker," is yours?

Mr. HAGGART.—What does it say on that? Did you say time checker?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—"Time checker."

The WITNESS (after examining the document handed to him by Mr. Geoffrion)—"Yes, sir, I signed that."

Mr. HAGGART.—Read what it says.

The witness then read as follows:—

Wellington Bridge—Recapitulation.

Stonecutters, 2,568 hours at 33 cents.....	\$847 44
Stonemasons, 160 hours at 32 cents.....	51 20
Day force, as per detailed sheet at no price.....	862 31
Total.....	<u>\$1,760 95</u>

Received the above goods. M. Doheny, time-checker; James Davin, clerk and time-keeper. I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars. E. Kennedy. Prices fair and just. E. Parent, superintending engineer.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What date is that, there is a date somewhere?—A. May 6th to May 13th.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. That is a recapitulation?—A. Yes.

Q. Now look at the accounts of which it is a recapitulation?—A. I know nothing of the accounts.

Q. You know nothing of the accounts?—A. No sir

Q. Well, this is a pay sheet, is it not?—A. That is a pay sheet.

Q. These are pay sheets attached to the recapitulation?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you know nothing of the accounts of which that is a recapitulation?—
A. No, sir.

Q. You said that you signed it?—A. That sheet was brought to me afterwards when I was time-checker. I never signed that sheet on that date. I never signed a sheet signed also by Kennedy. I never signed a sheet during Kennedy's time, as time-keeper.

Q. This seems to be a sheet from the 6th to the 13th, inclusive?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is a bill for \$1,760.95, money paid out for wages?—A. It appears to be so.

Q. Then that would be sent into the department at what time?—A. I don't know.

Q. You signed it undoubtedly?—A. I signed it—"received the above goods."

Q. No, you don't say, "received the above goods"?—A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Oh, yes; I see that. When did you sign it?—A. Well, I must have signed that as time checker, after I became a timekeeper, and being in the habit of signing, I signed it in that way.

Q. Were these wages earned before you became timekeeper?—A. They must have been.

Q. When did you become timekeeper?—A. On the 17th of May.

Q. So you were not time checker at the time these wages were earned?—A. I was not time checker.

Q. Well, how did you come to sign, knowing nothing about it?—A. It was an error.

Q. I know it was an error, but why did you sign it?—A. The account must have been presented to me afterwards with some other accounts I had a right to sign.

Q. Do you remember?—A. No; I don't remember. I cannot give any other account about it, except that Mr. St. Louis produced some sheets in the exchequer court, time sheets I made out myself, which they have there. They are the only sheets that I certified to as being correct.

Q. James Davin appears to have been timekeeper?—A. He was responsible for the labour, and the teams, and that says all that.

Q. What was the difference between the time checker and time-keeper?—A. Well, when I went on, Mr. St. Louis had a checker on, because at that time, the government were paying labour and teams themselves, but Mr. St. Louis was supplying stone cutters and masons and mortar men, so he had a time-keeper on at the time I was instructed to go on, and keep the time with him, twice or three or four times a day.

Q. Who instructed you to do that?—A. Mr. Conway.

Q. Did you do it?—A. I did it from the 17th or 18th of May.

Q. From the 17th or 18th of May?—A. About that time. These sheets will show. The first sheet dates from the 18th of May. It is about that time. They have the sheets made out by myself.

Q. Do your sheets agree?—A. From the 17th I made out the sheets myself.

Q. Altogether?—A. Yes. You will see that there is some error about that, because I certify—"received the above goods." I always certified under that for stone. The other time-keeper certified to the account being correct in all details and particulars. That is quite a different thing.

Q. Then it is a mistake?—A. It is a mistake, I must have received that at the time I received other sheets.

Q. You had nothing to do with wages at that time?—A. No, I had nothing to do with wages, I am not responsible.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When did you begin to be a time-keeper; on the 17th of May?—A. About that time.

Q. Why did you name the 17th. Have you any reason?—A. Yes, I have a reason, because on the 17th I ceased to count the men.

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Q. Oh, in that little book?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you take communication of this other document which purports to be a return of time, and whether it is not dated from the 13th of May to the 19th of May, and whether there you do not certify to every particular of the account as being correct?

Q. You certified to the whole of the statement as being correct. Read the statement.

“THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, Dr.
To E. M. ST. LOUIS, Contractor.

1893
May 13th to May 19th. New Wellington bridge

Recapitulation.

Stone cutters, 2,275 hours at 33 cents	\$ 750 75
Stone masons, 130 hours at 32 cents	41 60
Day force as per detailed sheet	1,055 72
Amount	<u>\$ 1,848 07</u>

I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars, J. Conway, superintendent. I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars, M. Doheny, time keeper. I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars, James Davin, time keeper. Prices just and fair, Ernest Marcceau, superintending engineer.”

Q. What date is that?—A. May 13th to May 19th. I merely certified to the two last days.

Q. Are you sure it didn't cover the days between the 13th and the 19th?—A. It appears to be that I certified. I remarked to Conway that I only certified the last two days. Mr. Conway can substantiate what I say.

Q. From what you knew?—A. I know I only certified for the last two days.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Were these accounts sent in at the time or did they come in months afterwards?—A. They didn't always come in at the time. They came in some time later. After I became timekeeper I certified three or four accounts at one time.

Q. A long time after they should have been in?—A. A week or two afterwards.

Q. Is it not a fact that Mr. Kennedy was suspended on the 13th?—A. Yes.

Q. And you took charge of the men on that very date?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that Davin had charge of the labourers as you had charge of the time of the stonecutters and you actually kept the time of the stonecutters from the 6th of May?—A. That is not a fact. I don't know about Mr. Davin. It is not a fact as far as I am concerned. I am not answering for Mr. Davin.

Q. When you wrote your signature to the whole statement from the 13th to the 19th did you read it?—A. Yes, the signature was necessary to have the men paid, I was told, but I remarked to Mr. Conway what I have told you. I was certifying only from the time I started to keep the time myself, and, as he was my superior officer, I considered that that was a sufficient notification.

Q. Didn't you see that there were men here for the 13th, 14th and 15th?—A. I saw it.

Q. And you certified?—A. I certified, but I didn't certify to these dates.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. The fact of your certifying that to the department here, would not that lead you to believe that the department believed that you as time-keeper had certified that correct? As a matter of opinion, would not the department be under the impression it was correct since you certified it was correct without giving any explanation at all?—A. I don't know what the department would think in the matter.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Are you not aware that it was upon these lists certified to that St. Louis had to pay these men?—A. I suppose it is.

Q. Had you any doubt that he required these certificates before he would go and pay the men?—A. I suppose he had to have some certificate.

Q. And you attached your name to this list upon which these men were paid without knowing whether it was correct or not?—A. I knew that the latter part of it was correct, or from the time I kept the time myself ; I knew that was correct. I didn't look into it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You know it was correct. There is a great deal of difference in the time sent in?—A. I didn't check the lists themselves.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. At that time when you signed on the 19th you had the little book in your possession?—A. I had my little book, yes.

Q. And although you kept the time only for two days, and although you say you were signing on the 13th, you didn't look at your little book to see whether it was correct or not?—A. I wasn't signing for the 13th, as I told you, he knew the conditions of it.

Q. Why didn't you read it?—A. There was already a stencil certificate there, and it should not be changed, he said.

Q. It should not be changed. Did you notice that Parent certified one of these lists qualifying his signature by stating that he certified only to such a date that he was suspended?—A. I didn't know that Parent's signature was attached with mine.

Q. Had there been an increase in the number of men from the 17th to the 18th?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Was there any reason why the men would be increasing at the end of the work?—A. Was there any reason?

Q. Yes?—A. There was a reason that the men would be increased towards the end of the work. They would be increased, the number of men working, because towards the end the parapet walls were built.

Q. But the rest of it was finished?—A. Yes ; there would be no increase of the whole force at that time.

Q. Did you notice your little book shows only 25 men on the list as working on the 17th and that your certificate shows 35 men ; on the 18th it is covered by your certificate?—A. My little book doesn't show the 18th.

Q. It shows the 17th. Please look how many stonemasons you reported in your little book on the 17th. That is the last entry.—A. I reported 25.

Q. And on the 17th—will you be kind enough to refer to that paper certified by you and see how many men were certified by you as being there?—A. I didn't certify to any men on the 17th.

Q. Look at the paper?—A. I say I didn't certify to any men.

Q. Look at the document and see how many men are reported there on the 17th of May?—A. There appears to be 35.

Q. Now, will you look at the same document and see how many men are reported in that list as working on the 18th, the following day?—A. 35.

Q. So you stopped keeping time in your little book on the 17th?—A. Yes.

Q. On that date the little book reports only 25?—A. 25.

Q. On that very day the 17th the list mentions 35?—A. Yes.

Q. On the 18th of May you say you had personal knowledge of the number, you kept time yourself?—A. Yes, on the 18th. I believe it was on the 18th.

Q. Will you say that, or are you taking it back now?—A. I am not taking it back at all. I said all along it was about the 18th. When I see the pay-sheet I wrote out I can tell when I began. You have it, that will show.

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By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. So that when you commenced to keep time you dropped your little book?—A. Yes; it was so long ago I don't remember exactly, but show me it in my own handwriting, that will show.

Mr. TARTE.—Can we have those sheets?

M. HAGGART.—They are amongst the papers of the commission; the commission had them before them.

The WITNESS.—The sheets I referred to are the sheets Mr. St. Louis produced in the court.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have answered that on the 18th of May 35 men were there?—A. Well, I have not answered that.

Q. Look at it. The list which bears your name shows that?—A. Yes, but as a matter of fact, I commenced to keep time from the time I made out the sheets.

Q. As a matter of fact, did you not take the responsibility from the date you dropped the little book?—A. It was about that time.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. When did you see the sheets last?—A. In the exchequer court.

Q. About what date?—A. About two weeks ago.

Q. They are now filed in the exchequer court?—A. I don't know; they were in the possession of Mr. St. Louis' counsel.

Q. Who produced them to you there?—A. Mr. Geoffrion.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. That is one, from the 20th of May, I understand?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Is that the first one?—A. Yes, that is the first one.

Q. Then you commenced on the 20th instead of the 18th?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Have you got the first pay-list?—A. That is the first pay-list I ever made out.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You commenced on the 20th of May to prepare the lists yourself?—A. To keep the time myself. These lists are dated the 20th. I prepared them a fortnight after, perhaps.

Q. You wrote them yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, whilst you are at it, as they are not to be filed, only to be exhibited, they belong to the court—will you just refer to the list—on the 20th, how many stonecutters did you report?—A. Thirty-one stonecutters.

Q. Thirty-one stonecutters on the 20th of May?—A. Yes.

Q. And it goes up to the 6th of June?—A. It goes to the 2nd of June.

Q. How many did you report on the 2nd of June, the last day of that list?—A. Twenty-eight stonecutters.

Q. These were working at Wellington bridge?—A. These were working at Wellington bridge; yes. Of course this includes masons and stonecutters. There is a distinction, I kept the time of the stonecutters and masons, and this includes both.

Q. How many masons were there?—A. There were seven masons.

Q. Did you keep the time only of the stonecutters?—A. Only of the stonecutters.

Q. Did you know them by name, or because you saw instruments in their hands? How did you know they were stonecutters or masons?—A. I saw them cutting stone.

Q. And if it happened that if a man was just resting you would not count him?—A. No, no, not necessarily. I knew a stonecutter when I saw him. I have been often enough on work of that kind to distinguish a stonecutter from a labourer.

Q. From a mason?—A. A mason works at building, but a stonecutter dresses stone.

Q. But, unless they were working, you would not know them?—A. Yes, I would know them.

Q. Now, you did not keep the time of the men. You only counted once or twice a day?—A. Twice a day on the Wellington, but on lock no. 1, only once.

Q. Will you explain how you can give fractions of a day?—A. That was because I counted them more than once a day. For instance, if 12 men were working in the morning, and 11 in the afternoon, that would constitute $11\frac{1}{2}$ men for that day.

Q. And when it was $11\frac{1}{2}$, how was it?—A. When it was $11\frac{1}{2}$, if I knew a man had left at 9 o'clock in the morning, he had done a quarter of a day. There were cases when I knew that, because I was close to where the Wellington bridge stone was cut.

Q. You were close enough to be certain to a quarter of a day?—A. Very often the foreman, Martin Connolly, would tell me. He knew I was keeping this account.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. He knew you were keeping that account?—A. He knew I was keeping this account.

Q. In the little book?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you tell him?—A. I told him just at the time I began that Kennedy had instructed me.

Q. You told him that?—A. Yes.

Q. I believe it is the first time you made the statement that Martin Conway knew?—A. It is not the first time. I made that statement to Mr. Hogg previous to the case in the exchequer court.

Q. Did you make the statement here to the committee since you were under examination?—A. No.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did Kennedy tell you to keep the time in the little book?—A. That was a private note book. He told me merely to count the men, not to keep their time. There is a difference between counting them and keeping their time.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. That sheet you pretend you only signed for goods received, but not as time keeper, and where Mr. Kennedy has signed as correct, is it not suprising that you should not have told him that the list was not correct?—A. I did not check the list. I don't know whether it was correct or not. It was not my duty to check the list.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, didn't you state in the examination-in-chief, when you were examined here before the committee, as follows, I read from your evidence :—

“Q. Did anybody know you had that book?—A. Yes, several people knew I had it.

“Q. Who knew?—A. I presume Kennedy knew I had it, as he instructed me to keep that account.

“Q. Did you show it at all to anybody down at the commission? You were all together down there, didn't you show that book to anybody?—A. Not at the commission I didn't show it to anybody at the commission,

“Q. At or about that time?—A. At or about that time I did show it to somebody

“Q. Who?—A. J. P. Clarke, a tailor on Cherrier street, Montreal.

“Q. Anybody else, any government person, any person connected with the government?—A. I think not. To the best of my knowledge I did not.

“Q. Any government official?—A. No, sir.

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“Q. Anybody in the government employ?—A. No, sir,

“Q. You are quite sure of that, are you?—A. Quite sure.

“Q. In the month of June did you show it to anybody?—A. In the month of June?”
A. That is referring to the time of the commission. I have said I spoke to Connolly about the time of the commission. I said I told Connolly all this when I started to keep this count. There is a vast difference in the two times, a difference of a couple of months.

Q. “Q. Besides Clark?—A. No.” In the month of June?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the month of the commission.—A. I didn't say I spoke to Connolly of it at the time of the commission. I said I spoke to Connolly at the time I kept it. During the commission I was asked,—that is the way I understood the question, because Mr. Davies had asked me previous to that about the commission. I considered that the question was going on in the same string. That he meant the question in that light. I didn't mean to answer that way.

Q. You were asked did anybody know you had the book, and you say, yes, several people; and, being pressed, you could name only Mr. Clark?—A. I knew Clark for one and I wasn't asked for any more.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You mean only after the commission?—A. Yes; I spoke to Clark during the commission. I say now I didn't speak to Connolly during the commission. When I spoke to Connolly it was when I started to keep that count.

Q. Did you show the book to any other man before or after the commission?—Yes.

Q. To whom?—A.—To Mr. Hogg, some time ago.

Q. He is the only man you showed it to? That is the government solicitor?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the only man you showed that book to at any time?—Well, the only men since the work has been completed that I showed that book to, that I remember were Mr. Clark and Mr. Hogg.

Q. During that time did you show the book to any other man?—A. I showed it to Connolly. Connolly saw it.

Q. Outside of Connolly is there any other man?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. At any time whatever?—A. Not that I remember. It may have been possible that other people have seen it, but to the best of my recollection I don't remember.

Q. Did you mention Mr. Driscoll as being one of the persons to whom you showed it?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you say to anybody that you had shown the book to Curran?—A. No, sir; I didn't show the book to Curran.

Q. Did you say you showed the book? Have you ever told anybody that?—A. No; I never told anybody that.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have also stated in your examination in chief that you did not mention that book to the commission because you were not asked about it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you speak to Curran about the book?—A. Yes; I spoke to him about the book.

Q. When did you speak to him?—A. Previous to the case coming up in the exchequer court.

Q. Where did you meet him?—A. In Montreal in his office. I went there to see him after I got a subpoena from the exchequer court.

Q. Why did you go?—A. I spoke to him about the book. I went to him to speak to him about the book.

Q. Why should you go to speak to him about the book?—A. Mr. Curran is a friend of mine. I had known him for some years, and I wanted some advice, and I thought he might know what I was to be examined upon.

Q. Had you the book with you at that time?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You went to Curran, he being a member of the government, and a person you had known a long time, to consult with him about the evidence you should give?—A. No, sir, I didn't say that.

Q. What did you go for?—A. I went to ask Mr. Curran; I thought perhaps he might know about what I would be examined about, and there I spoke to him about that book.

Q. Had you the book with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you show him the book?—A. I didn't show him the book; I showed the book to Mr. Hogg, though.

Q. That was before the trial took place in the exchequer court?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. When you told him you had the book, how did it come out that you had the book? What conversation took place between you and Mr. Curran concerning that book?—A. I don't remember exactly what conversation took place now, but to the best of my ability I will tell you. I told Mr. Curran I had such a book, and I wanted to know if I would be examined on that, and he said I would most likely be examined on that. Mr. Hogg came into his office then, and I showed the book to Mr. Hogg.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. In Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. At the same time?—A. Yes, at the time I was in the office.

Q. Was Mr. Curran there?—A. Yes.

Q. He saw the book then?—A. He may have seen the cover of the book. He didn't take the book in his hands. He saw the book in a general way as anybody might see it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You were talking about the book to Mr. Hogg?—A. Yes.

Q. And in Mr. Curran's office?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Curran was present?—A. Yes.

Q. You went to consult Mr. Curran?—A. I went to consult Mr. Curran.

Q. And you went to consult him about giving evidence as to that book?—A. Not exactly to give evidence as to that book.

Q. What did you say?—A. I said I went there to see Mr. Curran what I was likely to be examined on.

Q. You told him about the book?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you tell him about the book?—A. I told him I had such a book in my possession and I thought probably that was what they wanted to examine me about. He said probably it was. Mr. Hogg had received the information before and Mr. Hogg knew that that book was in my possession and that was why I was subpoenaed before the exchequer court.

Q. It was after you got the subpoena you went to Mr. Curran?—A. After I got the subpoena, yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was Mr. Hogg in the room when you went there?—A. No, he was not there when I went.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Who were you subpoenaed by?—A. By the government.

Q. How did the government ever know you had that book?—A. I don't know that.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Was Mr. Hogg there by appointment at Mr. Curran's?—A. I don't know that either.

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Q. He came whilst you were there?—A. Yes.

Q. And you went to Mr. Curran to take his advice as you had a right to do about your evidence?—A. Merely as a private citizen, nothing more.

Q. You had received your subpoena then?—A. Yes.

Q. And it is the first time you revealed to Mr. Curran that you had such a book?—A. The first time I had ever spoken to him about it.

Q. If it struck you that this book was important before the exchequer court, how is it it did not strike you that it was important before the commission?—A. Because I was brought before the commission suddenly, and the message was sent up to me to come down immediately. I went down before the commission and was examined right off.

Q. You had no time to consult?—A. No.

Q. Then the commission adjourned from the end of June till the middle of July; there was a recess?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not a fact that during the recess you had access to all the pay-lists, the statements made to the government?—A. No; I saw some of them in the office.

Q. How did you see them?—A. I was working there in the department at the time.

Q. Did you not go by special appointment to take communication of them, and to examine them?—A. No.

Q. Do you swear to that?—A. I swear it. I went to certify to some new stone, and I saw these sheets there.

Q. It was during the recess?—A. Yes; Mr. Douglas was sitting there, and had the pay-sheets there.

Q. Is it not a fact that, by leave of Mr. Douglas, that you examined these pay-lists and took notes of them?—A. I did not take notes of them.

Q. You referred to them?—A. No, I didn't.

Q. You looked at the cover?—A. I looked at them.

Q. For how much time?—A. Perhaps five minutes.

Q. Did you look through the totals, the quantities, &c.?—I don't remember if I did.

Q. And at that time you had your little book with you?—A. I had not.

Q. You said you always had it with you?—A. I did not always carry it about with me.

Q. It was in your possession?—Yes.

Q. And when the commission sat again, did it not occur to you to go to consult and take evidence at this time whether this information would be useful to the commission?—A. No, because I had already been examined.

Q. You did not think you would be recalled, having such information to give?—A. No; I did not know whether I would or not, but I did not think I would be recalled, having been once examined.

Q. That little book gives the time of lock no. 1, does it?—A. It includes lock no. 1 and Wellington bridge together.

Q. In one item?—A. Yes.

Q. Look at the bottom, G. T. R., and lock no. 1, are they not two columns?—A. —No; those are the dates.

Q. And you did not divide them, you took the totals?—A. Yes.

Q. Don't you see sometimes two columns under G. T. R. and lock no. 1?—A. Yes; sometimes after making it out I saw two or three more men in some place else.

Q. When you were before the commission you were not asked about that book?—A. No.

Q. Nobody knew you had it, but did they ask for any information which you could have given them from the little book?—A. No; merely as to the stone.

Q. They did not ask you for any information you could have given them by referring to the little book?—A. No.

Q. I will refer you to your deposition before the commissioners. I see the following question was asked you:

“You don't know anything about the number of stonecutters employed for cutting stone for lock no. 1?—A. No.”

The WITNESS: I don't remember being asked such a question.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You were on oath?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, how was it you answered "No"?—A. I don't remember being asked such a question at all.

Q. You don't remember?—A. No.

Q. Now, were you also asked by Mr. Archibald the following question :

"You were employed to measure stone by Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes."

"Did he give you any special instructions?—A. Nothing more than to measure stone."

Q. Did you answer that?—A. I think that was in reference to the measuring of the stone.

Q. Had Mr. Kennedy given you any special instructions?—A. In what respect?

Q. As an employee under him, had he given you any special instructions?—A. Not that I am aware of, no.

Q. Did he not give you instructions to keep the time of the stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you were before the commission, and when you were asked whether he had given you special instructions, you answered "no"?—A. I answered "no," in reference to the stone.

Q. "No, nothing more than to measure stone?"—A. That was in reference to the stone, Mr. Geoffrion. It is now some two years ago

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You were sworn to tell the whole truth?—A. When you are there you are asked questions, you are ordered in, and then you are told you are discharged, you are dismissed. For instance, when you are giving evidence you are asked questions by people, and you are supposed to answer the questions. You are not allowed to tell your story as you want to tell it. When you have answered questions you are told that is all you are wanted for.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. There was no cross-examination there?—A. Yes, there was.

Mr. GEOFFRION then read the following extract from the evidence of this witness as taken before the commissioners :

"Q. What was Paul Parent doing?—A. Paul Parent was checking my measurements. He was measuring for Mr. St. Louis. We both measured together. One checked the other.

"Q. You don't know anything about the number of stonecutters employed for cutting stone for lock no. 1?—A. No.

"By Mr. Archibald :

"Q. You were employed to measure stone by Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes.

"Q. Did he give you any special instructions?—A. Nothing more than to measure stone."

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Now, you say he did instruct you to take the time?—A. They were speaking of stone at the time.

Q. You were ordered to do other work?—A. I was.

Q. You were ordered to keep time?—A. I made the answer with reference to the stone."

The Committee then adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 6th July, 1894.

The Committee met ; Mr. BAKER in the Chair.

MICHAEL DOHENY re-called and examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. At how many places were stonecutters working during the time you kept that book ?—A. Which structure ?

Q. On the three works, because you reported there were stonecutters on the three works ?—A. The stonecutters for lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk bridge were cutting stone in sheds nos. 1 and 2, numbering them from Wellington street. There were some of them cutting stone near Grand Trunk bridge both on the north and south sides, and for the Wellington street bridge they were cutting stone in shed no. 3 and also in the vicinity of the Wellington.

Q. Were stonecutters actually employed on the abutment below ?—A. There were some employed ; yes, in the vicinity of the abutments.

Q. On the work itself ? Were they adjusting stone and so forth ?—A. Stonecutters putting and laying stone ? I noticed some near where the masons were working but not laying stone, there may have been some but they were working as masons.

Q. Were there sheds where stone was cut for lock no. 1 separately or were they both for the Grand Trunk Railway and lock no. 1 ?—A. They seemed to me to be cutting both for the Grand Trunk Railway and for lock no. 1 in both places.

Q. When you did your checking did you go into the sheds ?—A. Yes, through the sheds.

Q. Did you go to each man or did you take a general look round ?—A. I passed through and counted the men.

Q. You remember that you have already stated that the greater part of the time that you checked the time of these men you were on your way to your dinner and just did it *en passant* ?—A. On my way from my dinner, I said.

Q. Just in passing and not going into the sheds ?—A. Oh no, sir, I did not say so.

Q. You went into the sheds ?—A. I went into the sheds.

Q. I spoke of your testimony before the exchequer court ?—A. I did not say that.

Q. When you were examined before the commission were you not asked the following, and did you not give this answer :—

“ Q. Were you in or about the sheds during the stonecutting for lock no. 1 ?—A. I was not about the sheds where the stone was cut for lock no. 1, but I stayed about the sheds where the stone was cut for the Wellington bridge.”

A. That answer was correct, I was not about the sheds after that, I went through the sheds to count these men. My duties compelled me to be at the sheds where the stone for the Wellington bridge was cut because my office was there.

Q. Do you remember having answered at your examination on Friday that at some places you called two or three times ?—A. Yes, I said twice, sometimes once.

Q. And when you came to certify to a quarter of the day, did you say you went two or three times a day ?—A. Two or three times a day.

Q. But how were you able to certify to a quarter of a day ?—A. When I spoke of half a day I spoke of the time I was keeping myself. As to the quarter of a day that only relates to the Wellington bridge.

Q. Now your answer is that going through the sheds once or twice a day enabled you to certify to a half a day. How do you make it out that your answer was correct that you were not about the sheds where the stone was being cut for lock no. 1 ?—A. —Generally I was not about the sheds, though I went through the sheds.

Q. But I said about the sheds where the stone was cut for the Wellington bridge?—
A. I did, my office was there, but I went through the other sheds to count the men.

Q. That is your explanation?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you mean then by being about the sheds?—A. About which sheds?

Q. When you were asked whether you were about the sheds, what did you understand?—A. I understood the question to mean whether I was round the sheds all the time during the cutting of the stone.

Q. Is there anything in your deposition where Mr. Douglas wanted to know whether you were there during the time —

The CHAIRMAN.—Would it not be fairer to draw his attention to his deposition?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He is being examined by Mr. Douglas who asked what was his work, and he says he is a stone measurer.

Q. Do you remember to have entered in the little book which is filed as “exhibit O” at the exchequer court, certain notes about the stone supplied by Delorimier and St. Louis?—A. Yes, they are private notes.

Q. When did you make these private notes in that book?—A. I made them after the stone was all delivered. It was merely private notes, so that I could know the amount of stone delivered.

Q. And do you know whether these notes which were copied in that little book were taken from some other notes you had?—A. They were taken from the general stone account.

Q. From the general stone account?—A. Yes.

Q. And this was done as you say after the stone had finished being delivered?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you that book with you when you were examined before the commissioners?—A. Had I it with me on my person?

Q. Yes, when you gave your testimony?—A. No.

Q. Where was the book then?—A. It was at my house.

Q. Do you remember being asked the following question: “Have you got the list of the stone cut for the Wellington bridge?—A. No, I only measured stone in the rough as it was received. When it was cut I had nothing to do with it.

“Q. Have you got a list of stone as received for the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

“Q. I would like you to produce it?—A. I have not got a list of it myself except in those books I speak of. They show the whole stone.”

I understand you to state that you had this statement in that pass book then?—A. I did not have the statement. That was just merely the stone. The other showed the details of the stone.

Q. They show the whole stone?—A. The whole stone.

Q. This shows the whole stone also?—A. Which?

Q. The little book.—A. They show the whole stone, it is merely a private book.

Q. The other notes were private also?—A. No, they were not.

Q. So they were part private and part not?—A. The note book was a private note book and I kept the account of the stonecutters in this private book. I have a right to keep any notes I please in my private book.

Q. Of course, but you entered the quantity of stone delivered by Delorimier and the quantity delivered by St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you were asked to give an account you said you had no such book except those delivered to the government?—A. If you look later on you will see that I have been asked about these stone accounts before and I referred to these stone accounts. You will see where Mr. Archibald asked me about these stone accounts.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I will put the deposition before you and you will find I have exactly begun at the very first part relating to that.

The WITNESS.—(Examining the deposition.) It must be some other portion of it. I don't remember, it was some time ago. You see I answered “I haven't got a list myself except in those books I speak of.” Well, I must have spoken of those books some time before that.

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By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Is it not a fact that the books were not then made for you but kept for the government?—A. Yes, for the government.

Q. And your private book?—A. No.

Q. And you therefore swore you had not a list and yet you had this little book?—A. No, I did not swear anything of the kind. I said I had not a list myself. A list means a detailed account.

Q. Well, let us go further. Mr. Archibald says: "I should like that a list should be made of the amount of stone which was received by the wharfinger. I just want the total amount of stone received."—A. Yes.

Q. And the book you had, this private book, would show the total amount?—A. Yes.

Q. And you did not give that information to Mr. Archibald who wanted the total amount?—A. I did not know he wanted the total amount.

Q. You did not give him the information he asked?—A. I gave to the commission the information required.

Q. When did you give it?—A. Some time later. Probably a day or two or two days later.

Q. From what book did you take that?—A. From my private book.

Q. In your deposition you said you could only take it from the government books?—A. I do not know that I said that. I said the only list was in the government books.

Q. You were asked for the total?—A. I was asked for the total afterwards. Mr. Archibald said he only wanted the total. I was able to give that.

Q. When Mr. Kennedy was suspended, you remember, I suppose, that Mr. Conway took his place on the 13th of May?—A. Yes, I believe so. I think it was the 13th.

Q. Prior to Kennedy leaving the works in charge of Mr. Conway, did he ask you to hand him, or to hand into the office all the books and documents or statements you had in connection with the work which you had checked?—A. Did Mr. Kennedy ask me?

Q. Well, did somebody on his behalf ask you?—A. Mr. Scanlon did.

Q. What did he ask you?—A. He asked me for my stone accounts.

Q. You swear that he only asked you for the stone accounts?—A. Yes.

Q. And he was sent to you by Kennedy?—A. He says so.

Q. And Kennedy had instructed you to keep a special book for the stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you left the work, he did not ask you for the special book which he had instructed you to keep?—A. He did not.

Q. You swear that?—A. I do.

Q. Were you not asked by Scanlon, to remit all the books or statements in your possession without specifying any in particular?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that Kennedy left you in charge of that book as if it were your private property?—A. I do not know what Mr. Kennedy's intentions were at all in the matter.

Q. Having been instructed by Mr. Kennedy to keep that book—whether you returned it or not—why did you take those notes in a private book?—A. Because it was my own private book. There were several other notes in that private book.

Q. Well, why did you take public notes in a private book?—A. Which notes? The stone checking?

Q. Yes.—A. It was the only book I had about me at the time.

Q. Were there not others in the office?—A. No.

Q. Were you not in the habit of taking field-notes as far as the measurement of the stone was concerned and transferring them to a book belonging to the government?—A. For two-thirds of the time, the books belonged to myself. They were small pass-books.

Q. You did not say so in your deposition. Could you not have bought new ones?—A. I suppose so.

Q. How much would they have cost?—A. Ten cents, or perhaps 5 cents.

Q. One of the first entries is dated from 1891?—A. In my note-book? It is the note-book I have had for some time.

Q. For two or three years?—A. I do not remember exactly.

Q. Do you remember several leaves being torn off?—A. Yes, I remember that several leaves were torn off.

Q. When you entered the total of the stone delivered both by St. Louis and by DeLorimier, had you begun that little calendar of your own about the stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. You had?—A. I had.

Q. Did you write those calculations in the book according to date, that is, as they were made?—A. Which calculations?

Q. The entries about the quantities of stone?—A. No, sir. The entries about the quantities of stone is the total. It is an "entry," not "entries."

Q. After the stone had been delivered?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it entered after you had finished taking the time of the men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you finished the measuring?—A. It was after I had finished the measuring, certainly.

Q. And after checking?—A. No, sir.

Q. When was it made?—A. After the time the stone had been delivered. I do not remember exactly.

Q. You do not remember exactly?—A. No, sir.

Q. How did you proceed? Did you take your notes in the field or write them only when you had reached the office?—A. Several times I wrote them in the field, as you say, and several times after I had reached the office.

Q. Now, on the 13th of May, when Mr. Conway came on the works, did he not specially instruct you to take the time of the men, and did he not appoint you a time-keeper on the 13th of May?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swear that Conway did not instruct you to take the time of the men?—A. On the 13th of May he did not instruct me to take the time of the men.

Q. Then what were you doing on the work?—A. I was foreman of the stonecutters at that time.

Q. Since how long were you foreman of the stonecutters?—A. From the end of the delivery of the stone.

Q. As such when would it be?—A. I do not remember the exact date.

Q. The date, 13th of May, is clear. How long had you been there after Conway came?—A. I do not remember. You must remember that I had other duties to perform. There was stone delivered for lock no. 1. It was dressed and loaded on to barges at Colborne street and transferred to the space between lock no. 1 and the new canal lock. I looked after the delivery of that stone and measured it.

Q. You swear that Mr. Conway did not appoint you foreman over the stone-cutters on the 13th of May?—A. No sir; he did not.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Whom were you hired by?—A. I was employed by Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Did anybody recommend you to Mr. Kennedy?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. You applied to him personally?—A. No, I did not apply personally. Mr. Kennedy sent for me. He sent my brother for me. My brother was working there at the time.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You remember being subpoenaed to appear before the commission?—A. Yes, I remember.

Q. Did you take any advice then about your little book?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never mentioned your little book at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did it suggest itself to your mind, that you might be questioned there about the entries in the little book?—A. I thought I might be examined about it.

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Q. You thought you might be examined about the little book?—A. I thought perhaps I might be.

Q. And when you were subpoenaed by this committee the same thought passed through your mind that you might be examined about the little book?—A. This present committee?

Q. Yes?—A. I had already been examined in the exchequer court before I appeared here.

Q. The same thought passed through your mind on both occasions?—A. Yes.

Q. Why was it on the second occasion you took the trouble to take legal advice?—A. I did not take legal advice.

Q. Why did you consult as to the advisability or likelihood of your giving evidence about the little book?—A. I wanted to know what I was likely to be examined on. It was natural curiosity, I suppose.

Q. Did not the same curiosity strike you on the first occasion?—A. As to what?

Q. As to whether you were likely to be examined about the little book?—A. As I said before, I was called immediately from the bridge to the investigation.

Q. So that you had no opportunity then?—A. No opportunity at all.

Q. Why did you keep a memorandum in this little book? I understand you kept regular books in the office?—A. I kept regular books in the office, yes.

Q. Why was it at the completion of your labours that you had a memorandum in this private memorandum book of the stone?—A. As to what amount of stone?

Q. Yes.—A. That was merely for my own information. I usually like to know what amount of stone was used and so on.

Q. Your official returns show that?—A. My official returns show that, but I have not got them by me.

Q. Then do I understand that when you were working upon public works you kept two sets of accounts, one for public and one for your private information?—A. No, sir, I did not keep two sets of accounts. This is merely a memorandum of the total amount of stone.

Q. Have you ever worked on public works before?—A. For the government?

Q. Yes?—A. Never.

Q. Have you ever worked on private works?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you keep a private account then?—A. Yes, of the amount of stone delivered.

Q. And the number of men employed?—A. No, not the number of men employed.

Q. Now, why did you keep that memorandum as to the quantity of stone delivered?—A. Why did I keep it?

Q. What difference did it make to you if you had made proper returns to the office, what difference did it make to you as to the quantity of stone delivered?—A. It made no difference; it was merely for my private information.

Q. Why did you want it?—A. I said before, I have always kept such an account.

Q. Why?—A. For no particular reason, just merely for my private information, to know that such an amount of stone or material has been used in a certain work in a certain time.

Q. Why did you want that account?—A. All that information is valuable to a person in my position, to know what is used in a certain work at a certain period and so on.

Q. It was for educational purposes?—A. Principally, yes.

Q. Now, why did you keep a memorandum as to the number of men employed?—A. Because I was instructed to keep a memorandum.

Q. Who instructed you to do that?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. He instructed you to keep a memorandum of the number of men employed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were time-keeper for a portion of the time?—A. Yes, I was.

Q. And did you keep time in your book of the number of men?—A. No, sir.

Q. You ceased to do that when you became time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the returns as to the number of men employed?—A. At what time?

Q. Prior to the time you became time-keeper?—A. Did I see the returns? I saw them perhaps in a general way, but not to check them.

Q. They were in the office where you were?—A. No, I saw them when they were attached to the recapitulation of certain of the accounts.

Q. You saw them?—A. I saw them in a general way.

Q. To know what they were?—A. I saw they were stone accounts and labour accounts.

Q. The labour accounts were by themselves?—A. No, they were all attached together.

Q. They appear here to be separate?—A. You will find the stone account attached. They are in some cases.

Q. You saw the aggregate amounts?—A. I don't know that I gave any particular attention to that, that I noted that at all.

Q. Did you notice them sufficiently to see that the amount being returned to the government was greatly in excess of the amount kept by you?—A. No, sir, I didn't.

Q. It never suggested itself to you to see what the amount was?—A. No, sir.

Q. It would never suggest itself to you to see the amount at all?—A. It did not, as I had no authority and no right to check those accounts.

Q. I am not asking you about your rights?—A. It did not suggest itself, because I did not pay any attention to it.

Q. Why did you keep an account of the number of men employed?—A. I was instructed to do so.

Q. What was the object?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was it to check the time of Mr. St. Louis?—A. I suppose it was. I don't know whether it was or not. I don't know what Mr. Kennedy's intentions were.

Q. You were told at all events by Mr. Kennedy to keep a private check?—A. To keep a check.

Q. To keep a private check?—A. I was not told a private check. Not in those words, no sir.

Q. Not in those words?—A. Not in any words.

Q. You were not the time-keeper?—A. No.

Q. You were told to keep a check?—A. A check.

Q. A private check?—A. A check.

Q. A private check?—

The CHAIRMAN.—He has answered that question five times already.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. It was a check?—A. It was a check.

Q. Did Mr. Kennedy ever ask to see your check?—A. No.

Q. Never asked you from first to last?—A. He once spoke to me and asked if I was still keeping that check. I answered "yes" and he said "that is right, keep on doing so."

Q. What was the object?—A. I don't know.

Q. Was it to check Mr. St. Louis?—A. I don't know what Mr. Kennedy's intentions were.

Q. Can you suggest any other object than a check on Mr. St. Louis' account? Was not that the object?—A. I have stated before that I do not know what Mr. Kennedy's intentions were. I am not giving evidence as to his intentions.

Q. He simply told you to keep this account?—A. Yes.

Q. He never asked you about it?—A. He asked me once.

Q. When was it?—I don't remember the exact day.

Q. Was it before you became checker?—A. It was during the time I was checker.

Q. Time-keeper, I mean?—A. It was during the time I was keeping that account.

Q. You cannot tell when?—A. I don't remember the exact date.

Q. I don't want to know the exact date.—A. I don't remember about the exact date.

Q. Do you remember the circumstances?—A. No, he merely asked if I was keeping the check and I said "yes." He said "keep on doing so."

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- Q. He never asked to see the check?—A. No.
- Q. Did you compare your book with the returns made by Mr. St. Louis?—A. No.
- Q. No use whatever was made of your book?—A. Not that I am aware of.
- Q. You never showed it to him?—A. I never showed it.
- Q. And he never examined it?—A. He never examined it.
- Q. He never compared it at all?—A. He never compared it.
- Q. When did you find out that St. Louis had charged the government more for labour than he was entitled to?—A. It was during the recess of the commission held in Montreal. I saw the stone accounts in the canal office—the stonecutters' account.
- Q. This was the first time you knew that St. Louis' accounts were false?—A. It was the first time I knew that they differed from mine.
- Q. Did you speak to anybody about it then? A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did you speak to anybody in authority?—A. No.
- Q. Why?—A. I do not know why. It was not any affair of mine.
- Q. It was not any affair of yours?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You were paid by the government, I suppose?—A. I had been paid by the government—yes.
- Q. And you were there to see that the accounts were right?—A. Not those accounts, I attended to the duties I had to perform.
- Q. If there was anything wrong did you not think it was your duty to make it public?—A. I do not know.
- Q. Had you been examined before you discovered this?—A. I had been examined.
- Q. And after your examination you noticed the difference in your accounts and St. Louis'?—A. Yes.
- Q. And you told nobody about it?—A. Any official?
- Q. Any official?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You showed it to some friends?—A. Yes.
- Q. And that was all?—A. That was all.
- Q. Were you called a second time before the commission?—A. I was called a second time.
- Q. And it was before the first or second examination that you saw the discrepancy?
- A. After the first?
- Q. Between the first and second examination, I mean?—A. No sir. It was after the first and second examinations.
- Q. So that it was after the first and second examinations that you discovered the discrepancies in these accounts?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

- Q. Was it the first time you showed these books to anybody when you showed them to Mr. Hogg in Mr. Curran's office?—A. No, sir, it was not the first time.
- Q. How many times have you shown it before?—A. Once before.
- Q. Did you discuss the figures then with Mr. Hogg in Mr. Curran's presence?—A. I stated that there was a discrepancy. What the amount of the discrepancy was, I do not know.
- Q. You made out the figures that you have given us here?—A. I have not made out any figures here, I think.
- Q. You gave us figures as to the number of the men. You said there were so many men employed?—A. Oh yes, according to my accounts.
- Q. You made out those figures?—A. I showed him those figures.
- Q. And Mr. Curran was there all the time?—A. Mr. Curran was there; yes.
- Q. Was he near you?—A. He was sitting on the opposite side of the table.
- Q. You were summoned at the time to appear before the exchequer court?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you ever write an anonymous letter to Mr. Hogg or to anyone else to be summoned here?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You never gave by anonymous letter any information about that book?—A. No, sir.

Q. To anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, I put the question to you because I had been told it? Where are you employed now?—A. In the department of inland revenue, Montreal.

Q. Since when?—A. Since the 23rd December last.

Q. Employed in Ottawa?—A. No, in Montreal.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Have you passed your examination for the civil service?—A. No.

Q. Are you employed permanently in the civil service at Montreal?—A. No.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I may inform the committee that it was the intention to summon Mr. Kennedy to appear before the committee next Tuesday. In view, however, of certain statements which appeared in the *Montreal Herald* of Tuesday last, attributed to Mr. Kennedy, in which imputations are made against members of parliament and public men, I thought it would not be well to allow these imputations to remain unanswered a day longer than necessary. I have, therefore, had Mr. Kennedy summoned to appear before the committee to-day, and I trust that my action will meet with the approval of all the members. (Hear, hear.)

EDWARD KENNEDY, called, sworn and examined :

WITNESS.—I think, Mr. Chairman, if it is permissible, I would like to make a few remarks before I am examined in reference to the statement you have just made. I claim this in justice to myself. I would say that in reference to the statement that appeared in last Tuesday's *Montreal Herald*, I am not responsible for all that appeared in that paper. First of all it would look very foolish and imprudent on my part to make a statement incriminating ministers and board of trade men, when I have not been in a position to be able to incriminate them here or elsewhere. As to thumping the piano and looking mad, as the newspaper stated, I don't think I presented the appearance of a bull dog. With reference to what did appear in the *Montreal Herald*, that will be brought out in my examination.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Then what was said in the *Herald* does not bring forth the truth?—A. No, sir. I made it a point since the beginning of this matter—

THE CHAIRMAN.—Never mind that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is your occupation?—A. At present?

Q. No. What is your general occupation?—A. Just now I am doing nothing.

Q. You have been superintendent of the Lachine canal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how many years?—A. About three years.

Q. By whom were you recommended for that position?—A. To the position of superintendent of the Lachine canal? I was recommended by Mr. Curran, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. H. J. Beemer the contractor and others.

Q. You were appointed overseer of the Lachine canal and the bridge work?—A. I was appointed overseer of the Wellington bridge works.

Q. By whom were you recommended to be appointed overseer?—A. In the fall of 1892, there was a meeting held in Mr. Ogilvie's office of the mill owners and those interested in the water ways of the Lachine canal. I think it was then that my name was first suggested that I should be recommended as overseer of the Wellington bridge works.

Q. By whom was that?—A. By Mr. Ogilvie.

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Q. Who were present at the meeting?—A. There were 25 or 30 gentlemen present. Nearly all the mill owners were represented.

Q. Was Mr. Drummond there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Ogilvie there?—A. Yes. The meeting was held in his office.

Q. Who else was there?—A. Well, there was Mr. Peck, of Peck, Bonney & Co.; Mr. Paul, of Belding Paul & Co.; Mr. Pillow, of Pillow, Hersey & Co., and others.

Q. How long were you in charge of the Wellington bridge works.—A. Until my suspension.

Q. You had full charge of the works?—A. No, sir, I had not.

Q. Were you not informed by Mr. Ogilvie that you would have full charge of the works?—A. Yes, Mr. Ogilvie informed me in Ottawa when he had an interview with the then deputy minister, Mr. Trudeau, that I was to have full charge of the work.

Q. Were you not informed by Mr. Parent in a letter that has been produced?—A. Afterwards. I was in Montreal.

Q. To the same effect?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you say you had not full charge of the works?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would you kindly explain, we want to have the truth, that is all we want?—A. That is what I want to give as far as possible. That interview was held between Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Ogilvie—Mr. Curran was also present—in Mr. Trudeau's office. What took place between them at the interview I don't know. Then Mr. Curran and Mr. Ogilvie came to me in an adjoining room and Mr. Ogilvie informed me that Mr. Trudeau would be highly pleased if I would accept the appointment of overseer of the construction of the Wellington bridge. I said that I would conditionally. He wanted to know what those conditions were and I told him that the conditions should be that if I was to be held responsible for the construction of the Wellington bridge that I should have full charge, that is to say having all the men employed directly under my charge, having full control of the men, the plant, material and everything else. That is to say, the placing of the plant in the proper place and having the material necessary to do the work. Mr. Ogilvie made the remark "Never mind the conditions, it will be all right." I said "It may be all right now. It is better to take precautions now. It will save trouble later on." Mr. Curran said "Kennedy is right, he should stipulate conditions and they should be allowed him or he should not take charge of the work"; but Mr. Ogilvie overruled both Mr. Curran and I. He also stated that Mr. Trudeau did not see how Kennedy could be remunerated for taking such a position which was outside his official duties, and they preferred doing it thus in order to ensure those interested in the water ways, having double interest of getting it finished. I said I did not care anything about that.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. Was there not anything said about pay?—A. Mr. Trudeau sent for me afterwards into his private office.

Q. What did he say?—A. Mr. Parent was also present. He said he was pleased that I had accepted the position of overseer of the works. They could not force me to do it, it being outside of my official duties. He almost repeated what Mr. Ogilvie had said to me and he also instructed me in Mr. Parent's presence to negotiate for the different plant and material necessary for the work.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Mr. Trudeau told you that?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you went and took charge of the work?—A. Then we went to Montreal. There was some time lost because Mr. Parent did not seem to have authority to go on with the work. Meantime I had sent several times and in each case I told him that the work could not go on, that it was impossible. The time was short and it would be impossible to get plant and material necessary to go on with the work and have it done in time.

Q. At what time was that?—A. That was in October.

Q. You thought it was too late to begin with the work?—A. It was in October that I had this interview with Mr. Trudeau in his office, and probably two or three weeks afterwards I notified Mr. Curran that it was too late to go on with the work and to have it done in the proper time.

Q. Did you engage the time-keepers? Did you choose them yourself?—A. For the Wellington bridge?

Q. Yes?—Yes, sir.

Q. All of them?—A. All of them.

Q. Who was there?—A. The chief time-keeper in the day time was Coughlin. Coughlin was the chief time-keeper.

Q. Now, will you tell us whether you instructed Mr. Doheny who has just been heard, to keep the book he has spoken of?—A. Never.

Q. You don't mean to say that you did not tell that man to keep the check he has spoken of?—A. I tell you I never instructed him to do anything of the kind.

Q. You swear that positively?—A. I am here under oath.

Q. I know. I want just to refresh your memory. I don't want to insinuate that you do not want to tell the truth at all. How were these pay-lists prepared?—A. The pay-lists?

Q. Yes?—A. Coughlin made out original pay-lists which were submitted to Mr. Parent's office, and then St. Louis' lists were made out from those lists.

Q. Yes, but how did your time-keepers report? Did they report to you first?—A. Did they report to me first?

Q. Yes?—A. No, they made out their time-lists.

Q. They would report to you first?—A. Not personally, they might report in a general way.

Q. I mean by writing?—A. Writing? No, sir.

Q. Who was the first man to whom they reported, then?—A. To whom they reported?

Q. Yes?—A. They reported to me first. The time-lists would be made out by Coughlin and sent by him with other returns to Parent's office.

Q. Then you saw the pay-lists first?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you sign them before sending them to Parent?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then when did you sign them?—A. When they were returned from Mr. Parent's office, after being checked by Mr. Parent's staff at the office.

Q. Was there anybody from his staff in the office on the work to check your time-keepers?—A. No, sir, there was not.

Q. Then by whom were your time-keepers checked?—A. By no one that I knew of.

Q. You did not check them yourself ever?—A. No, sir. In answer to that question it would be well to state from the beginning that I was acting the part of a foreman—to my knees in mud, pulling and dragging with everybody, as a foreman would. I could not afford, nor did not have the opportunity of having five minutes to myself that I could call my own to do this work. There was a superintendent engineer there and a resident engineer whose duties on all works are to look around, which they can easily do and see in a very short time whether the works are being done according to their plans, specifications, ideas or opinions. The remainder of their time might well have been devoted to work of this kind. I asked Mr. Parent repeatedly in the early stages and during the progress of the work to give me one or two of his permanent staff that he had in his office to go up to the works and remain there in order to ensure the checking of time and so forth.

Q. But, Mr. Kennedy, we have had here produced before us a letter written by you—you will remember it I am sure—in which you say to Mr. Parent, that if any man dares to report to him or to Mr. Desbarats that you would discharge him. I will read the letter: "As overseer of the construction and building of the masonry, &c., of the new Wellington bridge, also the preparation of all plant and materials for same, I have solicited repeatedly from Mr. G. J. Desbarats, the engineer in charge of said work, a plan for our guidance for the dressing or preparing of the stone for the pivot pier and abutments, as well as a plan of outlines of the position of the present bridge and piers and

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the position of the new bridge and piers, in order to enable me to make calculations where I would place my derricks, plant, &c., preparatory to the water going out of the canal. I have not received any as yet. My experience of public work is that I never knew of any works or any contractor to proceed with work of any kind until he was first furnished a plan and detail as well as all instructions in writing from the resident engineer. I will also call your attention to the fact that the resident engineer (Mr. Desbarats) solicits all his information personally from foremen or others appointed by me in their different capacities. I here now inform you that from this date when he requires any information or has any orders to give or issue, they will have to be given or come direct through me, who has up to the present mapped out the programme of the work. Furthermore, I will issue orders to my men that any information given or any orders received, save from me directly, will mean instant dismissal. Also, to insure the correctness and responsibility of the receiving of any plant or materials, I will allow no man to furnish a report to you or the resident engineer only when initialled by myself."—A. That is right, I did that for a purpose.

Q. What was your purpose?—A. The purpose was: in the first place, Mr. Desbarats had been ignoring me on the works, going to different foremen, seeking information from them and giving them orders, contrary to the orders that I had given, as well as the time-keeper Coughlin. Parent was going to him and interfering with him and asking him questions, and riling him somewhat, although he was not in a fit state. I told him that I thought he had better tell those gentlemen, particularly Mr. Desbarats, that any information he wanted he would get from Mr. Parent. Up to that time, things had been going on in such a manner that I made the letter stronger for the reason that I expected Mr. Parent would take up the matter and refer it to the deputy minister at Ottawa and then it would give me an opportunity of explaining how the works were being conducted.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What do you mean about Mr. Parent not being in a fit state?—A. Well, he was in a state of intoxication.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You say he was in a state of intoxication. Was he intoxicated often?—A. He was in a semi-state of intoxication all the time, but more notably so at some times than others.

Q. Does this letter contain the truth?—A. I think it does.

Q. You say in this letter that "as overseer"—were you overseer?—A. I was overseer.

Q. And you acted as overseer?—A. Over the construction of the work.

Mr. HAGGART.—Perhaps, Mr. Tarte, you had better put in a letter from Mr. Parent to Mr. Kennedy in reply.

Mr. TARTE.—I will read the letter.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, MONTREAL DIVISION,
SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MONTREAL, 28th Nov., 1892.

Lachine Canal.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that, as superintendent of the Lachine canal, you are requested to act as overseer in connection with the construction of the sub-structure of the new bridge across the Lachine canal to replace the old one at Wellington street.

You are requested to assume the responsibility of performing said work with the least possible interruption or impediment to traffic or water power.

You will make all necessary arrangements for purchase or hire of the material and plant required, engage the necessary labour generally, and superintend the execution of the work in accordance with the plans and directions which will be furnished

you by Mr. G. J. Desbarats, the engineer in charge of construction, with whom you will consult as to all matters of details.

All more important matters should be submitted to me for approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. PARENT,
Superintending Engineer.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal,
Montreal.

Q. You received that letter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you wrote the letter to Mr. Parent you meant what you wrote?—A. If I did not I would not have written it. I had reason to write it. No contractor in the world that I ever heard of would allow any engineer in charge of work to go to his foreman and give orders to them contrary to the orders he had given. If he saw anything reasonably wrong it would be his duty to stop the work. But between two officials working in the same department you would naturally think that a reasonable courtesy would be shown.

Q. You say you signed the pay-lists only when signed by Mr. Parent?—A. No, sir. I signed them when they were checked and returned from Mr. Parent's office.

Q. When those pay-lists came from Mr. Parent's office were they signed by Mr. Parent?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you signed them before Mr. Parent signed them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you sign pay-lists after you were suspended from the works?—A. I did.

Q. Did you refuse to sign those pay-lists at first?—A. Which pay-lists?

Q. After you were suspended?—A. I did.

Q. Why did you refuse to sign them?—A. I refused to sign them before I was suspended.

Q. Why?—A. Why, because I considered I could not certify to the lists when I did not know anything of their accuracy.

Q. Who prevailed upon you to sign the lists?—A. Mr. Parent.

Q. Did Mr. Parent prevail upon you after you were suspended?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who prevailed upon you then?—A. I refused to sign pay-lists and make reports, which were asked from me by the acting superintending engineer, Mr. Marceau. Some days afterwards I received a message from Hon. Mr. Curran to go to his office. I did so and he read to me a letter written to him by the acting minister of railways and canals in Mr. Haggart's absence, stating that I was acting very foolishly by refusing to do this, and that if I did not sign them and make the reports requested of me it might be the worse for me.

Q. Then you signed the pay-list after having been so prevailed upon?—A. I signed the list on the strength of that.

Q. How many lists did you sign after being suspended?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Several?—A. Oh, yes, several.

Q. Will you give us the plain reason why, before being suspended, you sometimes refused to sign—why you were reluctant to sign these?—A. As I told you before, it was utterly impossible for me—a man who had not time to go minutely through the lists and compare them with the time-keeper's books and the original lists—it was only reasonable that I should not sign anything involving the expenditure of a large amount of money without knowing something about it.

Q. Did you ever inform any official that you had refused to sign the list?—A. I informed Mr. Parent about it.

Q. Did you inform any one in Ottawa?—A. No, sir, I did not. The beginning of this was, when the contract for labour was extended, that is, the common labour, at the beginning of March. Between the 10th and 14th, I went to Mr. Curran's office, and notified him of what had been done, in extending the contract from \$1.25 a day to

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\$1.50 a day. He seemed quite surprised when I told him, and said he did not believe such a thing could be done. He said, however, that he would go immediately to Ottawa, believing that the authorities in Ottawa were misinformed. He asked me to write him a letter informing him of the circumstances. I did that and the next day I started for Ottawa. When I got to St. Martin's Junction I received two telegrams, one from Mr. Curran and one from Senator Drummond, both of which told me not to put in an appearance at Ottawa. I still kept on the train and saw Mr. Curran and Senator Drummond at the depot. They were taking the return train to Montreal and I came down with them. I explained the matter to Mr. Drummond what my visit was about, and Mr. Curran told me that he had informed the deputy minister, Mr. Schreiber, that Kennedy would likely be in Ottawa that day. Mr. Curran told me Mr. Schreiber said if Kennedy left the work and come to Ottawa he would be discharged. That was one reason. When I was on my way to Ottawa my intention was to give my explanation to Mr. Schreiber, if I got the chance, so that if the instructions I received were to be carried out it relieved me of the responsibility. When I did not get there I told Mr. Drummond that as soon as I got to Montreal I would make out a report of the exact facts—how the labour contract was extended, and how Mr. Schreiber had refused to hear me on pain of dismissal. I was determined to do this even at the risk of losing my position as superintendent of the canal. Mr. Drummond advised me not to do anything of the kind. He has been a great friend of mine from my boyhood and I took his counsel. He told me to do so. He is very sorry for it I guess to-day, and so am I. At the time of my appointment the question as to my being able to fill the position of superintendent of the Lachine canal was canvassed by the trade very much, and as there were a great many men who did not know me and that I had been doing so well during my term of office, it was thought that this would be an excellent opportunity for me to display my ability and show these men that I was perfectly capable of carrying on large works. He also told me to be very careful and, if possible, if I saw anything going on, to report to Mr. Drummond from time to time, when he could give me his counsel. I took his counsel and advice; I went back to Montreal and continued my duties.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You spoke of some letters and telegrams?—A. They are already in evidence.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you remember the letters you wrote to Mr. Curran?—A. I remember the letter.

Q. To Mr. Curran?—A. Yes.

Q. In which you told him what you have told here to-day?—A. Yes.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. At the time you saw Mr. Curran he had a letter from the acting minister, as you called him?—A. No, that is not what I am speaking of. The letter I am speaking of is about the 10th or 12th of March. I wrote to Mr. Curran in reference to the extension of the labour contract from \$1.25 a day to \$1.50 a day.

Q. I am referring to the letter by which you are called upon to sign the account?—A. Yes.

Q. That is from the acting minister?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see it yourself?—A. I did not read it myself.

Q. You did not read it?—A. I don't remember reading it.

Q. Did Mr. Curran read you the letter from beginning to end?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Not what you suppose, but did he purport to begin as addressed to some one and end with the signature, giving the name of the person?—A. He said "here is a letter addressed to me," reading what I suppose was the contents.

Q. Did he purport to read every word?—A. He did.

Q. You are sure of that?—A. I cannot swear to what was in the letter, but I can swear to him purporting to read it.

Q. What was it signed ?—A. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting minister of railways and canals. I don't know whether it said honourable. I told you I did not read the letter.

Q. Did he tell you the name of the minister ?—A. Mackenzie Bowell, acting minister.

Q. What was the name of the party to whom it was addressed ?—A. Mr. Curran.

Q. You swear that ?—A. He said, " here is a letter addressed to me."

Q. Do you remember the date ?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know the month ?—A. It must have been——

Q. I don't want to know what it must have been, I want your recollection. Can you swear to the month ?—A. No, I can't swear. It was after my suspension.

Q. Can you swear to the contents ?—A. I cannot swear to the contents over and above what was read to me.

Q. Is your recollection such that you have given an exact statement of the contents ?—A. To the best of my recollection.

Q. And what was that ?—A. Just as I stated here.

Q. Well, I want you to state it again. You say it was read to you and you remember it ?—A. That certain reports were requested from Acting Superintendent Engineer Marceau. Certain things were asked of me to make reports on, and lists, merchants' accounts and pay-lists were sent to me for certification and that I refused to do so, that Kennedy was acting very foolish by so doing and that if he did not make these reports and send these certificates and pay-lists it would be worse for him.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That was how long after you were suspended ?—A. It must have been about three weeks.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. That is the whole of the letter ?—A. As far as I can remember.

Q. Do you undertake to swear that the letter contains a statement that unless you sent the certificates it would not be well for you ?—A. It was to that effect. I don't know the exact words.

Q. You don't remember the language of that particular portion of it ?—A. Not to a word.

Q. You are giving the purport, as far as you recollect it ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Mr. Curran represented to you that that was a letter from the department ?—A. Yes.

Q. From Mr. Mackenzie Bowell ?—A. Yes.

Q. And purported to read it ?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have given the substance of it, as far as you can remember ?—A. Yes.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. How long after your suspension was this ?—A. I think it was about three weeks, two or three weeks.

Q. When was that ?—A. That would be about the beginning of June.

Mr. HAGGART.—I wish to correct a statement by Mr. Tarte. He said the letter was handed to Mr. Curran and that the minister saw it. I never saw any such letter.

Mr. TARTE.—I never said you did.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. Do you want the committee to understand, Mr. Kennedy, that you were to certify these pay-lists whether they were right or wrong, or merely to act as a certifying officer ?—A. Act as a certifying officer. I would never imagine for a moment that any one connected with the government or not connected with the government——

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Q. It was merely to certify them because they came in the period before you were suspended?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you inform Mr. Curran on many occasions that you suspected that there was something wrong with the pay-lists?—A. Did I inform him?

Q. Yes, or somebody else?—A. No, I don't remember ever informing Mr. Curran of anything of the kind.

Q. Then were you reluctant to sign the pay-lists?—A. The most particular was about the 25th of March, some time in March, but I saw it in the papers the 25th of March. To speak from memory it would be about the end of March but I could not say the exact date.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. What about that account of the 25th of March?—A. When all these lists were sent to me I refused to sign them and left them in the little office at the Wellington bridge. I think it was on that date that I went to St. Vincent de Paul to make arrangements to get stone to finish the centre pier, and the accounts were there for a couple of days. There was telephoning almost every hour from the office. Mr. Lesage telephoned from the office there, and one of the men that answered the telephone came to me repeatedly and told me they were telephoning for the lists, and I said they would have to wait for them. Mr. Parent came and said Mr. Schreiber had sent for him previously, called him to Ottawa and reproached him for not bringing the lists with him as instructed. I understand, from evidence that has been given since, that Mr. Parent stated that he could not get the list from Kennedy.

Q. You refused to sign them?—A. I refused to sign them.

Q. Why?—A. Because I could not certify to their correctness.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Had you any reason to doubt that those pay-lists contained the names of people who had not been employed?—A. That would be impossible for me to say, because nearly all the men employed about the works were perfect strangers to me. I knew many of them by sight, but I did not know their names.

Q. Do you know how the men were engaged?—A. I myself engaged most of the men in connection with the Wellington bridge.

Q. Was it not necessary to have a recommendation to be engaged?—A. Well, as for the labouring men, there were few recommendations received, but, as for the stonecutters, there were quite a number.

Q. By whom were they recommended?—A. By different parties. Quite a few were recommended by Hon. Mr. Ouimet.

Q. Give us all the names of the people who recommended men?—A. I cannot, speaking from memory.

Q. You will certainly find some other names in your memory?—A. Other names?

Q. Yes, surely. There were dozens of letters I am sure.—A. Here are a few letters which I found straying around; a few men were recommended by Mr. Lepine.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Read the whole list?—A. These are orders sent from St. Louis' office for the reason that stonecutters would come there and say to our foreman and often to myself, "Mr. St. Louis has sent us to cut stone." We would put them on, and then St. Louis, in going to the sheds, would ask why they were at work. He said he had not sent them, and so it was agreed to send an order from himself to our foreman to have such and such a man put on.

The CHAIRMAN (reading).—These are the orders.

"Please give some work to the bearer, Joseph Delfourne, stonecutter, and oblige,

"Yours truly,

"EM. ST. LOUIS,

"J.A.A.M."

“ Please give some work to the bearer, stonecutter, Jos. Bertrand. He is a poor fellow sustaining two young brothers, and oblige,

“ Yours truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS,
“ J.A.A.M.”

“ Please give some work to the bearer, Zéphirin Gauthier, stonecutter, and oblige,

“ Yours truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS,
“ J.A.A.M.”

“ Please be kind enough to give some work to the bearer, Joseph Dechenes and oblige,

“ Yours truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS.”

“ Please be kind enough to give some work to the bearer, Louis Deschenes and oblige,

“ Yours truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS.”

“ Please give some work to Alphonse Jetté, and oblige,

“ Yours very truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS.”

The other recommendations are as follows: Stanislas Gervais, stonecutter; Adélarde Labelle, Ovila Jany, Charles Lavigne, J. B. Major, Hormidas Larin, F. Jobin, Léon Cardinal, Ed. Cérat, Napoléon St. Louis, M. Norbert Sénécal, J. B. Lanrière, Napoléon and Adolphe Trudeau.

Here is one which reads as follows:

“ Please give some work to Napoleon and Adolphe Trudeau, stonecutters, both strongly recommended by the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works. They must work without fail, even if you are obliged to dismiss two present stonecutters, some one whom you do not care for.

“ Yours very truly,

“ EM. ST. LOUIS,
“ J.A.A.M.”

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. You stated some men were recommended by Mr. Ouimet. Have you Mr. Ouimet's letter?—A. No, sir, Mr. Ouimet never wrote any letter.

By Mr. Bergeron:

Q. Are those all in the same handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. How do you know that Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Lepine recommended some of those men?—A. Through those written orders from Mr. St. Louis. He often told me himself in mentioning men's names that he would like to have them put on.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. Who told you?—A. Mr. St. Louis.

By Sir Richard Cartwright:

Q. St. Louis told you they were recommended by Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Lepine?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. You engaged men and teams yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. For the government?—A. For the government.
- Q. What plan did you follow?—A. When we would be starting work in the morning and requiring a lot of men we would take them on just as they came
- Q. How did you pay the men?—A. I never paid them.
- Q. How were they paid? Do you know how they were paid?—A. What do you mean by that?
- Q. In what way were they paid? What was the method of paying?—A. Mr. St. Louis paid the men.
- Q. On the works there?—A. On the works.
- Q. Were you there when they were paid?—A. I was never there but once.
- Q. Was Mr. Coughlin there when the men were paid?—A. He was supposed to be there. He would leave the works when they were to be paid, but he was supposed to be there.
- Q. To identify the men?—A. To identify the men.
- Q. Mr. Coughlin was under your charge?—A. Yes.
- Q. He was under your orders?—A. Yes.
- Q. Did he ever report to you that more men were paid than were employed?—A. He never did, to my memory.
- Q. Did anybody else tell you that?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Did anybody ever tell you that there were envelopes left because nobody claimed them?—A. Yes, they did tell me that.
- Q. Who told you that?—A. Coughlin told me and Villeneuve told me.
- Q. Who paid the men you engaged yourself?—A. St. Louis.
- Q. You engaged men, I understand, for the government and you paid them with government cheques. Did you?—A. No, sir.
- Q. You never did that?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Well I have here a cheque for G. Gramache, he is paid with a government cheque?—A. What month is that?
- Q. The month of February?—A. The cheque might be issued for the 20th of February for work done before.
- Q. Do you know Gramache?—A. Gamache?
- Q. No, Gramache?—A. No, sir, I don't know him.
- Q. Do you know Gamache?—A. Yes.
- Q. Who is he?—A. The Gamache that I know, and the Gamache that I mean, is a foreman for my father.
- Q. That man can sign his name?—A. He can sign his name? I don't think he can, unless he has learned lately.
- Q. He cannot sign his name?—A. To the best of my knowledge he cannot sign his name.
- Q. I find a cheque of the 20th February, 1893, kindly look at it (handing it to witness) to the order of J. Gramache?—A. G. Gramache.
- Q. Yes, G. Gramache. Do you know the handwriting of the man who filled the cheque?—A. No, I don't recognize the writing.
- Mr. HAGGART.—What is the name on the back of the cheque?—A. G. Gamache, witness, E. Kennedy.”
- Mr. TARTE.—Inside the name is Gramache.
- Mr. HAGGART.—It is merely an error.
- Mr. BERGERON.—There is no name Gramache, anyway.

By the Chairman :

- Q. Do you know whose handwriting that is?—A. No, sir

By Sir C. H. Tupper :

- Q. Is that your writing on the back?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

- Q. But Gamache is not in your handwriting?—A. No.

Q. Whose writing is it?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. You signed as a witness?—A. I signed as a witness but I cannot remember whether he signed or not.

Q. Is it a fact that a witness is required only when a man cannot sign his name?—

A. No, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were you in the habit of signing these without the parties signing before you?—
A. I don't think I ever signed them so except in a few cases where the man was known and where cheques were given to the man to deliver them. Cheques were sent to me from Mr. Parent's office and I would try to deliver them as quickly as possible. Some times I would have them in my possession two or three days and some times in order to let them have them I would sign them in order that they might get the money.

Q. Before they endorsed them?—A. Yes.

Q. Because some of them are signed by you as witness and the parties have not endorsed it at all.—A. Are they?

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You have said a minute ago that that man Gamache cannot sign his name?—
A. I said to the best of my knowledge he cannot sign his name.

Q. Now I find you have endorsed a cheque here and that J. Gamache has signed himself his name at the back of that cheque. How do you understand that?—A. I don't catch your question.

Sir C. H. TUPPER.—As I understand it he admits he signed his name as witness on the back of some of these without any signature above it.

Mr. TARTE.—No, he did not say that.

The WITNESS.—Yes, I said that in answer to Mr. Haggart.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Some times you were in the habit of endorsing your own name before the actual signature of the party to whom the cheque was payable was there at all?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You don't remember who signed that name Gamache here?—A. I can't swear.

Q. Do you mean to say that when you signed your name here as a witness that the man who signed Gamache was not there?—A. I cannot swear to that. He may have been there, but I cannot remember the signatures of all the men to whom cheques were issued.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You know Gamache?—A. Yes.

Q. He worked for you?—A. He worked for me some time ago, and is now foreman for my father.

Q. And he was foreman for your father when these cheques were issued?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who is supposed to have given him this cheque?—A. Myself or a man in the office named Scanlon.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. He was working for your father at the time this work was done?—A. Yes.

Q. At the time these cheques were issued?—A. Yes.

Q. And your father was working for you?—A. He was working for me.

Q. He was working on this job?—A. He had teams working there.

Q. Working on this job and Gamache was working for him?—A. Yes.

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Q. How was it then that these cheques were issued for Gamache?—A. When my father is absent from the city this man has authority to make out the different accounts to the merchants, and that is why he is making them in his own name. If the horses working were in my father's name he could not draw the money, because he was absent from the city.

Q. Did your father send an account to the government covering the same period as these cheques were for?—A. He never sent in any account,

Q. He never sent in any account?—A. Not to my knowledge. No accounts were sent in by men supplying teams. Their time was kept on the regular team list.

Q. Then you understand that your father was doing team work, and this cheque was made out to Gamache instead of your father?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not a fact that Gamache was getting money in his own name and in your father's also?—A. I don't remember that.

Q. Your father swore that?—A. He knows better than that.

By Mr. Ouimet :

Q. What was your object in endorsing those cheques?—A. They would not be cashed at any of the banks without the identification of the superintendent.

Q. It was for identification purposes?—A. For nothing else.

Q. That the bearer was really the man to whose order the cheque was made?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Are you sure that this money went to Gamache, or was it to your father?—A. If Mr. Gamache endorsed a cheque he must have got the money.

Q. Are you sure Mr. Gamache drew that cheque?—A. It is impossible for me, speaking from memory, to tell that. You might just as well present every cheque, witnessed by me, to me and ask me the same question. I could not answer it.

Q. But you said that Gamache could not write?—A. I said that I did not think, to the best of my opinion, that the man could sign his name. When that man worked with me seven or eight years ago, he could not write his name. Whether he has learned since to write his name I do not know.

Q. You state you had nothing to do with the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I had nothing to do with the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Did you give any orders to anybody in connection with the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Not until the latter part of April.

Q. Was it not you who put Trudel and Lebarge to work there?—A. Never.

Q. Did you give them any orders?—A. Not that I know of, until the latter part of April.

Q. Did you supply them with materials to work there?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they consult you on many occasions while they were working on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Not on many occasions. Trudel came to me while on the Wellington street bridge asking me certain things in reference to the Grand Trunk bridge. He was sent by St. Louis.

Q. Who had charge of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Mr. St. Louis.

Q. By whom was he given charge of the works, to your knowledge?—A. Not to my knowledge, but in my opinion—I think it would be Mr. Parent.

Q. And you say you had nothing whatever to do with the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I had nothing whatever to do with it.

Q. Did you sign the pay-lists for St. Louis?—A. I did.

Q. At whose request?—A. Mr. Parent's.

Q. Did you sign them before he did?—A. I did.

Q. Then you signed them without knowing what was going on there?—A. Yes; without knowing what was going on there as to the number of the men. I signed them as a mere matter of form.

Q. Did you inform any one in Ottawa that you signed the lists in that way?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you know that Mr. St. Louis could only be paid when your name was on the pay-lists?—A. I did not know anything about that. I only knew he could not be paid unless the name of Mr. Parent, as superintending engineer, was attached to the lists.

Q. Do you know if the lists that you signed after being suspended were Grand Trunk lists or accounts?—A. Some of them were.

Q. And you signed them blindly?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you inform Mr. Curran then that you did not know anything about that, that you were going to sign blindly?—A. I don't remember that I did.

Q. Did you give him reasons why you were refusing to sign the lists and the accounts and so on?—A. I did. I gave him the reason that, after I was suspended, I thought my connection with the works and the canal was at an end.

Q. If I understand you aright—I don't want to be unfair at all—if I understand you aright you say you signed nearly all the pay-lists on the Wellington bridge and on the Grand Trunk bridge without knowing what was going on?—A. As to their correctness, yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. You signed them as a matter of form?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. I understood you to say that, before you undertook to act as foreman or superintendent, you had a meeting in the office of the deputy minister at which Mr. Drummond, Mr. Curran and Mr. Ogilvie were present?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who were present?—A. I never was at a meeting held in the office of the deputy minister, Mr. Trudeau, at which any of these men were present.

Q. Well, they were in an adjoining room, I understood you to say?—A. No, I was in an adjoining room while Mr. Curran and Mr. Ogilvie were having an interview with Mr. Trudeau.

Q. Then did you all go to the department together?—A. We all left Montreal together.

Q. For the purpose of going to the department?—A. Yes.

Q. For what object, to get you appointed?—A. Yes.

Mr. CURRAN.—No, no, it was about the unwatering of the canal.

Q. For the purposes of getting you appointed?—A. Well, it wasn't specially for that.

Q. That was one of the purposes?—A. Yes, it was one of the purposes.

Q. So that Mr. Curran and Mr. Ogilvie saw Deputy Minister Trudeau?—A. Yes.

Q. And you remained in the other office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then Mr. Curran and Mr. Ogilvie came out to where you were?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what did they say to you?—A. Just as I said a few minutes ago. Mr. Ogilvie was the spokesman. He told me that Mr. Trudeau wished me to accept the position of overseer to take charge of the construction of the Wellington bridge, and he spoke of Mr. Trudeau's statement about me being paid after the work was finished, that he could not see his way clear how he was going to do it first.

Q. Then there was no agreement made at all as to pay?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did either of them suggest to you to leave the matter of pay, to let that matter stand?—A. Mr. Ogilvie said: "Never mind the pay, Kennedy, that will come later on and you will work for glory." I got the glory.

Q. And that is how you went on?—A. That is how I went on.

Q. There was no salary mentioned?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you draw salary while you were working on the job?—A. Just my regular salary.

Q. As superintendent of the canal?—A. Yes.

Q. You drew no pay for working as foreman or overseer?—A. None whatever.

Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, do you know where the labourers generally came from?—
A. From all over.

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Q. The stonemasons and stonecutters?—A. The stonecutters came principally from Terrebonne.

Q. Who represents Terrebonne?—A. There are a lot of people out there, I don't know what you mean.

Q. In this house?—A. In Ottawa?

Q. Yes?—A. Mr. Ouimet represents the county of Terrebonne, to the best of my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN.—We all know that Mr. Ouimet does not represent Terrebonne.

The WITNESS.—I don't know that he does. I was asked a question and answered it to the best of my ability.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You say the stonemasons came from Terrebonne mostly?—A. Stonemasons and stonecutters.

Q. Are there none in Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. How it is you went into the country for them?—A. I never went out at all, they came in. Montreal is full of stonemasons, but there are very few stonecutters.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You spoke about a meeting in Mr. Ogilvie's office prior to your visit to Ottawa here; what was the object of that meeting?—A. The principal object of that meeting—it came about this way: Mr. Ogilvie met me on the canal that morning and told me he had issued invitations to all the men interested in the waterways of the canal to meet at his office that afternoon, as Mr. Parent had told him he would like to meet all these men, that he wished to make a speech to them when the best time would be to unwater the canal.

Q. At that meeting there were how many persons present?—A. At least twenty-five or thirty.

Q. All mill-owners and people whose interest was on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes.

Q. Between Montreal and Lachine?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who would be affected by the unwatering of the canal?—A. Yes, sir, greatly.

Q. Well, at this meeting were there several speeches made by these gentlemen?—A. Yes, there were eight or ten who spoke.

Q. Prior to that had anything appeared in the public press with regard to the number of men who would be thrown out of employment by the unwatering of the canal in the middle of winter?—A. Yes, in the *Star* there was quite a lengthy article.

Q. How many men was it supposed would be thrown out of employment?—A. I think it stated about 6,000 or 7,000 people.

Q. Was this question discussed and was there a deputation appointed at that meeting? Was it decided that anything should be done at that meeting?—A. It was decided that you and Mr. Ogilvie should go to Ottawa, as a deputation, to take the opinions of these men who formed that meeting to the department at Ottawa.

Q. That the unwatering should not take place in the month of December?—A. In the months of January and February.

Q. Was any conclusion arrived at at that meeting with regard to how long a time it would take to build the bridge and what would be the most suitable opportunity to do it. Was anything said, for instance, about there being a month every year devoted to repairs on the canal?—A. Yes, that was mentioned. How that came about was this, first, there was not only the difficulty of employment, but the majority of those at the meeting there stated that they had orders to fill and if the water was let out in January and February it would affect them very materially. It would ruin their trade and business. It was also explained by Mr. Parent that the water was usually let out of the canal for three or four weeks every spring and it would not be let out any longer that year than six or seven weeks.

Q. And the work could be done in six or seven weeks. Was there any talk about the work being accomplished in a month additional to the usual month that was devoted

to repairs on the canal?—A. Yes, Mr. Parent made a statement to that effect. That a month longer than the usual time that the water would be let out of the canal would be sufficient to complete the work.

Q. Did you endorse that yourself?—A. I did.

Q. And a deputation of Mr. Ogilvie and myself was sent from that meeting to Ottawa for the purpose of making the representation of the conclusions arrived at at that meeting?—A. Yes.

Q. We came to Ottawa, Mr. Ogilvie and myself?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you come with us or did you arrive before?—A. I went up with you.

Q. After the conversation which we had with Mr. Trudeau, it was then that you had the meeting with Mr. Ogilvie and myself in the passage?—A. Yes.

Q. You saw Mr. Trudeau?—A. Afterwards.

Q. We did not go with you to see him?—A. No.

Q. And we could not know of our own knowledge what took place there?—A. No.

Q. After that you say you met him a few times and told him the bridge would not be built that winter?—A. I did.

Q. What was the reason you gave him why the bridge could not be built?—A. Because they did not seem to be making any move towards starting the work—negotiating for material or plant, or anything of that kind.

Q. Your idea was, having been charged with this work, you should have got instructions to purchase the material immediately?—A. Yes. Immediately I arrived in Montreal I thought we should at once negotiate for supplies and the dressing of the stone. We lost a month or six weeks, or may be more.

Q. So your plan was to have everything on the works during the two months for construction.—A. My plan was that every particle of material required for the Wellington street bridge should be ready on the ground before we commenced the work.

Q. And that was not done. What time did the work actually begin?—A. The stone-cutting began about the 8th or 10th of January—just a few pieces.

Q. From the time you left Ottawa, after your interview with Mr. Trudeau, until the time that the work was begun, had you ever any conversation with me about the works at the bridge, other than those you mention now?—A. No.

Q. Or any communication in writing?—A. Never.

Q. When did you first communicate with me after the work was begun on the bridge?—A. The first communication I had with you, that I remember of, was when I found out that the labour contract was extended from \$1.25 a day to \$1.50 a day.

Q. You never notified me that a contract had been made for labour at all in the first instance?—A. No, sir, there never was a contract for labour.

Q. For skilled labour. I was never informed by you or by anyone else, to your knowledge, that a contract was made with St. Louis for supplying skilled labour?—A. Not as far as I am concerned.

Q. A few days before you wrote the letter, you told me that they were trying to extend it to common labour?—A. Yes.

Q. I told you I did not believe there was any contract of that kind at all?—A. Yes.

Q. You wrote me that letter?—A. Yes,

Q. Do you know who handed me that letter?—A. The letter was written by me and my father went to the depot and handed it to you when you were about taking the train to Ottawa. He handed it to you personally.

Q. In answering that letter—do you remember having received a letter published in the evidence here.

(Witness here handed in the original of the letter which he sent to the solicitor general dated March 12.)

Q. This is the original letter?—A. I wrote that letter.

Q. And this is my reply to it? :

MY DEAR KENNEDY,—I have seen the minister of railways and canals and found that all has been tendered for, including labour for the carrying out of the work of the bridge. As superintendent of the canal, you will, of course, have to certify to the account, and it will then become your duty

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to see that nothing is certified to that is not, in your judgment, absolutely correct. In the event of disagreement with any of the contractors as to the classification of work or the prices to be paid for it, you will, of course, have the matter referred at once to the minister at Ottawa so that you may not be held responsible in the future for the application of any false principle in connection with the nature of the work done. A question may arise as to what is skilled labour, and here you may have some conflict with the contractor, but your plan is to refer the matter to the department and be guided by their decision, in which case you will not be responsible.

Q. Did not I notify you there pretty clearly to certify to nothing unless in your judgment it was absolutely correct?—A. You did.

Q. After having received that letter—I suppose on the 15th you telegraphed to Ottawa to Mr. Drummond and myself, that you were coming up?—A. Not on that date.

Q. On the 16th of March, you telegraphed me as follows :

“Will arrive in Ottawa to-day, per 3.30 p.m. C.P.R. train. Want to see you at Russell House, 4 p.m., without fail, important business. E. Kennedy, Superintendent Lachine Canal.”

That was when you were starting from Montreal on the train?—A. Yes.

Q. And I telegraphed you either to Calumet or St. Martin's Junction?—A. To St. Martin's Junction.

Q. “Do not report at department until you see me. J. J. Curran.” You got that telegram?—A. Yes.

Q. You have also stated in your evidence before the commission that you received a similar telegram from Hon. Mr. Drummond?—A. Yes.

Q. When you came up and met us at the train, and had the conversation with us to which we have referred, had you any other communication with me in connection with the canal, the bridges over the canal, or anything else until your suspension?—A. Never.

Q. You state that parties were recommended to you for work on the bridge or either of the bridges, or in connection with the excavations. Had you any letter in your office from me recommending anyone for work?—A. Never.

Q. In connection with the supplies for that bridge, did you ever receive any other letter from me than the one recommending that Mr. O'Connor's application be favourably considered?—A. Never. That is the only one.

Q. And he did not get any contract?—A. No.

Q. And you had nothing to do with giving the contracts after the new arrangements?—A. No.

Q. What was the date of your suspension?—A. The 13th of May.

Q. You say that in the month of June, a letter was read to you by me from the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting minister of railways and canals, saying you had better certify to those accounts or it would be worse for you, or something of that kind.—A. Yes.

Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, you do not mean to say that any intimation was given to you that you should sign what was not correct?—A. I have stated that already. I was asked that question by a gentleman and answered it.

By Mr. Ouimet :

Q. You said, I think, that it was in the course of the month of October, 1892, that you were informed by Mr. Trudeau that you were to be the superintendent of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you said some delays occurred, and you were of opinion it became too late to commence these works. Could you say what were those delays, and when you came to the conclusion it was rather late to commence the work, and also if you notified the department that it was your opinion that the time had gone by when it was too late to commence the work?—A. Never, except to Mr. Curran and to Mr. Parent the superintending engineer.

Q. When was it? How long after you were notified of your appointment as superintendent of the works did you express that opinion to Mr. Parent and to Mr. Curran?—A. A week or ten days at first, and several times after that.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. On the 10th of February, 1893, did you receive the following letter from Mr. Parent :—

“ DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
“ SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
“ MONTREAL, 10th February, 1893.

“ *Lachine Canal, re Wellington Street Bridge.*

“ SIR,—Please report fully and at once on the progress made with the work on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridge substructures and works in connection therewith.

“ Your report should be accompanied with detailed statements, showing the force employed on the works. Please also give a statement of the expenditure incurred for labour and materials from the beginning of the work, keeping separate the force supplied by the contractors and that put on by yourself. This last information should be given in a tabular form, giving the number of men, in what capacity and when employed.

“ In the case of work done by contract your statement should give the number of stonecutters, &c., employed each day, the number of carters or cars delivering stone and the quantity cut and delivered each day.

“ The above information is required immediately so as to enable me to make a full report to the chief engineer as called for by him.

“ I send you blank forms of force employed which you will please have properly filled, returning them to me every Monday with your weekly report during progress of work.

“ It is the desire of the chief engineer to be posted every week as to the progress of works and you will please therefore act accordingly.

“ I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

“ E. H. PARENT,
“ *Supt. Engineer.*

“ E. KENNEDY, Esq.,

“ Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.”

A. I do not remember exactly getting that letter. I received one to that effect.

Q. Did you receive that letter?—A. Yes; I received that letter.

The Committee adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 9th, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts met, Mr. BAKER, chairman, presiding.

EDWARD KENNEDY, recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you receive this letter, Mr. Kennedy, which I will read you ?

MONTREAL, 23rd February, 1893.

LACHINE CANAL.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 22nd instant, forwarding a statement of force employed and quantity of stone delivered in connection with the works now under way at the Wellington bridge and Jacques' sheds.

This is well, so far, but in order to furnish the chief engineer with a full and comprehensive report on the progress made since the beginning of the work to the present date, I would request you to, as soon as possible, prepare and furnish in a tabular form a detailed statement of all the materials purchased and delivered for said works, viz. :—

Quantity of stone cut for pivot pier, highway bridge.

do do abutments do

do do do Grand Trunk Railway bridge.

Quantity of timber delivered for temporary work.

do do permanent work.

Plant delivered.

Hardware, etc., furnished.

Number of cement boxes and stone boats made by force.

Number of derricks made by force.

You will also please report fully as to the rate of progress made by the different contractors and the manner in which the work is being carried on by them both as regards the delivery of materials and the work performed.

Please keep me advised every week in writing of the work performed and progress made generally.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,

Supt. Engineer.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,

Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

Q. Did you receive that?—A. What date is that, Mr. Haggart ?

Q. The 23rd of February.—A. The 23rd of February ? I cannot tell you positively whether I received such letters or not. I suppose that you are aware all my correspondence and everything that was in my possession were confiscated without giving me the privilege of looking them over in the company of anyone to give me the opportunity of defending myself or answering any charges that might be brought against me. Everything was confiscated.

Q. How was confiscated, what do you mean?—A. All my letters and correspondence and everything that was in my office on the 13th of May was confiscated.

By the Chairman :

Q. Taken away, you mean?—A. Taken away through the orders of Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Douglas, which deprived me of the opportunity of making any defence of any

charges brought against me. When my memory was clearer a year ago from this date at Montreal I made reference to certain letters and they could not be found. Mr. Parent acknowledged such letters.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Have you not had access to those letters?—A. Never, sir, since the 13th of May.

Q. Was this brought to your notice when you were examined before the commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. This letter?—A. That I cannot say. I won't tell you either to a certainty or guess work as to that one or any other letters.

Q. Then there is another :

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information an extract of a letter received from the chief engineer *re* the supply of labour for the Wellington and G. T. R. bridge works, viz., “matter arranged on the following basis:—

“ Skilled labourers..... \$1.85½ per day

“ Good labourers for pick and shovel work..... 1.50 do

and that the canal staff labourers can be employed on these works by the government, independent of such men as are called for by you, from Mr. St. Louis.”

1st. According to the above orders, Mr. St. Louis has the supply of all the men required for said work, viz. : masons, stonecutters, stone setters, skilled labourers, good labourers for pick and shovel, single and double teams and derricks, if required.

2nd. The men of the canal staff alone are excepted, and you may employ them upon these works independent of those furnished by Mr. St. Louis, sending in this case to this office a separate list for them.

3rd. I here again draw your attention to the fact that no return of force employed and progress of works has been sent in since the 18th ultimo. This information is immediately required.

The pay-list and accounts in connection with the works for February should be sent in at once.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,

Supt. Engineer.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,

Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

Q. You don't remember that letter?—A. I don't remember that letter but I remember an instance coming up with reference to Mr. Parent asking me to submit him this information, and from that question this arose. I asked him for some of his regular staff to come to the Wellington bridge and do this work which it would be impossible for me to do. Mr. Parent also states in his evidence that I did not refuse to carry out his instructions, but I did not carry them out. This was one which it was impossible for me to do, but not for him. I told him I had too much work to do and applied to him for some of his assistants. He said he could not get the information. It was not impossible to him who had a resident engineer, and that resident engineer to assist him, for Mr. Parent himself to get that information even though Kennedy was at his worst, though Kennedy was obstinate enough to refuse to give him that information it was not impossible for Parent to get that information and satisfy himself and Mr. Schreiber. He also had an army of officials in his office which he could easily have brought into execution to get the necessary information.

Q. You don't remember getting this letter?—A. I told you of an incident that came up in connection with it.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you remember getting that letter?—A. I don't. That is one of the many injustices I have had to contend with in having my correspondence and everything in my office taken from me.

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By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Here is another on the 17th of March :

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1893.

SIR,—Please countersign all certificates of time issued by your time-keeper, Mr. Coughlin, to men discharged, having ascertained the correctness of such certificates, so as to enable the men, bearers of such certificates, to get their pay.

You alone are supposed to assume the responsibility of the time given by Mr. Coughlin.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,

Supt. Engineer.

ED. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

Q. Did you get that?—A. I don't remember ever getting a letter of that kind, Mr. Haggart, but I remember the fact where Mr. Parent gave orders that I was to certify to time bills issued by Coughlin wherein men who were leaving work or were discharged would leave at any time and go to St. Louis' office and get their pay, and which was another reason for many difficulties and troubles in connection with the work. I beg your pardon, I have waited a long time, for fourteen months, to get an opportunity of speaking, and I wish to draw your attention to the fact that a great many witnesses here have introduced my name without me having anyone here to represent me. Illness and other reasons deprived me of the opportunity of being able to attend. Besides being ill I could not afford, and this is the only opportunity I have to vindicate myself before the committee and before the public, and I hope you will read those letters a little slower and give me an opportunity to vindicate myself.

Mr. HAGGART then read the letter over again slowly and the witness continued.

WITNESS.—Well, sir, as I just stated, I cannot tell you in evidence under oath that I received such a letter, but that I remember the instance. Now I will answer the question of that letter if you will permit me and then I will go back to answer the letter you have read previous to that. You can understand that the fact of allowing these men or giving the orders for these men to get time-lists after they got work from St. Louis to work for a day or a half a day, as the case may be, and then go to the time-keeper for a time-list and then come to me to get it certified—I was besieged by an army of men to be certified for and they were always bothering me. After being certified by me they went and got that cashed, came back to the work drunk, created disturbance on the work and there was no end of trouble. When this thing had been existing a week or ten days I protested against certifying to these, stating that the men were being paid through Schreiber every two weeks by St. Louis and that men who would not work for two weeks need not start.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. By Mr. Schreiber's instructions to Mr. Parent.

Q. Verbally or written?—A. Verbally, on the works.

Q. What date was that?—A. I cannot remember the date.

Q. About what time?—A. Between the middle and end of March. Somewhere about that time. The original idea of paying the men at the inception of the work was to follow the same rule as had been carried out on the canal for years, which was that the men should work a month before they would get paid, as the work would only last two or three months, which would ensure that we would get a full month's work out of each man without any trouble. But Mr. Schreiber coming on the work about that time gave Mr. Parent instructions that Mr. St. Louis should have a list made out for every two weeks, that this list would be certified to in order that Mr. St. Louis could draw his money and pay the men. I also see in the evidence that had been recorded here and printed that Mr. Schreiber wrote a letter to Mr. Parent stating that he understood that lawyers' letters were being sent to Kennedy for men's pay, and that Parent was giving instructions to defend Kennedy which shows that he had instructions.

Q. Is there anything else on that point?—A. Well, that letter that you read on Friday at the last session just previous to adjourning, I think that is the same letter that you just read.

Mr. HAGGART—No, no, that is another letter. That is a letter of the 17th March. Now here is one on the same date from Mr. Parent to you.

MONTREAL, 17th March, 1893.

SIR,—With further reference to my letter, no. 13307, dated 15th instant, *re* labour to be supplied by Mr. St. Louis for the works at the Grand Trunk Railway and Wellington street bridges.

In connection with above, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that, apart of derricks, which the contractor will erect if we have not enough on hand for him, we must supply him with the necessary plant, tools and appliances, to enable him to carry on his work, such as lamps, chains, oils, shovels, picks, pumps, derricks, &c.

Mr. St. Louis will be held responsible for all such plant, and, as in the case of the staff men, you have under my direction supervision of the force supplied by him, which he will engage himself at any rate he may make.

As previously stated, the staff and permanent repairs staff men shall have precedence for employment, but outside of that, the contractor has the right, at your request, to furnish the balance of labourers, &c., which, in your opinion, will be considered to be required, and to charge the prices stipulated in his tender for said labour, but in all cases the time worked must be controlled and duly certified by you before payment is made.

The contractor intends paying the men fortnightly, but this cannot be done unless the time is duly certified by you.

You will, therefore, act accordingly.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,

Supt. Engineer.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

THE WITNESS.—Does that mention the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges, Mr. Haggart?

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes, the Grand Trunk Railway and Wellington street bridges.

THE WITNESS.—Can you find a letter previous to that wherein Mr. Parent writes to Schreiber saying that Kennedy refuses to take the active charge of the Grand Trunk bridge?

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes, that is put in in evidence before. You see in this letter of the 15th: "I beg to submit for your information an extract from a letter received from the chief engineer *re* the supply of skilled labour for the Wellington and Grand Trunk Railway bridges." You don't remember receiving that letter?

THE WITNESS.—No, sir; I cannot say. After I had refused Mr. Parent to take charge of the Grand Trunk bridge and he has written to Mr. Schreiber a letter stating that I will not accept charge of the Grand Trunk bridge and that my good-will and energies have been overtaxed with reference to the conducting of the work of the Wellington bridge and with reference to the many repairs to be superintended along the canal, that that prevents me from taking charge of the Grand Trunk bridge, he now writes these letters combining both together when he knows perfectly well that I had not charge of the Grand Trunk bridge. He also states in a statement to you that it is Kennedy's encroachments and influence that prevent him from exercising the proper authority over Kennedy.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. You don't know whether you received this or not, or whether you made any reply to it?—A. I cannot state, sir.

Q. Here is another that he writes to you on the 29th of March, do you remember receiving it?—A. No, sir; you will pardon me, I just made a remark about Mr. Parent's statement which has gone before the committee and the public. I wish in the first place to set myself right with the public if I cannot do anything else. Mr. Parent states that

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it was Kennedy's encroachments and influence that prevented him from getting the necessary information and scared him to interfere with me. It is not proper for me to read a statement?

THE CHAIRMAN.—You must confine yourself as far as possible to answering the questions put to you but very considerable latitude will, no doubt, be allowed you by the committee.

Mr. HAGGART.—You can read a statement at the close of your evidence if you wish.

THE WITNESS.—It is not a statement, merely notes.

Mr. HAGGART.—Well, just read the notes, go ahead.

THE WITNESS.—How could my encroachments and influence prevent Mr. Parent from getting all detailed information even though I was obstinate enough to refuse, which I never did? Was it my encroachments or influence which suggested itself for Parent to be in St. Louis' company day and night?

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Is it a fact that Mr. Parent was in Mr. St. Louis' company day and night?—

A. I am stating nothing only what I can prove.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Answer the question.

THE WITNESS.—Yes, sir, that is a fact. Was it my encroachments and influence that prevented Mr. Parent from getting the time-list from Mr. St. Louis, when he was asked for them by Mr. Schreiber when he was continually in St. Louis' company? His excuse was here, in answer to a question put by Mr. Davies, as I read in a Montreal paper, that Kennedy should have looked after this. Kennedy was not in St. Louis' company. Was it Kennedy's encroachments and influence that gave Mr. St. Louis the privilege of cutting stone for lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk bridge in the same shed, which Mr. Parent approved of, and both of them overrule Kennedy? And on this question when Mr. Parent and Mr. St. Louis came down to Jacques' sheds where Kennedy was when I made these protests, St. Louis threatened to beat me, used very violent language, and told me that he would see who would be boss. Mr. Parent was present at that time. I told Mr. St. Louis that he was a paid contractor, that I was a government official, standing on government property, and that if he and Mr. Parent would make an appointment elsewhere, that I would accommodate Mr. St. Louis and probably deal with him in a different fashion than mere words. Mr. Parent was so nervously scared that he staggered off to his sleigh and asked St. Louis for God's sake to come on, which he did. Was it through my encroachments or influence that Parent and St. Louis removed the old Grand Trunk bridge a week or ten days before the time, thereby cutting off all connection for the Grand Trunk people between Point St. Charles and the city of Montreal, and contrary to the imperative orders the deputy minister, Mr. Schreiber, gave to Mr. Parent, and contrary to the protests of the Grand Trunk engineer, Mr. Hannaford? When Mr. Schreiber came down on the works a few days afterwards, he earnestly protested against their action to myself. Was it through my encroachments or influence that Mr. Parent and Mr. St. Louis, about two weeks before the 1st of May, came down one night about 11 o'clock, when I was absent, and brought St. Louis' foreman, Trudel, and gave him instructions to clear all the material belonging to the Dominion Bridge Co. from off the temporary bridge which lay between the old Wellington swing bridge and the new one that was being built, in order to turn the public road traffic on to the temporary bridge at one o'clock at night and commence operations on pulling down the old Wellington swing bridge a week or ten days before the time? I was telephoned to my house by the watchman. I was in bed. The watchman informed me of what was going on, and I told him to go out and inform Mr. Parent and Mr. St. Louis that I was going to remove that old bridge myself, and that it was far too early to begin such operations. It being 12 o'clock, the men went for their suppers or dinners. In the meantime, Mr. Parent and Mr. St. Louis adjourned to the wine room, and came out again in about half an hour, staggered around the bridges and went off.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were there yourself?—A. No, sir, I was telephoned to my house. The men who were there can satisfy you as to the veracity of my statement.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are you telling the committee of something you saw yourself?—A. I am telling you of a positive fact.

Q. Were you there?—A. No, sir, I told you I was at home.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Well, we have had enough of this, we are not to be here all day for something you have only heard of.

Mr. HAGGART.—Tell us something you saw yourself.

THE WITNESS.—The next morning at 7 o'clock Mr. Trudel had a gang of men putting up a great fence on both sides of this temporary bridge for the safety of the public, and I protested against his doing such a thing. He told me that he had orders from Mr. St. Louis and Mr. Parent the night previous to do so. I immediately called in Mr. St. Louis' chief timekeeper, Villeneuve, and asked him to get Mr. Trudel to stop operations, which he did, until Mr. Parent had come. When Mr. Parent came about ten or half-past ten in the morning, I spoke of the matter explaining what a drawback it would be to the Dominion Bridge Co. and ourselves to turn the public traffic off the swing bridge so early, whereas the old bridge might be taken down in about three days under my own direction. After explaining the matter to him, he gave in to it.

Mr. HAGGART.—I want to ask you if you received this letter :

MONTREAL, 29th March, 1893.

SIR,—I have yours of 28th instant, *in re* delivery of stone by Mr. Delorimier, wherein you state you are going to assume the responsibility to take steps to get the coping stone still required, so as to ensure the completion of the pivot pier of the Wellington street bridges.

Although I approve, as a matter of expediency, the course you are taking, I desire you to note the fact that, when you state that you assume the responsibility, I am responsible for your said responsibility.

The proper way in such a case is to suggest a course, which I will approve of, if it is considered satisfactory, giving the names of the parties to whom you will apply, the price agreed upon and time of delivery.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,

Supt. Engineer."

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you remember getting that?—A. As I told you before about letters I cannot remember that I did.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. But the coping, Mr. Kennedy, was the most important piece of work, and surely your memory would not fail you about it?—A. My memory does not fail me as to the coping, it is quite fresh, but I cannot tell whether I received that letter or not.

Q. Did you submit to Mr. Parent names and prices for the coping?—A. No, sir, there was no chance of submitting names and prices. There was no one to get it from except Mr. St. Amand of St Vincent de Paul.

Q. Did Mr. Parent agree to the prices arranged?—A. There were no prices arranged because no one would allow us to get this coping stone from his quarry except Mr. St. Amand.

Q. Did you employ the men to get it, or did you get it yourselves?—A. I employed some of them.

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Q. You helped to get it then?—A. Yes I helped to get them out.

Q. Did you pay him a royalty or did you pay him by the yard?—A. I paid him by the yard. Mr. Parent knew of this whole matter verbally.

Q. What prices did you pay?—A. I disremember, but I think it was \$2.50 a yard.

Q. At the quarry?—A. Yes, sir, and it was I myself who paid all the road expenses for the teams and for the men boarding there three or four days, costing me two or three hundred dollars which I never got.

Q. You must have had a large number of men employed to run up a board bill of two or three hundred dollars?—A. No, it was not a board bill of two or three hundred dollars. The men were working there from Thursday to Monday. It was Holy Week and Thursday, Friday and Saturday the men would not work. I wanted the stone in a hurry and I sent men who worked Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Q. You made the government pay for these men as well as yourself?—A. They came, but it was a question at the time.

Q. Did you not return these men to the government?—A. The government paid for the men's time but not for the board.

Q. But I understood it was only two or three days?—A. I paid the tollage, the shoeing of teams, and any accidents that happened on the road and the men's board bills.

Q. It seems a large amount to pay for fifty pieces of coping?—A. It was not coping altogether. We wanted stone for ballast walls and bridge seats.

Q. How large? A. 5 x 4 x 1' 8".

Q. A little more than a yard then?—A. That is dressed.

Q. That came to about \$6 a yard for expenses of tollage?—A. Oh, no; besides the fifty-five pieces of coping stone for the pivot pier there was stone for ballast walls and bridge seats. When they would get out stone too small for the coping it would do for the bridge seats or ballast wall and would be sent in just as well. It was not the coping alone that brought up these expenses, but if that stone was not secured at that time that pivot pier would not be finished by the 1st of May.

Mr. HAGGART then read the following letter:—

MONTREAL, 31st March, 1893.

SIR,—As men employed during March are to be paid on Monday by Mr. St. Louis, you only require to have one pay-list made, in copying ink, for that day; copies can be made a few days afterwards by Mr. St. Louis, and attached to his account, when sent to Ottawa for payment.

You will please remember that your staff and repairs, permanent men, are not to be entered in said list; according to letter of instructions they should be employed and returned independently of the labour Mr. St. Louis is called upon to supply under his tender.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,
Supt. Engineer.

N.B.—Certified list should reach this office no later than 11 o'clock a.m. to-morrow, so as to obtain money from bank, Monday being a legal holiday.

E. H. P.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. Did you receive that?—A. I cannot say positively that I did.

Q. Well, have you got the copies of the letters that you sent yourself to the department?—A. Everything was confiscated, Mr. Haggart. Books and everything.

By Mr. Gibson:

Q. You copied all the letters in your letter book?—A. I have no letter book.

Q. You just kept copies?—A. I kept the originals and sent copies to Ottawa.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know anything about these cheques (handing the witness cheques numbered as follows : 4895, 4903, 4904, 4984, 4995, 4996, 4997, 5017, 5059, 5077, 5110, 5111, 5142, 5954, 5968, 5987, 5992, 6010, 6017, 6021, 6022, 6036, 6046) ?—A. Well, I can't say that I do remember, Mr. Haggart, seeing such things.

Q. If you look at the back you will see that you have endorsed them before the men signed as witness. That is what I drew your attention to the other day. Can you tell me why those men never called for this money ?—A. I cannot tell you, sir. I have been told that men have called at the office time after time for money and could not get it, men who worked on the canal. I am told that men were paid only a month ago for work done over a year ago.

Q. Why did you sign these as witness to the men's signature when none of them had signed ? Look at them. There has not a man signed, is not that your signature on the back ?—A. Yes, sir, because I was so busy at the time that I certified to the cheques and they were left at the time-keeper's and after two or three days when the men did not call they were returned to the office. As I explained on Friday, none of these cheques would be cashed without identification.

Q. So notwithstanding that you certified to the time of all these men upon the works, you now say that you are not responsible and that you did not know whether these men worked or not ?—A. I could not be responsible or know whether these men worked or not by signing the list. It was utterly impossible for me to know everyone on the list. I don't know one-tenth of them. There are cases which have been brought to my notice, Mr. Haggart, where men have gone to the engineer's office this past summer for work they did a year ago. Have gone several times and have not got the money.

MR. HAGGART—These are returned from the office down there, the men never called and they could not find out such men.

THE WITNESS—How is it that only a month or six weeks ago men were paid for work they did a year ago and their names still on the old list ?

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I cannot say for that. Will you please look at these cheques. Are these for St. Louis' men or men who were hired by yourself ?—A. These are not St. Louis' men.

Q. They must be your own men ?—A. What do you mean by my own men. Do you mean men belonging to the regular staff ?

Q. No, no, I mean men employed by yourself, not by Mr. St. Louis.—A. Does it tell where these men work ?

THE CHAIRMAN.—No, but they are nearly all for March, 1893.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Kennedy, when you were talking about all your papers being confiscated, were you not asked to hand over the office to Mr. Conway ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You refused to do it ?—A. I refused to do it ?

Q. Did you or did you not ?—A. I said to Mr. Schreiber it was hardly fair to call upon me to turn over the office and all its contents and to deprive me of all opportunity of defending myself.

Q. You refused anyway to deliver over the papers to Mr. Conway ?—A. From the time Mr. Schreiber spoke to me about turning my office over I never went near the office from that day to this.

Q. That is the reason ; because you refused, Mr. Schreiber took possession of the office ?—A. No, sir, he ordered possession to be taken of it before I got the chance to refuse. Why should I not have an opportunity of defending myself ? It was depriving me of my rights that I should have—

Q. Just answer the question. Was the office taken possession of before or after you refused to give it over ?—A. After. It may have been taken possession of before for all I know.

Q. Did you hear of the evidence given by a man named Lepage that 80 mortar boxes 12 x 6 and made of three-inch red pine plank and fixed by blacksmiths, mounted

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with iron work and all that, which had cost from fifty to sixty dollars, had disappeared? Do you know anything of this?—A. I say, sir, that he is entirely wrong.

Q. Were there any of these?—A. To the best of my memory and recollection there were four or five dumping boxes made of two-inch oak, bound at three corners with iron. The mortar boxes that were used for mixing cement were made of three-inch pine without any binding.

Q. Were any of these used, or were the whole of them used?—A. Yes, sir, most of them were used.

Q. What became of them?—A. I don't know, sir, they were all there except a few that were broken at the time of my suspension.

Q. Then there is another thing he mentions. He says there were 500 pieces of 12 inch flatted timber from 25 to 35 feet, they were on the works there when he came through for the purpose of building that cribwork, and that they disappeared in a night or two?—A. Which bridge, the Grand Trunk or the Wellington?

Q. He says both of them?—A. He never worked on the Wellington.

Q. Well, they are within a couple of feet of one another. It is as to the fact of 500 pieces of flat timber disappearing. Do you know anything about that?—A. No, sir, I don't.

Q. You know nothing about it?—A. I know it only from hearsay.

Q. But could you not see it? Do you know anything of any disappearing?—A. No, sir, only from hearsay.

Q. This would seem impossible to occur, that 500 pieces of 25 to 35 feet would disappear in two nights and you not know of it?—A. It would be impossible, and what makes it look strange is that this man should come up a year or a year and a half and make such statements, being a man working in a prominent position. He was working as foreman under St. Louis on the Grand Trunk bridge. He should have known enough to come and report here. It would be impossible for that to be taken away without me knowing it.

Q. Do you know of any timber disappearing?—A. Only from what I have been told.

Q. Well, what have you been told?—A. I have been told that Corbeil, the wharfinger down there, sold timber to a man named Weir and that he also sold timber belonging to the Dominion Bridge Company from the works.

Q. Do you know how much there was?—A. No; I can't remember.

Q. Do you know of anyone else?—A. Well, at the time of my suspension—I will tell you from the facts I know. At the time of my suspension, in the St. Patrick's square there, there was an immense pile of timber, and when I passed around there three or four weeks afterwards, about one-half of it had disappeared. As the question of timber had been talked about very much around Montreal I employed a detective on my own account.

Q. What did he find out?—A. Well, he gave me a statement, but I don't remember at present all of it.

Q. Well, let us get it as near as possible?—A. I know he went to St. Louis square and there was a large quantity of timber in some yard there, and about a week or ten days afterwards it had all disappeared.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is the name of that detective?—A. Detective McMahan.

Q. Of the regular force?—A. He is now a sergeant in the Montreal police force.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You don't know what the value of that would be?—A. No, sir; I could not tell you.

Q. When you say St. Louis square, is that the contractor's place?—A. Oh, no; it is a place called St. Louis square.

Q. Do you know of any place else?—A. There were different other items, Mr. Haggart, but I don't remember them just on the moment.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Items of what kind?—A. Of smaller quantities of timber and lumber taken away. Of course I saw men myself run off with a half plank or something of that kind, but that does not amount to anything.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was it new or old timber?—A. It was timber that had been used.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did you hear of any of the foremen giving certificates for timber, lumber, sand or lime, in excess of what they had received?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard of that?—A. No.

Q. You heard the statement of the commissioners, that making the most liberal allowance for the false works required, that there were over a million feet, board measure, supplied that could not be accounted for?—A. Yes, sir, that was brought out at the Montreal investigation and I was myself kept there for nearly two days figuring out the timber question.

Q. So you have no knowledge of any disappearing except what the detective informed you of?—A. That is all I know of.

Q. Nor with respect to lime?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nor sand?—A. No, sir, I am speaking in connection with the Wellington bridge. Mr. St. Louis and Mr. Parent—

Q. Do you know anything about men being put on the lists that were not working?—A. I could not tell you that. I could not tell for a positive fact. There is no use of me speaking from hearsay.

Q. Do you believe that there were?—A. If you ask for my opinion, I believe that there were.

Q. You have no knowledge of your own?—A. I have not.

Q. What do you base your belief upon?—A. Upon the large amount of the list.

Q. Do you suspect your time-keepers, they must have connived with St. Louis?—A. It is not at all impossible, sir.

Q. Have you no knowledge or no evidence now yourself that such a thing occurred?—A. I tell you on my oath, Mr. Haggart, that I have no personal knowledge of any connivance going on between my time-keepers and St. Louis.

Q. You heard Doheny's evidence in which he stated that some days when not a single man was employed on no. 1 lock they returned time for 30 and 40 and some times more men working. Could these men have been returned without your knowledge when no man was working on lock No. 1?—A. The stone was being cut in Jacques' shed on Colborne street, which was about a quarter of a mile from where the Wellington street bridge was being built. From the time of my suspension I never was half an hour in any day, and some days not at all in the stone yard. My time was taken up all the time about the bridge work and it would not be at all impossible or improbable for men to have recorded for days when men were not employed cutting stone at all; but what I find more strange than anything is that a young man like Doheny will come forward now at so late a time when he was brought there by me and did not give me that information at the time. That is what I find strange.

Q. You say you never had a conversation with Doheny on the subject?—A. Never.

Q. He never let you know that men were being paid for that were not on the works?—A. Never.

Q. Never in any matter?—A. No, sir, and I take advantage of this opportunity to state this: that a great many people have it, and have it in general, that St. Louis bought every one connected with the work. I may be wrong, but I am telling what I hear. I challenge Parent or St. Louis himself or anyone connected with him either directly or indirectly to say "Kennedy, you ever approached me either directly or indirectly or that I ever got a chance to offer you one dollar." I challenge him, and more than that I challenge any man in connection with the Wellington bridge or any work

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to say "Kennedy, I own you for one cent." I want that to be given to the public and if they prove to the contrary I will submit to any punishment I may be deserving of.

Q. Who instructed the men about the stone they were breaking when I was down there?—A. I am very sorry you did not give me the opportunity of answering those questions you asked Mr. Parent who said he knew nothing about it.

Q. Oh well, I asked Mr. Parent and he stated that it was not stone for the government work or men in the employ of the government?—A. That stone was first ordered to be broken for concreting for the abutments of both bridges, and for the centre pier of the Wellington bridge. There was no stone needed, the bottom was so good, for any of the abutments except for the foundation of the centre pier. When that was known I spoke to Mr. Parent about that broken stone. Mr. Parent said that an immense quantity of broken stone would be needed for the abutments of the Wellington bridge, and to go on breaking them, and that is what I found stranger than anything that Mr. Parent should have told you that he did not know what it was for.

Q. That is the stone that was alleged to be broken?—A. For Mr. Drummond's road.

Q. It did not go to Mr. Drummond's, as a matter of fact, at all?—A. No, sir; it has no connection with it either directly or indirectly, and I may say for his benefit, that he never asked any one to let any stone be put on his road. Would you permit me to go a little further about that stone question? You also asked Mr. Parent where that large stone was going that was above that pile of broken stone, and he told you it was for lock no. 1. When you went further up the canal, you thought it strange that they were carting stone for lock no. 1 away from the works altogether. I tell you, however, that stone was taken out from the old walls which was taken away to build the abutments for the bridges. That was the only property to put it on, and we did not have enough room to put the stone, and that is the reason why they drew that stone away, and after my suspension it was continued. It was never intended for lock no. 1.

Q. He stated to me that it was for lock no. 1?—A. Not one stone of it was for lock no. 1.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Why was not that stone used for the coping of the abutments?—A. You should have asked the engineer that question.

Q. He says you had full charge!—A. I never heard of the contractor for a work being in charge instead of the engineer.

Q. But you were not a contractor?—A. They say I was the contractor, but my bank account will show I was not.

Q. So you had to go to that quarry to get stone. How much stone is remaining over and above what was required?—A. When I left there was not sufficient stone for cut stone, and any stone that might be remaining must be backing, and I also wish to inform you about the stone question, that a large amount of stone that Delorimier delivered for the Wellington bridge was delivered in large pieces and so irregular that it could not be cut and had to be turned into backing.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Why did you receive it?—A. Mr. Parent ordered it, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You say that a part of this flatted timber had been sold to Corbeil, the wharfinger?—A. I don't say flatted timber. I don't specify what timber, because I cannot.

Q. Well, the minister in his examination referred to four or five hundred pieces?—A. That was with reference to Lepage.

Q. From twenty-five to thirty-five foot long?—A. I told him I had no knowledge of that.

Q. Well, you saw it there?—A. I saw the timber there?

Q. Yes?—A. No, sir, I cannot tell you that I saw that special lot of timber there.

Q. Do you say no?—A. There was quite a lot.

Q. Five hundred pieces from 25 to 35 would make a large pile?—A. Yes, a very large pile.

Q. Do you undertake to say it was never there?—A. That there were four or five hundred pieces never used of these dimensions and stolen as Lepage makes mention of I have no knowledge of.

Q. You heard of it?—A. Only from the evidence,

Q. You did not hear of it at all then?—A. Never.

Q. Did you hear about other timber being taken away?—A. Just as I answered Mr. Haggart.

Q. You did not answer him when you heard it?—A. After my suspension.

Q. You never heard anything about the timber being stolen or removed until after your suspension?—A. Until after my suspension, and it could not have been taken in any such quantity as four or five hundred or even fifty or a hundred without me knowing it.

Q. It is evident it was gone in some way, a million feet are unaccounted for, somebody must have got away with it?—A. It was got away, a great deal of it, after my suspension.

Q. Was there any stolen before?—A. There may have been in small quantities, but not in such large quantities, four or five hundred pieces at one time.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. And the timber that was remaining on the ground after your suspension was timber that had been used for false works?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what became of the million feet of timber that was never used at all and never employed in the false works?—A. I don't know that it was never used, it is only a statement by the commissioners, but there was a large quantity of new timber that was never used at the time of my suspension that was brought there for pile driving and bracing, 8 x 8 and 12 x 12.

Q. You must remember that the commissioners made a very liberal allowance of all the timber that could be used for the false works and putting into the cribs, they allowed that to be three and a half million feet. The timber that was taken out of the false works remained upon the ground and was used timber. There is a million feet of timber that was never used at all to be accounted for?—A. There is no engineer living could make an estimate of the amount of timber that was used on that work except an engineer that was on the work from the middle of March to the middle of April. There was a lot of sheeting used by the water backing up from the river to the canal about 200 feet and all along the Wellington bridge and Grand Trunk works to carry the water from the upper reaches, and that had to be chopped from the upper reaches and went adrift.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. In your examination by Mr. Haggart you told something about a wine room : I want to know something about that, where was the wine room?—A. Well, the wharfinger's office was between the two bridges ; there were two rooms, one was the resident engineer's room and one the time-keeper's room, and upstairs it was the wine room.

Q. Why do you call it the wine room?—A. Well, there was whisky and wine and cigars.

Q. Who occupied that office?—A. Well, St. Louis had control of it.

Q. That was St. Louis' office was it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it used as an office by St. Louis?—A. No, he never used it to my knowledge.

Q. Now, what were the relations between St. Louis and Parent?—A. Oh, they were very agreeable, they were always together.

Q. You told us the other day that Parent was in a semi-state of drunkenness while the work was going on, is that so?—A. Yes, sir ; I have asked Parent as early as ten o'clock in the morning about information on the works, to know how I would do certain things and he said he had taken too many drinks that morning, he could not talk business, he was too drunk.

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By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Several times?—A. Yes, several times.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Where did he get it?—A. I suppose some in the city on his way down and some in the wine room.

Q. Was it termed that?—A. No, I termed it that just on the impulse of the moment.

Q. Then I understand from the evidence that Mr. Douglas the engineer was in the habit of going down to inspect the work once or twice a week?—A. Well, he made a visit from Ottawa to Montreal about the beginning of March and he came down there about the middle of April and remained there until after my suspension.

Q. How long would that be?—A. About five or six weeks in my time.

Q. Did he see what was going on?—A. He did, and he added very much to the iniquity and debauchery himself.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. How was that?—A. Well, he was with the party, St. Louis and Parent, day and night, drinking freely at night time. I know one instance when he came drunk and started to quarrel with some men because they knocked off at a quarter to twelve and they were going to beat him and it turned out that they did not belong to the work at all. They were working for the electric light company, putting pipes along the canal. This is the man who comes down to judge us for wrong-doing and sends his report before the public to condemn us.

Q. How long was he there?—A. Five or six weeks in my time.

Q. Every day?—A. Every day.

Q. Well, of course, he was not intimate with St. Louis.

Mr. HAGGART.—All the times when Mr. Douglas was down on the work are in the evidence.

THE WITNESS.—I hope Mr. Haggart does not claim the credit of finishing the work for Mr. Douglas. I want that for myself if there is to be any.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Some reference has been made to the back filling, what was the work filled with, the back filling?—A. What do you mean about back filling, do you mean backing for masonry?

Q. Yes?—A. Mr. St. Louis induced Parent to approve of his cutting backing.

Q. Cut stone?—A. What they called picked backing, that was used in the Grand Trunk bridge and Mr. Parent almost forced me—well, he tried to force me—to allow it to be picked and cut for the Wellington bridge.

Q. That is for the abutments?—A. Yes, picked backing on both abutments. It was approved of by Mr. Parent for Mr. St. Louis, and this is one of the points in which I did not carry out Mr. Parent's instructions. I did not want to have contractors and experienced people passing by there to say that I was putting in picked backing without masonry for the bridge. I never allowed it on the Wellington bridge and I acknowledge to have refused Parent's instructions.

Q. Did it go on the Grand Trunk?—A. It did behind the two abutments.

Q. What is the price of that?—A. I don't know.

Q. What should have gone?—A. Plain rough backing.

Q. It was to be covered up?—A. All covered up with earth, you can see nothing but the coping.

Q. How much went?—A. I don't know.

Q. And you refused to allow it to go on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you know that St. Louis persuaded Parent?—A. Because I heard him.

Q. You heard St. Louis persuading Parent?—A. Yes, and St. Louis said it looked reasonable because it would save a lot of cement and we should do the same. I never heard that cement was cheaper than smalls.

Q- You suspected that St. Louis was committing a fraud on the government in the matter of wages?—A. Well I could not suspect St. Louis of committing a fraud on the government because the government entered into a contract with him.

Q. But you suspected that St. Louis was putting in the names of more men than were actually working?—A. Well, at the time the work was going on, I did not suspect it, but since then I have had reason to suspect it.

Q. You do suspect it now?—A. Yes, it was universal, everyone suspects it.

Q. When did your suspicions first become awakened?—A. During the past summer, after my suspension.

Q. And until that you never suspected. Now, Parent seemed to be under the impression that it was a dangerous thing to complain of you to the department inasmuch as you were a political force?—A. Yes, sir, I was a ferocious man.

Q. Not on account of your fighting propensities but of your political influence?—A. Well, Parent has stated here that he was afraid to complain of me because of my political influence. I would like to contradict that.

Q. You would not like to admit that you have no political influence?—A. At the present time I have no political influence.

Q. But in the old days?—A. In the old days I think I had some. I was entitled to a little. But in answer to your question as to Parent, I want to inform you that Mr. Curran, solicitor general for Canada, the member for Montreal Centre, in whose district and constituency the work was being carried on, when I complained to him he came up here to Ottawa and I telegraphed to him that I was coming. He went and interviewed Mr. Schreiber and told him that Kennedy was coming here. He was told by Schreiber that if Kennedy came he would discharge him.

Q. What were you coming for?—A. I was coming here to make certain explanations as to what was going on.

Q. And complaints?—A. Yes, and Mr. Curran with all his influence was told to go home and mind his own business and so was I.

Q. Mr. Curran was told that?—A. Well, he was not told that exactly, but he was told that if Kennedy left the work and came up to Ottawa, he would be discharged.

Q. Did he tell you that he had told Mr. Schreiber what he wanted to come up for?—A. Yes; with regard to the labour contract.

Q. And from that you inferred that Mr. Schreiber did not want to hear any complaints?—A. Yes; I certainly thought it strange that from that day to this, and in all the visits and interviews he has had with me, that it never suggested itself to his curiosity: "What did you want to come to Ottawa for, or what complaints had you to make."

Q. If you look at Mr. Schreiber, you will make up your mind that he is not a very curious man?—A. No.

Q. Did you ever take the trouble to write to Mr. Schreiber afterwards?—A. Well, no, sir; I can't say that I did.

Q. You wanted to make certain complaints?—A. Yes.

Q. What complaints?—A. Well, complaints, first of all, about the giving of men \$1.50 a day for what I was supplying at \$1.25. I thought there was something strange about it; it must be from lack of information.

Q. You could get all you wanted at \$1.25?—A. Yes; lots of it.

Q. How was it?—A. I don't know: it was done in Ottawa.

Q. You know nothing about it?—A. Not about the reason.

Q. Did you object to the mechanics' wages being increased?—A. There was a difference between St. Louis, Parent and myself, and that was brought about by St. Louis' trip to Ottawa with Parent. When they returned, St. Louis said to Parent: "Tell Kennedy what arrangement has been made by Schreiber." He told me what they were, and I listened to him and said: "Now, if you will be kind enough to inform me by letter." That brings to my recollection one of the letters about \$1.50 for good pick and shovel men.

Q. You could have got all the men you wanted at \$1.25?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could you get all the skilled mechanics you wanted for less wages than was fixed at the time of the visit of these two men?—A. We could get all classes of labour on St. Louis' contract at a much smaller percentage than St. Louis was getting.

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- Q. How was it he got the wages increased?—A. Through influence, I suppose.
Q. Through influence?—A. I suppose so.
Q. You don't, at all events, know why he came?—A. No, sir, I don't.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What wages increased, let us hear : I have not heard that he got all wages increased?—A. We had labouring men working for \$1.25 and after his return from Ottawa I was informed that the men were to get \$1.50. Those men to my knowledge that were getting \$1.25 were never on St. Louis' list till his return from Ottawa.

Q. Who authorized you to put them on St. Louis' list?—A. Mr. Parent.

By the Chairman :

Q. You say he did it by letter?—A. Yes, in one of the letters there.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That was only the men that St. Louis employed. He had no authority to put your men on at \$1.50?—A. He had authority over all the men except the men employed during the navigable season.

Q. Where is that authority?—A. It is here—Mr. Parent. It has been from the beginning.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. What you call the regular staff are the lock-masters?—A. No, the lock men. The lock-masters are permanent men. They work during the winter. It is the men employed during the summer as lock men and bridge men.

Q. They are not employed during the winter?—A. No.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You had a number of men working for the government, you were paying them \$1.25 a day?—A. I was not paying them, they were engaged at that rate.

Q. You could get all you wanted at that price?—A. I could.

Q. St. Louis and Parent came to Ottawa, and, on their return, you had orders to turn over your men at \$1.50?—A. All the men that had been working or employed at \$1.25 were turned over at \$1.50 except the regular lock men.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Did you get a letter from Parent to that effect?—A. They are looking for it.

Q. Was that letter amongst the documents you say they confiscated?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Here is one letter : "Your report should be accompanied with detailed statements showing the force employed on the work. Please also give a statement of the work, keeping separate the forces supplied by the contractors and that put on by yourself"?—A. That is not the letter, Mr. Haggart. As far as I can remember it says that labourers are to be paid \$1.50, and goes on to say about stone cutters, setters and so forth.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Was it produced before the commission in Montreal?—A. Yes, sir.

MR. HAGGART—Here is the letter, I suppose :

MONTREAL, 15th March, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information an extract of a letter received from the chief engineer *re* the supply of labour for the Wellington and G. T. R. bridge works, namely, "Matter arranged on following basis : Skilled labourers, \$1.85½ per day ; good labourers for pick and shovel work, \$1.50 per day. And that the canal staff labourers can be employed upon these works by the government independent of such men as are called for by you, from Mr. St. Louis."

1st. According to the above orders Mr. St. Louis has the supply of all the men required for said works, namely, masons, stonecutters, stonemasons, skilled labourers, good labourers for pick and shovel, single and double teams, and derricks if required.

2nd. The men of the canal staff alone are excepted and you may employ them upon these works independent of those furnished by Mr. St. Louis, sending in this case to this office a separate list for them.

3rd. I again here draw your attention to the fact that no return of force employed and progress of work has been sent in since the 18th ultimo. This information is immediately required.

The pay-list and accounts in connection with the works for February should be sent in at once.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. H. PARENT,
Supt. Engineer.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Where is the authority that the men you employed are to be put on St. Louis' list?—A. It says they are to be put on at \$1.50 a day, pick and shovel men.

Q. That is the men employed by St. Louis?—A. St. Louis was supplying every man on the job except the regular men.

Q. I thought you stated you had authority to put the men employed by you on his list and pay him \$1.50?—A. That is it.

Q. Where is the authority?—A. It is there, for men employed on the work to get \$1.50 a day.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How many pick and shovel men had you?—A. I suppose at that time four or five hundred.

Q. And were they turned over to St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And put on his list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were paying the men \$1.25 a day?—A. I was not paying them anything. I was engaging them to be paid \$1.25 a day.

Q. They were then put on to his list at \$1.50?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I would like to know what instructions you had to that affect. Had you any instructions other than that letter contains to do that? Had you any verbal instructions, because the letter does not do that?—A. Verbal instructions from Mr. Parent.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I suppose you had a lot of pick and shovel men, you would just turn them over and put them on St. Louis' list. The thing is to get at why they paid \$1.50 instead of \$1.25?—A. That is one of the things I wished to have explained to put me right when I came to Ottawa and was turned back.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What other complaints had you to make when you came up to Ottawa, what other information were you going to furnish or what fault had you to find except that the labourers were going to get 25 cents more than they ought to be paid?—A. I was going to say I never had a plan to go by, and never had till the work was finished or even then. The only plans I had were to go into Desbarats' office and take notes from lead pencil tracings to go on with the work. You never heard of a contractor without plans and detailed plans.

Q. Well, anything else besides that that you wanted to complain about?—A. I wanted to make a complaint of the association of the superintendent engineer Parent with the contractor St. Louis.

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Q. What date was that?—A. The 10th or 12th of March.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Is St. Louis any relation to Mr. Ouimet, the minister of public works?—A. I have been told he is his cousin.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you know anything about it?—A. I have been told he is his cousin.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What date was it?—A. The 10th or 12th of March.

Q. The first information you could have got about the \$1.50 was on the 15th?—A. Well, I am speaking of about that date.

Q. It was after you got that letter of Parent's on the 15th of March that you wanted to come up?—A. It was on the first information he gave me verbally that I went and gave complaints to Mr. Curran.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. To Mr. Curran?—A. Yes, I had written him a letter and was coming up personally so as not to make a complaint until I had substantiated it.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. It was owing to Parent telling you to turn over your men to St. Louis that you came up to Ottawa?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You went up to Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. And why didn't you go to the department and make your complaint?—A. Because I was stopped by Senator Drummond and Mr. Curran, and I said here on Friday that I was sorry often that I did not carry that out and Senator Drummond expressed himself since that he was sorry I did not carry it out, which I hope the *Star* paper will put that in. If I had been discharged then I should not have been in the position I am to-day. I should have been a free man.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you remember a letter that Parent withdrew, which he wrote?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Can you give any explanation of that?—A. I know of the letter.

Q. What do you want to say about it. He said that you answered him that if he did not withdraw the letter you would make things hot. Do you remember that?—A. Yes. I did not read any evidence of that. I did not know he had said anything about it. When Parent wrote that letter to me he came on the works the following day, and I asked him if he was going to keep that letter in his letter book in his office for anybody and everybody to read it. I said "If you are prepared to accept my reply to that, and remember it will be pretty strong." He said: "Well, probably we were a little bit hasty, and I had better withdraw it." I said: "It is optional to withdraw it or accept a letter which I will send in answer to it."

MR. CURRAN.—I would ask to put in first a letter of the 14th May, 1893, from me to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting minister of railways.

The Chairman then read the letter as follows:—

OTTAWA, 14th May, 1893.

MY DEAR MR. BOWELL—There is great excitement amongst our friends about the suspension of Parent and Kennedy. It is most important that the idea should not get abroad that any officers should be made victims of persecution or scapegoats for others. Mr. Schreiber seems well disposed not to take up the investigation himself but to have the matter placed in the hands of some competent investigator. In my opinion, Mr.

Walter Shanly is the best man. I think you said you were not sure that he would accept but I hope you will try to induce him.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. CURRAN.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Minister of Customs, Acting Minister of
Railways and Canals.

MR. CURRAN.—Now, Mr. Kennedy, on Friday last you mentioned a letter which I read to you as having been received from the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell relative to the pay-lists. Since then I have not had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Bowell, and this letter is marked confidential; still, on the advice of Mr. Haggart, I will produce it. This is the document:
(Confidential.)

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1893.

DEAR CURRAN,—Schreiber has just informed me that Kennedy has the pay-rolls of the men on the canal in his possession and refuses to give them up.

There are a number of the labouring men unpaid, and, until these lists are forthcoming, they cannot be paid.

It seems to me Kennedy is pursuing a very foolish course, for if he persists in retaining in his possession that which certainly is not his, steps will have to be taken to compel him to do so.

I would suggest that you see him and point out the folly of his actions, and advise him what to do before he gets into further trouble.

Yours truly,
M. BOWELL.

JOHN CURRAN, Q.C.
Montreal.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy, after I sent to you I read you that letter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a letter you referred to on Friday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Very good. Now, you gave me an explanation as to how the matter stood?—

A. Yes, sir.

MR. CURRAN.—Well, now, I wrote this letter which I will now read to you:

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1893.

MY DEAR MR. BOWELL,—I have just seen Mr. Edward Kennedy to whom I have communicated the contents of your letter. He says he has no lists in his possession: that certain lists have been presented to him several times for certificate which he has declined to certify, inasmuch as they are not correct. There are men charged, he says, as having worked on the bridge which should have been charged to the repairs appropriation and *vice versa*. He tells me he has given his reasons for not certifying the amounts on pay-rolls to the office here in writing on Thursday last. He is anxious to do all in his power to facilitate any matter in connection with the office he filled until lately, and my own impression is that there is a great desire in some quarter to find fault with Mr. Kennedy under some pretext or another as there is not likely to be any blame attachable to him for the work on the bridge which was the ostensible cause of his suspension. In another matter, about giving up keys to Mr. Marceau, I find that Mr. Schreiber has been led into a grievous error by some one. Mr. Kennedy never telephoned to anyone not to give up keys. I hope to see you in a couple of days.

Yours sincerely,
J. J. CURRAN.

HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL,
Acting Minister, Railways.

P.S.—Mr. Kennedy desires me to add that he has nothing to hide or refuse to give up in any way.

J. J. C.

Public Accounts.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Is that the letter I wrote ?—A. Something to that effect.

Mr. CURRAN.—I wrote that in your presence. You gave me the facts. Then Mr. Bowell writes me on the

31st May, 1893.

J. J. CURRAN, Esq., M.P.,
Solicitor General.

MY DEAR CURRAN,—I have yours of the 29th for which accept thanks. It is only another evidence of how people can magnify mole-hills into mountains. If, as you state, the pay-lists were not correct, Kennedy was perfectly justified in refusing to certify.

Yours truly,

M. BOWELL.

Mr. CURRAN.—Now, Mr. Kennedy, if you have any statement in regard to the complaints that were made about these matters at the time, you may just state it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. These lists that you were asked to certify were for work subsequent to your suspension ?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. CURRAN.—Oh, no.

THE WITNESS.—No, before my suspension.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. After your suspension ?—A. Oh, no, what would be the reason of that ? The complaint was made to Mr. Schreiber that Kennedy had time-lists and other things in his possession and would not give them up. And I may further state that Mr. Schreiber was misinformed about a good many things in a similar way. There is a merchant who told me, Mr. McDougall, of John McDougall & Co., that he made out his time-lists twenty times and every time he made them out and sent them to Ottawa the complaint was made that Kennedy would not certify, or there was something wrong and that was carried out through a great many of the merchants in Montreal to turn them against me. There was no other reason.

By the Chairman :

Q. You were never asked to certify for time after your suspension ?—A. Certainly not.

Q. The time you were asked was after your dismissal but for work done previously ?—A. Done previously.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. On the Grand Trunk ?—A. Some on the Wellington, some on the Grand Trunk and all along the canal.

By Mr. McInerney :

Q. Who asked you to certify ?—A. They were sent to me ; Darrough, the foreman, was one and Fitzgerald was another.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. These were men from the office ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you receive written instructions from Marceau, who was then engineer, to certify for the time-lists ?—A. Yes, sir, he sent me some lists.

Q. Did you decline to sign them ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the first place you deny that pay-rolls were in your possession ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I denied it for you in this letter. Why, then, having sent this letter to Mr. Bowell in reply to one, sent to me did you sign those same pay lists ? Did you sign the pay-rolls for that time ?—A. Not the same lists but lists that had been corrected.

Q. Corrected lists?—A. Corrected lists.

Q. Were you personally aware that they were corrected when you signed them?
—A. I was, because I did not sign the first lists because I found out that there were men recorded on the lists where they had not done the work. They might be on other work. Those were reasons I gave to you in your office.

Q. This letter of mine contained your statement to me—part of your justification?
—A. Yes.

Q. Then, to make a long story short, if I understand the position of affairs, first of all, you had been given charge of the new Wellington bridge by Mr. Trudeau?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Subsequently you were told to take charge of the Grand Trunk bridge and you demurred to that?—A. I refused.

Q. You kept time, however, on the Grand Trunk bridge during a certain period, that is your men or your time-keeper did during a certain portion, they kept time on the Grand Trunk as well as the Wellington bridge?—A. They did for a while.

Q. Did they keep it up to the time that Mr. Desbarats was removed?—A. That I cannot tell you. I cannot tell the exact date.

Q. You cannot remember that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Well, all along from beginning to end of the work you kept the time on the Wellington bridge that you were in charge of?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you or your men cease keeping time on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Oh, it was early in the work.

Q. Early in the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you cease?—A. Because I did not have any responsibility connected with the work.

Q. You felt you had no responsibility for that work and you ceased to keep the time?—A. Yes, sir, and from the fact of Parent writing that letter to Mr. Schreiber that my energies were overtaxed.

Q. You felt that that not only relieved you from superintending the work, but also all your men from keeping the time?—A. Exactly.

Q. When you found out how things were going, that you had built a bridge twice the size of the Grand Trunk bridge, did you find out at that time what was the cost of your bridge as compared with the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Well, it struck me very forcibly that it was far less than the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. It was far less?—A. It appeared to me.

Q. I want you to tell me, as an honest man, because I know your father well—I want you to explain to me why, not having kept the time on the Grand Trunk bridge, you allowed yourself to be induced to sign pay-rolls which you knew nothing at all about?—A. I was induced to sign them by Mr. Parent who told me that Mr. Schreiber had given him imperative orders that he should have these time-lists at a certain date, and that he was being blamed by Mr. Schreiber for not having these lists on time. And I told Parent that I would not sign lists that I did not know anything at all about. I told him I signed them under protest of knowing nothing at all about them.

Q. Yes, and Mr. Coughlin, your head time-keeper, swore that he had signed those lists because you told him to sign them. Is that true or not?—A.——

The CHAIRMAN.—The bell has sounded for the meeting of the House. I am afraid we cannot go on any longer.

The Committee then adjourned.

Public Accounts.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, 10th July, 1894

The Committee met.

EDWARD KENNEDY recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. The last question was put to you by Mr. Curran, and was left unanswered at the last meeting. It was to this effect : Mr. Coughlin, your head time-keeper swore that he had signed those lists because you told him to sign them ; is that true or not ?—A. Yes, sir, when the lists were presented to me and Mr. Parent ordered me to sign them, he also stated that the head time-keeper would have to sign them, and I told Coughlin on that to sign them. That means the Grand Trunk lists, Mr Haggart, those are the ones I mean.

Q. You said you never were furnished with a plan of the works ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Desbarats not furnish you with the plans of the works ?—A. No, for I stated yesterday that I would have to go to his office to get points and necessary information. I never had a plan in my possession on the works.

Q. You say you had no charge of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. How was it, then, your head time-keeper certified the pay-lists and you did the same ?—A. Well, that is in the same answer I have just given to the question that was left unanswered last night, because Parent said the time-lists would have to be signed by Kennedy and the time-keeper, and we did so, as I said, as a matter of form.

Q. You said you ordered large quantities of timber and other material for the Grand Trunk and Wellington bridges ?—A. Through written instructions given me by Mr. Parent that the contractor (St. Louis) for the Grand Trunk bridge was to be supplied with all material necessary for the construction of the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Were you ordered to make the purchases by private arrangement instead of by tender, according to instructions ?—A. There were tenders called for.

Q. Mr. Schreiber says that there is only \$14,000 of the timber got by tender, and the difference between that and \$64,000 was not got by tender at all ?—A. When the tenders were first called for it was only for the Wellington bridge, and when it was afterwards decided that the government were to build the Grand Trunk bridge, Mr. Parent himself issued orders to Henderson Bros. that their tender was to cover both bridges, to extend to the Grand Trunk bridge as well as the Wellington bridge.

Q. These instructions were not in writing ?—A. No, sir, not to my knowledge ; verbal. Mr. Henderson told me of the fact at the time and I told him to be sure to get it in writing. If he has it I don't know.

Q. Did your foreman carpenter and storekeeper certify to the materials for both bridges ?—A. I think that McConomy, when he was certifying to both bridges, did certify them, but I am not sure. He did certify for the first bridge but I am not sure whether he certified for them all.

Q. Did your stone measurer, under your instructions, measure stone, keep the time and certify to the accounts as well as yourself on both bridges ?—A. The stone measurers, to the best of my memory, certified only to the measuring of the stone.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Where? In the work ?—A. In the work—the stone delivered for both bridges.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Did your stone measurer not certify to the accounts as well as yourself ?—A. To the accounts for the stone? Yes, sir.

Q. You stated that Mr. Schreiber gave Mr. Parent instructions to give the labour contractor the time of men you discharged in order that he might pay them. Did you not state that?—A. I don't quite understand the first words, Mr. Haggart.

Q. You say that Mr. Schreiber gave instructions to Mr. Parent and yourself to give the labour contractor the time of men you discharged in order that he might pay them. Did you not say that yesterday?—A. You misunderstood me. The instructions that Mr. Schreiber gave to Mr. Parent in my presence were that he would instruct his timekeepers to make out fortnightly lists so that Mr. St. Louis, the contractor, could pay the men fortnightly.

Q. Do you remember what you said yesterday about the instructions that you heard Mr. Schreiber give Mr. Parent?—A. Yes; I heard Mr. Schreiber give Mr. Parent instructions in my presence that Mr. St. Louis was to make out fortnightly time-lists so that he could pay his men fortnightly.

Q. That is all you heard him say?—A. About that point?

Q. About any other point. Do you remember?—A. I don't remember exactly about any other point.

Q. Did you show Mr. Schreiber, when he went over there, over the whole works of the two bridges?—A. I was in company with him, but did not show him anything from any authoritative point.

Q. What did you mean by work that you had other than the work at St. Gabriel, which was of course near the bridge, the other repairs upon the canal you said you were so much employed with on the canal that it was impossible to overlook thoroughly the work you were engaged in?—A. It was Mr. Parent said that in his letter to Mr. Schreiber.

Q. I think you stated that too?—A. There were other works going on at Côte St. Paul.

Q. You stated yesterday that you were so much engaged with other work that it was impossible for you to superintend the works that were going on immediately under your hand there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much work was going on. What was the amount?—A. There were works going on at nearly all points on the canal.

Q. Would you be astonished to ascertain that the total expenditure on repairs in February, 1892, was only \$100.39?—A. In 1892?

Q. For the month of February, 1893, that the expenditure upon repairs upon the canal outside the St. Gabriel work, was only \$100.39. That there was nothing in April at all. Not a single cent expended. And that in March the total amount expended was \$1,241.03? (No answer.)

THE WITNESS.—There was a question about ice, too. It was drawn to my attention that you asked Mr. Parent if the ice could not have been left on the bank. He said it might. I say it was utterly impossible.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Not on the banks I meant but on the canal itself, above and below?—A. It was put below; it could not be put above. It was all put below.

Q. Was it put in the Wellington basin?—A. Yes, in the Wellington basin and in front of the Wellington basin. As much as possible in the Wellington basin and then between the mouth of the Wellington basin and the Montreal warehousing basin.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. How do you account for no ice being there when the minister came down?—A. The ice was cut in the first ten days of March and when the minister went down it was in the latter part of April. It had all melted away.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. How far was that ice deposited away?—A. It would be an eighth of a mile, taking it around the teams would have to go.

Public Accounts.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You say the tenders were called for the lumber?—A. Yes.

Q. By circular?—A. Yes, by circular.

Q. Sent by whom?—A. By myself.

Q. Who to?—A. To seven or eight different lumbermen.

Q. Who got the contract?—A. Mr. Henderson.

Q. Did Mr. Henderson furnish the lumber for the canal, some time before?—A. At different times.

Q. For how many years?—A. In my time he had been furnishing some for a couple years.

Q. Only two years?—A. That is all in my time. I was only superintendent three years.

Q. For two years of your time he had been furnishing it?—A. Yes.

Q. How many people furnished lumber?—A. He furnished timber for the Lachine canal for two years.

Q. The greater proportion?—A. No.

Q. Who else furnished it?—A. There were Grier & Son, Hurteau and Shearer.

Q. Why did you not certify to all the accounts for lumber?—A. I did.

Q. For all of them?—A. Yes.

Q. I think you told the minister you did not?—A. Oh, yes, I did.

Q. Now, about the cutting of the stone, you spoke something yesterday about stone being cut in the same shed for the two bridges?—A. No, stone for the Wellington bridge was cut in a separate shed. The stone for the Grand Trunk bridge at lock no. 1 was cut in the same shed.

Q. Was that a proper way of doing your work?—A. No, it was not. I protested to Parent about it being done, but I was overruled.

Q. What was the objection to it?—A. He said that St. Louis had explained to him that by cutting the stone for both these works in one shed, one foreman could superintend the whole thing.

Q. What was the difficulty about keeping the time?—A. Very great difficulty.

Q. Would it be possible to keep the time?—A. It would be possible by having an extra number of time-keepers.

Q. Was not that done?—A. No, sir.

Q. What would be the effect of doing it so far as the time of the men was concerned?—A. The time would be kept more correctly by being separated.

Q. You say you protested?—A. Yes.

Q. Who to?—A. Mr. Parent, personally.

Q. What did he say?—A. Just stated what I told you that St. Louis explained to him that it would be more advantageous if the stone from both works was cut in one shed, but I could not see it in that light.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were St. Louis' men working on Sunday?—A. Yes.

Q. They were working day and night?—A. Yes.

Q. How much would a man working Sunday, day and night, earn?—A. How much would he earn?

Q. How much would be paid for under his tender?—A. Well there are different grades of labour—which do you mean, the common labour?

Q. The skilled labour?—A. The skilled labour?

Q. Yes?—A. The men working on Sunday, I think, they pay double time.

Q. I know that—how much would it make, eh?—A. He would make about 60 cents, I think, each man, and double that would be \$1.20.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Who would make 60 cents on each man?—A. St. Louis.

Q. Of profit?—A. Yes.

Q. He would make the double, \$1.20?—A. That is when they were paid double.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is it not a fact that these men made between \$6 and \$7 a day on Sunday?—A. Labouring men?

Q. Skilled labouring men?—A. Well, skilled labourers were paid \$1.85 a day.

Q. The foremen, how much would they make?—A. Some of them were being paid \$2.50 to \$3 a day. St. Louis would get \$5 or \$6, I just forget which.

Q. If on Sunday the men were paid double time—how much would they make?—A. Double what the rate of pay would be, or whatever that would be.

Q. Day and night—would it not make \$7 and \$8 a day?—A. Yes. I think there were many instances of the same men working right through—all day and night.

Q. Supposing there were some?—A. I know there were some.

Q. Tell it then?—A. They would get double in the day time for whatever they were working and double for that night, and for the day and night they would get four times what their day's pay was worth.

Q. A man getting \$2.50 a day would get \$10—

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. They would get three times, twice for the night and once for the day?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know how St. Louis paid them—is it not a fact that he paid them just the same prices as during the week time?—A. Is it the fact?

Q. Yes?—A. Not from my knowledge. I could not tell that it was a fact.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You said they would get from \$2 to \$3 a day and St. Louis would be allowed \$5 or \$6 a day?—A. Yes, speaking of the foreman. I cannot tell you exactly what his rate was. I think it was \$5 or \$6 a day.

Q. And they were paid from \$2 to \$3?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is the usual price paid for Sunday labour and night labour?—A. Double time, sir.

Q. On every work in Montreal of that kind?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You stated yesterday that you suspected at the time that Mr. St. Louis' lists were not right. You said that yesterday. What led you to suspect that?—A. I think I answered yesterday after the time of my suspension, I suspected that the time lists were not right.

Q. What made you suspect that?—A. From the total of the time list. From the different amounts of the time list.

Q. You did not suspect when you signed the lists. You saw the amounts then?—A. Yes. I may have had a suspicion but I could not verify it. Because I tell you I signed the lists on the Grand Trunk bridges as a matter of form.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Who ordered the men to be put on the work, Mr. Kennedy; who engaged the men?—A. On the Wellington bridge, on starting in the morning, if I wanted men I took them on myself as they came there.

Q. You employed the men you wanted yourself?—A. Yes, on the Wellington bridge.

Q. Did not St. Louis send any men on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, he sent on the stonecutters and stonemasons from the beginning.

Q. Did you not send an order when you required men?—A. No, sir.

Q. He sent them to you?—A. He sent them to me, the stonecutters and the masons, and if I wanted other men I put them on.

Public Accounts.

Q. So there were a number of men waiting every day in order for you to take them on?—A. Very large number, particularly labouring men.

Q. I am referring to stonecutters?—A. Yes, they were all apparently stonecutters.

Q. If you wanted a man you put him on?—A. Yes.

Q. If you required men you let St. Louis know and he sent what you required?—

A. No, when I wanted men if they were on the ground I put them on. Stonecutters were brought there. Stone would come in large quantities, and the stone measurer or foreman would keep himself in communication with the carters about the quantity of stone that would be delivered for the next two or three days, and he would take on so many men, and there were always a number sent from Mr. St. Louis' office with an order to put them on.

Q. So St. Louis asked you to put the men on, instead of your asking him for them?—A. Very likely.

Q. Did it never strike you you had too many men on the work?—A. It did strike me we had too many men on the Wellington bridge, but, under the circumstances, we had to have a large number of men on the work, as the work was being done in such a hurry, and there was frost and that necessitated having more men under these circumstances than ordinary circumstances.

Q. How many men had you on the work?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. You had no idea?—A. No, sir.

Q. You spoke yesterday about breaking a lot of stone for concreting the bottom of the pier?—Yes.

Q. How many yards of concrete was there in the bottom of that pier. How many yards?—A. There would be about thirty yards.

Q. And yet there were about thirty men engaged in breaking stone for this concrete, were there not?—A. They started originally to break stone for the concrete but after they continued for the approaches to the bridge.

Q. Were there more men employed for the approaches?—A. I could not tell you, I was suspended before they did anything to the approaches.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you inform anyone of your suspicion about St. Louis' lists being false?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. And you signed them all the same?—A. Yes.

Q. Although you had suspicions?—A. Although I had an inward suspicion.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, about those prices: I have here a copy of the tender, and I find that foremen were hired from St. Louis at forty cents an hour during the day time and sixty cents an hour during the night time. Night work was ten hours, the same as day work, so that would make at night time \$6 for foremen, and on Sundays \$12?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you will find also that stonecutters are supplied at 33 cents per hour for day work and 46 cents for night work. Multiply by ten for night work, that makes \$4.60, and Sunday night work?—A. \$9.20.

Q. And for stonemasons, 45 cents would make \$9, and so on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that is the way the pay-lists were prepared?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How much did St. Louis pay these men actually?—A. Actually? Well, I think the stonecutters were paid about \$2.50 a day.

Q. On Sundays?—A. Well, they would get \$5 on Sundays. I am not speaking for a fact. I am telling you only what I have usually paid them. I don't know what St. Louis paid them.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Is it not time and a half that was paid on Sundays?—A. I am not positive.

Q. How did you pay your own men on the Wellington bridge?—A. They got time and a-half.

Q. On the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you are not sure whether it was the same on the Grand Trunk?—A. No; I am not sure.

Q. How much did you pay your foremen on the Wellington bridge?—A. The foremen?

Q. Yes?—A. Different rates.

Q. How much did you pay stonecutters on the Wellington bridge?—A. I don't know.

Q. How much did you pay common labourers?—A. \$1.25.

Q. And skilled labourers?—A. Well, they were paid from \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Q. That is what you would pay them?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister:

Q. Is that before you turned them over to St. Louis?—A. Oh, from the very beginning there was a contract for skilled labour.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Were you in the habit of paying more for night work than for day work?—A. Yes, sir. Do you mean the men working regularly at night time?

Q. The night gang?—A. I think they were paid time and a-half.

Q. That is for the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And time and a-half on Sundays the same as night work?—A. Time and a-half on Sundays.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. St. Louis had no contract whatever for ordinary labour, why was it you took the ordinary labour from him?—A. That I took it from him?

Q. Yes?—A. What do you mean?

Q. Why didn't you hire it yourself?—A. I did in the beginning, until Parent gave me written instructions that all the pick and shovel men were to be put on St. Louis' list.

Q. What date was that?—A. About the 10th of March.

Q. Mr. Desbarats says that he furnished a plan of the pivot pier of the bridge on January 14th, is that so?—A. Has Mr. Desbarats recorded a letter dated the 7th day of February wherein he states that Mr. Parent tells him I was very anxious to get the plans for the Wellington bridge and that he had a drawing ready several days in his office and would I kindly call around to see it, to know if it suited me or not and he would give me a drawing from it?

Q. On January 14th did you receive a plan of the pivot pier?—A. Not to my knowledge. I never had a plan of the pivot pier.

Q. Did you receive a general outline plan on February 9th?—A. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Q. Mr. Desbarats says he gave you both?—A. I never had a plan on the bridge but got the points in the office. It was I myself as I told you on the last Sunday in February that we found his office open. I went in and got the points and it was I myself who put down the four stakes for the two abutments of the Wellington bridge with my own initials on them.

Q. That is all I know. This statement to me is that he gave you a plan of the pivot pier on January 14th and a general outline of the whole on February 9th?—A. I never got it, sir.

Public Accounts.

JOHN CONWAY sworn and examined.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Mr. Conway, you replaced Mr. Kennedy on the Wellington bridge on the 13th May, 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you take charge on that day or only on the 14th?—A. I was appointed on the 13th of May. My appointment started from the 13th of May.

Q. You took charge on the morning of that day?—A. I actually took charge on the 14th of May.

Q. When you came there did you find on the works, engaged there, a man of the name of Michael Doheny?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you know what he was doing—did he tell you what he was doing?—A. I believe he was a stone measurer.

Q. Did you give him any instructions on taking charge of the work?—A. On the 14th or 15th, I placed Doheny as time-keeper to check St. Louis' men.

Q. On the 14th or 15th?—A. Yes, on one of those two days, I am not positive which.

Q. Can you swear that it cannot be later than the 15th of May that you placed him as time-keeper?—A. Yes, I can swear that the first day I called Doheny or the second day, I told him to take a book and go around with St. Louis' time-keeper, and check the men, and in case there was any trouble we could find out where it was.

Q. Will you look at this list purporting to be a time list and a recapitulation from the 13th of May to the 19th of May, 1893, and say whether this recapitulation is signed by you?—A. Yes, that is signed by me from the 13th of May. My letter of appointment from Mr. Schreiber was dated 13th of May.

Q. Do you recognize the signature of Michael Doheny there?—A. Yes.

Q. He signs there as time-keeper?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it in the capacity you had given him in taking charge of the work?—A. Yes, I had him employed at nothing else.

Q. Are you satisfied that on the 19th of May, the list since the 15th, he had been instructed to check the time of the men and check the time-keepers on St. Louis' contract?—A. They both had their own books, he went round with St. Louis' time-keeper.

Q. Did you sign it from a personal knowledge or was it on report of your officers?—A. I had first Doheny look over the sheets and when he put his initials to them as having checked things with his book, I added my name to it.

Q. You swear positively that Doheny had received instructions from you to check this with whatever notes he had?—A. Whatever notes he had, he had in the office with him then.

Q. It was only after that he signed it as correct that you signed it?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Doheny, as he appears to sign there, certify to the correctness of the whole document without making reservations?—A. None to me that I know of.

The witness was then discharged.

EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS sworn and examined.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You were the contractor, Mr. St. Louis, for the labour on the Wellington street bridge at Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you get the contract?—A. I think I had the contract in the beginning of January. It was in the beginning of January.

Q. For what class of labour?—A. I gave a tender for foremen, stonecutters, masons, skilled labouring men and labourers, double teams, single teams and derricks.

Q. That included all the labourers?—A. When I made it skilled labourers, it was all labourers, skilled in their own business. Skilled labourers in excavation and mixing up cement, or skilled labourers in running a derrick.

Q. That would be all workmen of every kind?—A. Of every kind.

Q. Including horses, carts and everything necessary?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, up to the time, had any progress been made on the work? Had Kennedy been working there?—A. Yes; Mr. Kennedy was there all the time.

Q. Now, Mr. Kennedy tells us that under the instructions of Mr. Parent, that what is called labourers, pick and shovel men, were turned over to you. Did you think you would be entitled to have them under your contract?—A. When I wrote my tender, on an invitation I received to give a tender, it was for all labourers that should be employed on the work for the Wellington bridge, the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1.

Q. All to be furnished by you?—A. Yes.

Q. You understood, according to the tenders you took, you were to furnish the labour of every kind?—A. I was to furnish the labour of every kind.

Q. Kennedy says that he had four or five hundred men working there, and he turned them all over to you, on instructions from Mr. Parent. Is that correct?—A. Well, there was a misunderstanding in the beginning. I thought it was the pretension of Mr. Kennedy, and I came to Ottawa to see Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Haggart, along with Mr. Emard, my counsel, and I said that whenever my tender was in, I wanted it to be respected, because my tender was to supply the labour on that work.

Q. Was there any difference of opinion on the construction of that tender—did the department differ from you?—A. Yes. Mr. Schreiber and the minister differed from me on the words "skilled labourers," and by an understanding by the deputy minister, Mr. Schreiber, I made a compromise with them to put in the pick and shovel men at \$1.50 a day.

Q. So that the agreement then come to was that pick and shovel men should get \$1.50 a day?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or at least that you should get \$1.50 for them?—A. That I should get \$1.50 for the men working with pick and shovel.

Q. How much had they been getting?—A. \$1.10, \$1.15 and \$1.25.

Q. So that you were to get \$1.50 all round?—A. I was to get \$1.50 for all men working with pick and shovel.

Q. Did Mr. Schreiber know at the time that that compromise was come to that these men had been working at \$1.25 a day under the superintendence of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I don't know.

Q. Nothing was said about that?—A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. No inquiries were made?—A. No inquiries were made.

Q. As to what men could be obtained for?—A. No.

Q. So that the official arrangement was that all of these men could be paid \$1.50. That you should get that for them?—A. By an understanding with the deputy minister and Mr. Haggart I was to get \$1.50 a day for all labourers working with pick and shovel.

Q. Mr. Emard, your counsel, was with you?—A. Yes.

Q. What firm does he belong to?—A. He belongs to the firm of Ouimet, Emard and Maureault.

Q. Mr. Ouimet is the minister of public works?—A. Yes, Mr. Ouimet is the member.

Q. Who were your time-keepers during the time you were supplying the labour?—A. There was Beaudry, McEwan, Drolet and Villeneuve, the chief time-keeper.

Q. Villeneuve was the chief time-keeper?—A. The chief time-keeper on the Grand Trunk bridge and also for the masons and stonecutters for the Wellington bridge.

Q. Was he with you all the time?—A. No, he was working for me all the time, not that I had been around with Mr. Villeneuve to see how he kept time.

Q. You paid no attention as to how he kept the time?—A. I paid no attention and I never had any connection with any time-keeper on the work whatever.

Q. You were satisfied that he would do you justice anyway?—A. I was satisfied that Mr. Villeneuve would keep the time right. More than that, Mr. Parent from the

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very beginning of the work knew very well that Villeneuve was chief time-keeper on that work.

Q. Parent knew that?—A. He knew it and did not object, and Kennedy knew it too.

Q. He never objected?—A. Never objected for a moment.

Q. How long has Villeneuve worked for you?—A. He is an employee of the canal office, Montreal, and in the collector's office, Montreal; they do not work in the winter, and so he has been working for me.

Q. He was an employee of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. And not working in the winter you took him on as your time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did he continue with you from the time you received the contract from the government up to the time that you finished it?—A. He continued further than that. Mr. Schreiber came on the work and Mr. Douglas said to Mr. Schreiber, "We have got Mr. Villeneuve as time-keeper," so Mr. Schreiber was perfectly satisfied that as an employee of the department he should continue taking the time, his time being extended till after the navigation was open.

Q. Mr. Schreiber appeared to have complete confidence in the employees of the government?—A. I suppose that if he was not he would have discharged him before to-day.

Q. Well, now, you have five or six time-keepers, was there any more than one on at a time? Did you have two or more at a time or just one?—A. My instructions were given to Villeneuve that as he could not do all the work himself he was to hire any help that he wanted to do that work.

Q. So that he was authorized to get assistance if necessary?—A. He was authorized by me to get whatever assistance he wanted to get his work perfectly correct.

Q. Were time books kept?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. Villeneuve, I believe.

Q. Setting forth, I suppose, all the particulars necessary to get the information as to the number of men who had been working on the job from the time he commenced to keep time?—A. As I understand, the time-keepers employed to help Villeneuve had to report to him.

Q. Where are those time books?—A. Those time books had been left in my office, and after I had my pay-sheet made and after I had my account made and certified by the three officers of the government, it is in the habit as a contractor that we do not keep all these memorandum books.

HENRY FRIGON called, sworn and examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What is your name?—A. Henry Frigon.

Q. What were you employed at in February, March, April and May of 1893?—A. In February I was employed in checking backing which was sent for the G.T.R. bridge.

Q. Who employed you?—A. Mr. St. Louis.

Q. What were you doing in March?—A. In March I was receiving materials on the G. T. R. bridge under Mr. Kennedy and Mr. St. Louis, and at the same time I kept the time for single and double team carters for the G. T. R. bridge.

Q. What were you doing in April?—A. The same thing, sir.

Q. Do you know that signature, Mr. Frigon? (handing the witness a letter)—A. Yes, sir; it is mine.

Q. Will you read that letter, please?—A. "Sir,—It is my duty to call your attention to the fact that I am in a position to prove clearly to you and the committee of public accounts that the pay-lists of the Curran and G.T.R. bridges were falsified and

altered by the adding of names of men that never worked, and I am ready to prove my assertions. Respectfully yours, HENRY FRIGON."

By the Chairman :

Q. What is the date of that ?—A. June 26th, 1894.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Addressed to Mr. C. Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for the Dominion of Canada, House of Commons, Ottawa.—A. Yes.

Q. It is dated from the House of Commons ?—A. No, from Montreal, addressed to the House of Commons.

Q. And there is a postscript : "I also mail a copy of this letter to the Hon. John Thompson, K.C.M.G. My address is 165 Jacques Cartier Street, Montreal" ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Now, will you just furnish the information that you say you are prepared to give in that letter ?—A. Yes, sir. I have got a copy of part of it here. There is a time book for the G.T.R. bridge.

(Time book put in and marked "exhibit no. 31.")

THE WITNESS.—I must state, gentlemen, that I want to give my testimony to-morrow for the reason that I have some other papers to examine that I have not examined yet, and I was told that I would not give my evidence until to-morrow.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Will you turn up that time book and see when you first came.—A. On March 6th, that is when the carters commenced to work on the G.T.R. bridge. There were no single carters employed before then, that is before the 6th of March.

Q. Those are the first carts that appeared on the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. For the first work on the Grand Trunk bridge there were carters employed but not by day's work. They were carting stone when the excavation commenced on the Grand Trunk bridge. It commenced on Monday the 6th of March.

Q. I have never seen that book. Well, till the 10th of March give us the number of hours they were working, according to that book ?—A. It is all in full—3,123 hours.

Q. 3,123 hours ?—A. Yes.

Q. Now for the next week ?—A. 4,685 hours.

Q. That is the week ending the 18th ?—A. That is for a fortnight.

Q. That is for two weeks ?—A. Yes.

Q. The first one ended March 10th ?—A. The first fortnight ended on the 10th and the second on the 24th.

Q. The third fortnight, how many ?—A. The full total from the 6th of March to the 21st of April, 28,561 hours, single carters, day time.

By the Chairman :

Q. That is between ?—A. The 6th of March and the 1st of April. The night time from the 6th of March to the 1st of April is 10,885 hours.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. On the Grand Trunk Railway bridge ?—A. On the Grand Trunk Railway bridge.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know anything after the 21st of April ?—A. No, sir, I was discharged at that time.

Q. Well, now I want you to look at the pay-rolls for that time between these dates and state the total amount of time on these pay-rolls for single carters' time on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge between these dates. I want to know the total time that the men actually worked, and the total on the pay-roll between the dates mentioned—

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between the 6th of March and the 21st of April?—A. This pay-list starts from the 25th of April, 18,410 hours, and 25,200 hours.

Q. Between these dates how many hours did the day labourers have on your time—how many hours was it?—A. The day labourers' time book I have not got.

Q. You have only the single carts?—A. Yes, by having time to look over the pay-lists I will tell you pretty nearly where the alteration has been done. By having an examination of the pay-list, I can tell you pretty nearly where the alterations have been made.

Q. Can you tell where the alteration is made with regard to the single carters?—A. Certainly.

Mr. HAGGART—Give me the pay-list for the single carters.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Would the return show how many?—A. You have a statement made out there. (Statement was here handed to witness.)

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Begin and go through the whole of it?—A. This is made out by Mr. McGuire off my books.

Q. What is the difference?—A. 1,500 days difference.

Q. How many hours would that be?—A. 15,000 hours difference.

Q. That is for the single carters in the day time?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the difference between your roll and the rolls paid for single carters at night time—how many days?—A. 1,245 and two-third days, or 12,450 hours.

Q. What is the difference between double teamsters in the day time, in your list and in the pay roll?—A. 225 days' time—day time.

Q. What was the difference at night between the pay-roll and your return?—A. 327 days.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. The double teamsters you make?—A. 225 days of day time, and at night, 327 days.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You did not keep the labourers' time at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. You only kept the teams that worked on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you look at the pay-rolls and see the names that are added. You can tell the names that are added to the pay-rolls, the names of the persons and the time?—A. Well, here I see Daniel Leduc.

Q. Did he ever work on the bridge?—A. Yes, sir, he worked. On my book I see Daniel Leduc has got three days five hours. It is marked as being on the 2nd and he began to work only on the 6th. It is the same for Felix Gagnon, Alfred Bougie, N. Rochon, N. Lachance, Alex. Rhéaume, Joseph Charest, Ferdinand Charest, Felix Charest, Joseph Célérier, Theo. Sarrazin, G. B. Martin, Alphonse Rousseau, Pierre Bougie, Frank Thornby, André Normand, Napoléon Favreau, Alfred Labelle, Tous-saint Leveille, G. B. Derepentigny, Arthur Elliott, Jim Augé, Pierre Senaz, Alex. Carrier, Wilfred Leduc, G. Langlais, Amédée Célérier, Louis Lortie, Pierre Gilbert, Xavier Latour, Louis Labrosse, Xavier Beaulieu, J. Coulter, J. Coulter, Edouard Prévost, Michel Larin, F. St. Vincent, Joseph Ouimet, Charles Ouimet, Elzéar Champagne, William Whelan, Alphonse Daoust, Alphonse Daoust, Albert Giroux, Albert Guay, Alfred Chalifoux, Gédéon Gervais, Rock Roy, Théo. Lemieux, Isidore Dorval, Emery Denis, Delphis Perrault, Emery Denis.

By the Chairman :

Q. You have that before?—A. Instead of four there are three days more.

Q. That is in Denis' case?—A. In Perrault's case and Michel Parthenais the same. T. A. Tisdale and François Latourelle, three days. C. Larose—well Larose has got only one day and he is marked for $19\frac{1}{2}$ days. He has only one day.

Q. He only worked one day?—A. Yes, he only worked one day. He is marked $19\frac{1}{2}$ days and he only worked one day. Fred Sirois is put down 20 days and I have got 15 days and 3 hours. G. B. Drouin got 20 days and made only $17\frac{1}{2}$ days, that is from the 6th to the 24th of March, inclusive. Louis Suprenant, in March, he has got $19\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-list; in my book he has got $17\frac{1}{2}$. J. B. Gingras, on the pay-list he has got 20 days, in my books 17 days $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Then there is Evangeliste Gingras in my book; there is Ernest Gingras here; I don't know if it is the same man. Ernest Gingras is marked down 20 days; in my book Evangeliste is marked 10 days and 8 hours. Adelard Legault, he is put down at 20 days on the pay-roll; in my book he has got 13 days and 8 hours. Michael Murphy on the pay-roll, 20 days, 11 days 8 hours on my book. G. A. Lynch, $18\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days on my book. M. A. Chartrand, $15\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $10\frac{1}{2}$ days on my book. A. Paquette, 17 days on the pay-rolls, 16 days $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours on my time book. Eugene Chalifoux, $19\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, 15 days on my time book. Arthur Trudel, 20 days on the pay-rolls, $14\frac{1}{2}$ days on the time book. S. Thibault, 15 days on the pay-rolls, 10 days $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in my book. N. Bélanger, 15 days on the pay-rolls, 10 days in my book. Alex. Rhéaume, 15 days on the pay-rolls, 11 in my time book. Alex. Lamoureux, 14 days on the pay-rolls. I have not got him in my book.

Q. Not at all?—A. No. François Tremblay, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, not in my book. Stanislais Lavoie, $14\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, 12 days 8 hours in my book. Theodore Dupuis, 15 days on the pay-rolls, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days in my book. Chas. Truax, 15 days on the pay-rolls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in my book. Napoléon Charron, 15 days on the pay-rolls, 7 days $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in my book. Napoléon Desroches, 14 days on the pay-rolls, 10 days in my book. Henri Prudhomme, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, 3 days in my book. N. Vaillancourt, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in my book. Charles Mercil, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in my book. Eugène Trudeau, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in my book. Marc Filiatrault, $13\frac{1}{2}$ days on the pay-rolls, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days in book.

(This evidence is given in tabulated form at the close of the day's proceedings.)

THE WITNESS.—I began by stating the number of days which were marked on the pay-rolls before the 6th of March when they did not work at all. Then I continued till I got when the work began regularly. Now, I have got to come back again and tell the number of hours after the 6th of March that is on the pay-rolls that they did not work.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Take Daniel Leduc, he has got some time charged before the 5th?—A. Yes.

Q. That he did not work?—A. Yes.

Q. Has he got time charged after the 6th that he did not work?—A. Yes, sir; after the 6th to the 25th.

Q. Between the 6th and the 25th how many days discrepancy is there?—A. He has worked 12 days 8 hours and he got 17.

Q. How many more days are charged in this period than you say that he worked?—A. There are 5 days before the 6th.

Q. Have you got any days yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. How many days and hours do you make out that Leduc has overcharged?—A. I have 12 days 8 hours and on the pay-rolls it is 22.

Q. 12 days 8 hours?—A. Yes, and on the pay-rolls it is 22 days.

Q. Now take Gagnon, how many days do you give him credit for altogether?—A. $17\frac{1}{2}$ days, and he is on the pay-rolls for 25 days.

Q. Then there is Alfred Bougie on the list for 22 days, how many days do you say he worked?—A. Alfred Bougie, 4 days and 9 hours.

Q. That is the total he worked in your book—that is not the difference at all?—A. That is the total difference in my book.

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Q. He has got it here 220 hours in the pay-roll and he only worked 49 hours?—A. Yes, 49 hours.

Q. Now we will take the next name, N. Rochon. It shows 240 hours here—what time do you say he worked?—A. I have none at all for N. Rochon.

Q. How many hours do you say Rochon worked?—A. None at all.

Q. Then the next is Lachance?—A. None at all.

Q. He is down for 240 hours. The next man is Alexandre Rhéaume, down for 240 hours. What is he down for in your book?—A. 17 hours.

Q. Joseph Charest—he is down for 220 hours?—A. He worked 14½ days.

Q. That is 145 hours?—A. Yes.

Q. Fred Charest—he is down for 245 hours?—A. He worked 13 days 8 hours.

Q. Now Felix Charest—he is down for 245 hours, and worked how many hours?—A. 14 days 6 hours.

Q. Now Célérier—is down for 225 hours?—A. In my book he is down for 13 days 8 hours.

Q. He only worked 138 hours. Sarrazin, he is down for 220 hours, how long did he work?—A. 18 days, or 180 hours.

Q. Francis Racette—for this man the pay-list shows 250 hours—how long did he work?—A. 193 hours.

Q. The next man is J. D. Martin, 245 hours?—A. 218 hours.

Q. Alphonse Rousseau—the pay-list shows 250 hours?—A. 178 hours.

Q. Pierre Bougie, 250 hours?—A. 125½ hours.

Q. Frank Thornby—he is down for 210 hours. How many did you give him credit for?—A. 115 hours.

Mr. HAGGART.—You have twenty or twenty-five of them down in the evidence. Perhaps a statement can be made up afterwards by the auditor general's clerk. I would now like to ask him a few questions.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were you the only time-keeper over these men?—A. Yes; during the course of that time.

Q. How often did you furnish St. Louis with a list of the time?—A. The way it was done was this: Every fortnight, the day before pay-day, Mr. Villeneuve or his assistant used to come around and I used to give him the time.

Q. When were you first aware that the time for which the government paid St. Louis was in excess of the actual time?—A. A little after the inquiry at Montreal.

Q. You did not know it at the time?—A. I had some doubts, but I never made up my mind to go into the matter seriously.

Q. Did you ever have a conversation with St. Louis on the subject?—A. About the overtime?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the conversation you had with him?—A. Different kinds.

Q. When?—A. At different periods.

Q. From the conversation that you had with St. Louis, was he aware that he was paid for overtime?—A. Yes.

Q. He acknowledged it?—A. Yes; several times.

Q. What reason did he give for charging overtime?—A. The reason he gave me was that he wanted to make that for subscriptions in elections. That was one reason, and he wanted to have his clear profit for himself.

Q. He admitted that he had overcharged the government?—A. He admitted that there was a discrepancy in the pay-list.

Q. Did you go into details at all with Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any conversation with him before coming up here to give your evidence?—A. Not on this occasion—no, sir. One, that is, I met him two weeks, or I think last week on St. James street, in Montreal, and he asked me what was going on, and he made me a threat that I had better let him know what was going on, and I told him I had nothing to let him know of.

Q. Have you been in the employ of St. Louis since the Wellington street bridge?
—A. No, sir.

Q. You have received no compensation or pay from him all the time?—A. I did receive once, and that was during the inquiry at Montreal. It was not compensation, it was borrowed money.

Q. Do you know of any other of the time-keepers being in his employ since?
A. Yes.

Q. Who are they?—A. There has been in his employ—

Q. Since the Wellington street bridge, not in his employ but really in his pay—do you know anything about that?—A. Not directly.

Q. Do you know it indirectly or in any manner?—A. I have doubts.

Q. Only doubts?—A. Yes.

Q. You have not got it from any of the time-keepers, or St. Louis, that they are paid and receiving compensation since the commission?—A. No, I do not recollect any just now.

Q. Were you very accurate in taking the time?—A. I was accurate to a certain extent, I was there morning and evening. For the day time I was there in the morning at 7 o'clock before the men commenced, and I took it down.

Q. How did you take the night time and the Sunday time?—A. I was there on the spot. I used to live on the spot and in the morning before 7 o'clock I used to go to the office and take the time of the carters. They commenced at 7 o'clock and at 1 o'clock I was there and checked them once more, and at 6 o'clock when the day was over I checked them once more. That was for the day time, and at night the time of the men used to commence at 6 o'clock, I took their time, and I used to get up at 1 o'clock and take the time and I did it again in the morning before daylight.

Q. You were the only person that took the time of these carters—the only man on the works?—A. It may be once or twice that I got myself replaced by one of the men or foremen, and I used to give them a slip of paper and he would take the number down. Each carter had a number and he used to take the number down on the slip and pass it over to me and I would enter it into my books.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What was the name of the men?—A. That happened three or four times.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who was the head time-keeper?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge would be Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. You furnished the time to Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you ever conversation with him as to the accounts St. Louis put in?
—A. Yes, a little.

Q. What did he say?—A. He would say about the same things as St. Louis told me.

Q. What was that?—A. He was adding the time to the pay-rolls to pay expenses.

Q. Mr. Villeneuve told you that?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What expenses?—A. Expenses in elections.

MR. HAGGART—Elections in what?—A. And other expenses, that he wanted his clear profit to put in his own pocket.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did he give any names about those elections?—A. Once I think he spoke to me about the Vaudreuil elections, and that he gave Mr. Emard a cheque for \$1,500.

Q. For the Vaudreuil elections he said?—A. Yes.

Q. Who said that to you?—A. St. Louis.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. We are speaking of Villeneuve just now. You did not finish the whole of the sentence. The whole of the question I asked you about Villeneuve—what reason he

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gave to you for adding to the time?—A. I told you his reason was about the same thing as Mr. St. Louis said.

Q. When did these conversations occur, when you kept the time of the work?—A. After and before.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did Villeneuve mention to you the particular election?—A. Villeneuve did not speak to me about it—yes, he did also.

Q. What did he say?—A. That they had to put it in for the expenses of the election, &c.

Q. Elections?—A. Yes.

Q. He wanted the profits out clear?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Bryson :

Q. Have you the list in your book, does it contain all the time performed on that work?—A. No, sir.

Q. With the teams?—A. No, sir, it contains from the 6th of March until the 21st of April, when I was discharged.

Q. In your letter that you wrote to the department, I think you say that additional names have been added?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you given a list to the committee of these names that have been added?—A. That is the extra time.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know by whom the men were paid?—A. Yes.

Q. Who paid them?—A. Mr. Villeneuve and Mr. Michaud.

Q. Was Mr. Kennedy usually there when the men were paid?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you there yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. All the time?—A. Yes, up to the 21st of April when I was discharged, most of the time.

Q. Then you knew that the government was being cheated and robbed?—A. Not exactly.

Q. Well, you have just told us that a lot of men who had worked only a day or two or two or three days have been put on the lists as having worked for 10 or 12 days. You knew that these men were paid?—A. Well, I did not know at the time that they were put on the list. I did not know the amount each man got. I was not paying the men.

Q. Were you there when the men were paid?—A. I was in the office but I never took the amount that each man would get.

Q. You never heard the amount?—A. Never. Mr. Villeneuve and Mr. Michaud used to come on the ground with the money prepared in envelopes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You said that you were expecting other papers. What other papers are you expecting and where are they?—A. Other papers that I am expecting from Montreal and documents.

Q. What are the other papers?—Time books.

Q. You kept some other time?—A. No, sir, the same time book.

Q. I don't understand you, you kept other time books?—A. No, sir, this is a copy of the original time book.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. This is not the original?—A. No, it is a copy of the original.

Q. Where is the original?—A. Well, the original is in the hands of my brother.

Q. Where is your brother?—A. In Washington.

Q. To-day?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you make this copy?—A. I made this copy two weeks ago.

- Q. Were you alone when you made that copy?—A. No, sir.
 Q. Who was with you at the time?—A. Mr. Monte.
 Q. Who is he, a French Canadian?—A. Yes.
 Q. He is living in Montreal?—A. Yes.
 Q. Will you give us his address?—A. 57 Sanguinet street.
 Q. Do you know why he went to see you?—A. At the time we roomed together on St. James street.
 Q. In Montreal?—A. Yes.
 Q. How long have you been in Washington?—A. I have been in Washington?
By Mr. Lister :
 Q. Your brother has the originals in Washington?—A. Yes.
 Q. You made that copy two weeks ago with Monte in Montreal?—A. Yes.
 Q. Then you must have had the originals at that time?—A. Yes.
 Q. Where was your brother then?—A. In Washington.
 Q. How did you get the originals from him?—A. I sent him the time books to Washington in order that nobody might lay hands on them as Mr. St. Louis was laying hands on others.
 Q. When was it you sent your time books to Washington?—A. About ten or twelve days ago.
 Q. After you made this? (Referring to the time book marked exhibit no. 31)—
 A. After I made this.
 Q. After you made the book and before you wrote the letter?—A. Before I wrote the letter.

Q. So that these original time memoranda are in Washington?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Were they kept in the shape of a book?—A. Yes, sir, just the same as this and besides that I have sent a telegram yesterday for them and I expect them in to-day. Here are copies of two telegrams I have sent on the 9th.

Q. Will you read them?—A. "L. T. Frigon, care John Saul, Washington, D.C. : Send me back by first express my two time-books. I require them at once for evidence before parliamentary committee. Address me care of O'Connor & Hogg, Barristers, Ottawa, Canada. HENRY FRIGON." That is dated from Ottawa. (The other telegram reads : "Please wire me as soon as you have expressed the time-books—answer.")

At this point a telegram just received was handed to the witness by the chairman. Mr. Frigon opened the despatch and read it as follows : "Washington, D.C. Fear all is not right. Won't send without written order from your hand or will send C.O.D. State amount. LOUIS J. FRIGON."

Mr. BRYSON—That is all right. He is afraid the telegram might be bogus.

THE CHAIRMAN.—He suspects something is wrong. He is evidently a sharp man.

By Mr. Lister :

- Q. Were you examined before the commission?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Did you say anything about those time books?—A. No, sir.
 Q. Were you asked about them?—A. No, sir.
 Q. What were you called for?—A. I was called to give evidence.
 Q. You knew that that investigation was for the purpose of getting at the propriety of the charges made by St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. You knew that the government claimed that he had charged more for wages than he should have charged?—A. A little, yes.
 Q. These statements that are put in here, these time lists, were before the commission?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. You saw them there?—A. Yes, sir.
 Q. Did you look at them?—A. No, sir.
 Q. You never looked at them?—A. No, sir.
 Q. Never asked to look at them?—A. No, sir.
 Q. Did you state that you were the time-keeper?—A. No, sir.
 Q. You did not state that you were the time-keeper?—A. No, sir.

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Q. You never intimated to anybody that you could give information about these ?—
A. No, sir.

Q. What did you say you were on the examination ?—A. Foreman, I think, something like that. I said the same thing as I have said here.

Q. You said here you were time-keeper ?—A. Because I was asked.

Q. Then you only answered such questions on that examination as you were asked ?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is all ?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you make up your mind to tell the truth—when did you make up your mind to tell the whole truth ?—A. I have always had it in my mind, I always made up **my mind** to tell the truth.

Q. When did you **make up your mind** to tell all the truth ?—A. I have **made up** my mind always to tell the truth.

Q. You did not tell all, there, at the commission ?—A. Because I was not asked for it.

Q. Your idea is you were only to tell all you were asked for.—A. I will tell you exactly how it is. At that inquiry I had not terminated my evidence. They asked me to come back and I told them I would not, and besides that I knew exactly how St. Louis was controlling in that inquiry.

Q. Your opinion was that St. Louis was running the whole commission, was it ?—
A. Yes, not the whole commission, but the whole evidence.

Q. That is the same thing, and you told the commissioners you would not come back ?—A. No, sir.

Q. You refused to go back ?—A. Not to the commissioner but to the government lawyer.

Q. Did you tell the government lawyer what you have told here at that time ?—
A. Did I tell him ?

Q. Did you tell the government lawyer at the time the commission was being held what you have told this committee to-day ?—A. No.

Q. Did he examine you ?—A. Yes.

Q. He asked you to tell him all you knew about it ?—A. I do not remember that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Can we have these time books that your brother has ?—A. Yes.

Q. When can you undertake to bring them here ?—A. It will take about 36 hours.

Q. How many time books have you got—the original ones ?—A. Two.

Q. What kind of time books are they ? For the construction, or were they for the Grand Trunk work ?—A. Yes, this is a regular copy of it, I will swear to it.

Q. Will you undertake to have these books here next week ?—A. Yes.

Q. When was it you sent the books away to Washington ? Did you write a letter to your brother ?—A. Yes.

Q. It went along with the books ?—A. The day after.

Q. You sent the books by express and you wrote the letter ?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you tell your brother to do ?—A. To keep the books until I required them, nothing else.

Q. Do you know a man in Washington named F. Gauvreau ?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is he ?—A. He is a French Canadian.

Q. Is he related to you ?—A. Yes, he is a cousin of mine.

Q. Do you know if he has ever had your time books in his possession ?—A. I have no knowledge of it.

Q. You have no knowledge ?—A. No.

Q. When did you see him—that man for the last time ?—A. Five years ago.

Q. Were you informed by anybody that he had these books in his possession ?—A. I did not know he was in Washington, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You merely sent the books to Washington for the purpose of having them safely kept ?—A. That was all and for no other intention whatever.

Q. You could not have kept them safely in Montreal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why?—A. Because St. Louis had detectives and men looking after these time books.

Q. And there would be no place of safety in Montreal at all?—A. There would be no guarantee better than with my brother.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Who were these detectives employed ; give us the names?—A. I could not. I know what I was told. I know that men went into the rooms during the inquiry and got time books and took them out and gave them to St. Louis during the inquiry.

Q. Who did that?—A. Villeneuve.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You did not want money to give the books up?—A. No, sir, St. Louis did offer me money and I refused it.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You say Villeneuve got the time books and gave them to St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Who gave them to him?—A. Mr. Ouimet.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That is the time-keeper, Ouimet?—A. Yes.

The Committee then adjourned.

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The following is an abstract showing the time charged in the pay-rolls and the time entered in Mr. Frigon's time book, as detailed in his evidence :

	Put down on the pay-rolls.	On Witness's time book.
C. Larose.....	19½ days.	1 day.
Fred Sirois.....	20 do	15 days 3 hours.
G. B. Drouin.....	20 do	17½ do
L. Surprenant.....	19½ do	17½ do
J. G. B. Gingras.....	20 do	17 do 7½ hours.
Evangeliste or Ernest Gingras.....	20 do	10 do 8 do
Adelard Legault.....	20 do	13 do 8 do
Michael Murphy.....	20 do	11 do 8 do
G. A. Lynch.....	18½ do	11½ do
M. A. Chartrand.....	15½ do	10½ do
A. Paquette.....	17 do	16 do 7½ do
Eugène Chalifoux.....	19½ do	15 do
Arthur Trudel.....	20 do	14½ do
S. Thibault.....	15 do	10 do 5½ do
N. Bélanger.....	15 do	10 do
Alex. Rhéaume.....	15 do	11 do
Alex. Lamoureux.....	14 do	None.
François Tremblay.....	11½ do	None.
Stanislas Lavoie.....	14½ do	12 days 8 hours.
Théodore Dupuis.....	15 do	13½ do
Chas. Truax.....	15 do	12½ do
Napoléon Charron.....	15 do	7 do 9½ do
Napoléon Desroches.....	14 do	10 do
Henri Prudhomme.....	13½ do	3 do
N. Vaillancourt.....	13½ do	12½ do
Charles Mercil.....	13½ do	12½ do
Eugène Trudeau.....	13½ do	12½ do
Marc Filiatrault.....	13½ do	12½ do
Daniel Leduc.....	22 do	12 do 8 do
Felix Gagnon.....	25 do	17½ do
Alf. Bougie.....	24 do	4 do 9 do
N. Rochon.....	24 do	None.
N. Lachance.....	24 do	None.
Alex. Rhéaume.....	24 do	17 do
Jos. Charest.....	22 do	14½ do
Ferd. Charest.....	24½ do	13 do 8 do
Felix Charest.....	24½ do	14 do 8 do
Jos. Célérier.....	22½ do	13 do 8 do
François Racette.....	25 do	18 do

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11th, 1894.

The Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

HENRY FRIGON recalled and further examined.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You said yesterday that the men were paid with envelopes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get any of those envelopes yourself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what men put on the lists did you get envelopes?—A. I could not remember all of them, but a few

Q. In other words, you got envelopes yourself containing money for men whose names were on the list?—A. Yes.

Q. And you cannot remember the names?—A. No.

Q. How many did you get that way yourself?—A. I could not say.

Q. You could say, surely?—A. I could not.

Q. Oh, refresh your memory, you know it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there a man named Cousineau there?—A. Cousineau?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not get envelopes for him?—A. Not for him.

Q. Not for him?—A. No.

Q. Are you quite sure of that?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you not somebody who got envelopes for that man Cousineau?—A. No, sir.

Q. You had not anybody?—A. No.

Q. How many teams had that man Cousineau? Did you name him yesterday?—A. No, sir.

Q. You don't remember Cousineau being employed?—A. Yes, I do remember him being employed. He had eight or nine teams.

Q. Was his name on your list?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. For eight or nine teams?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Was the first certificate you gave about him correct or not?—(No answer.)

Q. In other words, is it not a fact that Cousineau was paid for more teams than he had supplied you with?—A. Supplied me with?

Q. Well, the government?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. You cannot remember how much money you got that way?—A. No, the only way that I got money, one way or another, I got it from Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Not in envelopes?—A. No, sir. The money that I got in envelopes was given back to men who required it.

Q. Oh, you never kept it for yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you go after having been discharged by Mr. St. Louis, or by the government?—A. Where did I go?

Q. Yes?—A. I went about my business.

Q. Yes?—A. Different places.

Q. Will you give me the places that you went to, when the works were completed?—A. I was in Montreal for a month and a half, and afterwards I went to Chicago.

Q. Of your own will?—A. Of my own will certainly.

Q. You said yesterday, that Mr. Villeneuve had taken a book from Mr. Ouimet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you got any evidence to prove that? How did you know it?—A. Because I had seen the book. After Villeneuve got it from Ouimet, Villeneuve gave it to St. Louis afterwards. St. Louis showed it to me, and showed me the marks in the book. It said that I was absent two days from the works. Afterwards St. Louis took the book and tore it up in his office.

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Q. Were you there when St. Louis got the book from Villeneuve?—A. I was not exactly there when he got the book from Villeneuve, but he showed me the book that Villeneuve got from Ouimet.

Q. Were you there when St. Louis tore the book?—A. Yes, it was in front of me.

Q. Who was there besides you?—A. Villeneuve.

Q. The three was there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was it?—A. In his private office, Montreal.

Q. What did Mr. St. Louis say when he tore the book?—A. He said that it was politic.

Q. You spoke about remarks that are written or made in the book?—A. Yes, in the book. There were several remarks, one that he read stated that I was absent from the works two days, a Sunday and another day.

Q. Were there any other books torn up in your presence?—A. No.

Q. And there Villeneuve admitted that he had taken the book from Ouimet?—A. Yes, and before that.

Q. Did he tell you how he managed to take that book from Ouimet?—A. Yes, he told me he had a room on Dominique street, somewhere, and he went into his room and the book lying on his bureau there and he took the book and put it in his pocket without asking Ouimet.

Q. Did he tell you that Ouimet consented to his taking the book?—A. No, he took it from the desk without the consent of Ouimet and put it in his pocket and brought it out.

Q. Did he tell you that Ouimet was then sleeping?—A. Well, he did not tell me exactly he was sleeping, he took it in defiance of Ouimet.

Q. You enjoyed, by what you say, the full confidence of Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir, sometimes I did and sometimes I didn't.

Q. Until when did you enjoy that confidence?—A. I don't remember.

Q. When was it that that book turned up?—A. During the inquiry.

Q. In Montreal you mean?—A. During the inquiry in Montreal, I think. I am not positive. A little after or a little before.

Q. Did you look at the book carefully yourself?—A. No, sir. He just opened it and showed it to me and Mr. St. Louis also. There was a stamp of St. Louis' on it. His private stamp was on it.

Q. Are you sure it was a time-book?—A. Yes, sir, certainly.

Q. Kept by Ouimet?—A. And notes taken in it. Memoranda of my being absent two days and something like that.

Q. You told us yesterday that St. Louis told you that he had given \$1,500 to Emard for the Vaudreuil election?—A. I do not know that he gave it exactly to Emard. He told me it was for the Vaudreuil election.

Q. Did you swear yesterday that he gave this \$1,500 to Mr. Emard—did you swear that yesterday?—A. I do not know; if I did so I did not mean it. What I mean is that the \$1,500 went for the Vaudreuil election and Emard was treasurer.

Q. Did St. Louis tell you he had given other sums of money?—A. Did he tell me?

Q. Yes. Did he tell you he had given other sums of money to other people?—A. Yes.

Q. Give us the names—A. In what way did he give it?

Q. Give us the names St. Louis gave you?—A. He told me he had given some to Mr. Drolet for election purposes.

Q. What Drolet is that?—A. Gustave Drolet.

Q. Did he tell you how much he gave?—A. \$500.

Q. Did he give you any other names?—A. He told me he had paid for a Mr. Tarte the sum of \$100.

Q. For me?—A. I do not know whether it was for you or for your son.

Q. When did he tell you that?—A. After the inquiry sometime.

Q. Whom did he tell you had got the money?—A. He told me he had paid for his son, \$100.

Q. Did he give you any other name?

By Dr. Sproule :

Q. What was Tarte's given name ?—A. He told me it was Mr. Tarte's son, speaking of this gentleman here.

Q. Mr. Israel Tarte, the member's son ?

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did he give you any other name ?—A. He gave Dansereau some—he gave him money.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Who is Dansereau ?—A. Arthur Dansereau, postmaster.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. How much did he tell you he gave to Mr. Dansereau ?—A. He said \$1,000.

Q. Any other names ?—A. That is all I remember just now.

Q. As far as Mr. Tarte is concerned himself, or his son, did Mr. St. Louis tell you that he ever saw Mr. Tarte or his son himself ?—A. That is all he told me, he said I have just paid \$100 or \$200 for Mr. Tarte's son.

Q. Did he tell you I had any knowledge of that, if this is true ?—A. I tell you what he told me and nothing else.

Q. There were no other names that he gave ?—A. There might be, I do not remember.

Q. Did he tell you that about my son, that it was for political purposes ?—A. No, I do not remember. He told me it was for some misdeed your son had done.

Q. Did St. Louis tell you I had ever tried for money for him ?—A. That is all he told me.

Q. Did you know Mr. G. H. Beaudry ?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity was he acting on the work ?—A. He was working on the pay-list in the office of St. Louis and he was a time-keeper and a tool checker. He was a time-keeper and tool checker and worked on the pay-list in the office.

Q. Do you know Mr. Papineau ?—A. Which Papineau.

Q. I do not know him ?—A. There is a Papineau, an engineer there under Mr. Parent.

Q. You do not know any other man there named Papineau other than the engineer ?—A. No. What was he doing ?

Q. I do not know ?—A. I am just trying to know ; I do not remember.

Q. Did you know a man named McEwan ?—A. The time-keeper, yes ; he was on the pay-list also.

Q. Do you know by whom the time-list or the pay-lists were prepared in St. Louis' office ?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got any personal knowledge of the way in which they were prepared ?—A. Personal knowledge—no, I have got only what I was told.

Q. We cannot ask, I suppose, what you were told. I am putting the question—he says he has no personal knowledge of the way in which the pay-lists were prepared, but what he was told.

The CHAIRMAN.—We cannot put it that way. You might ask him if he had any information about the pay-lists and from whom. Then you can bring out their names.

Mr. TARTE.—Have you got any information about the way in which the pay-lists were prepared ?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Who informed you ?—A. Well, it was Mr. Ouimet, Mr. Beaudry and Mr. McEwan.

Q. What is Ouimet's Christian name ?—A. G. A. Ouimet.

Q. What is Beaudry ?—A. G. H. Beaudry.

Q. And who else ?—A. There was the foreman Valin who was foreman and stone-cutter.

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Q. What is Valin's Christian name?—A. I don't know, I don't remember. He is on the pay-list.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you got any information to give to this committee of the way in which the lists were prepared in Mr. St. Louis' office?—A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. What kind of information have you got?—A. I have got information from different parties, from Mr. Michaud and Mr. Villeneuve.

By the Chairman :

Q. Who is Mr. Michaud?—A. St. Louis' book-keeper. There was Lafortune who was employed preparing the lists in St. Louis' office, different pay-lists, and this man knows that the pay-lists were falsified. He has written a letter to Mr. St. Louis stating to him that if he did not pay him he would disclose evidence.

Q. Lafortune wrote that letter?—A. Yes, sir, to St. Louis.

Q. Do you know that he wrote that letter?—A. Well, I was told.

Q. You spoke about Michaud?—A. Yes, Michaud.

Q. Well, what do you know about him?—A. Michaud told me during the inquiry that Lafortune commenced to disclose what was going on, that Lafortune was to come back and Michaud gave him money to go away.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. At what inquiry was that?—A. At the inquiry in Montreal.

Q. Do you know that he was heard as a witness?—A. Yes, he was heard and after he had given his evidence and stated what occurred in St. Louis' office he was paid by Michaud to get out of town.

Q. Don't you know that he was discharged by the commission and had finished his evidence, as appears by the report?—A. I don't.

Q. And gave the full evidence that he could give?—A. I don't. He was to be brought back again to the inquiry and Michaud told me himself that he had given money for him to go to Joliette and other places so that he could not attend, and more than that, I was told here in Ottawa by Mr. Hogg that the witness was here to give evidence in the exchequer court, and on account of a letter that he wrote to St. Louis Mr. Hogg would not examine him.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Mr. Villeneuve tell you something about that also?—A. Yes, I think he did.

Q. What did he tell you?—A. About the same thing.

Q. Tell us the best you can recollect?—A. I can't remember exactly the same words, but he knew the witness was settled that he would not come back again to the inquiry.

By the Chairman :

Q. Mr. Villeneuve told you that the witness had been sent away?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom had he been sent away?—A. By Mr. Michaud. I mentioned it before. Lafortune was sent away by Michaud, St. Louis' book-keeper, during the inquiry after giving his evidence and disclosing what he did at the inquiry.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Villeneuve and Michaud tell you the amount that was paid to Lafortune?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any other man, to your knowledge, who knows the way in which the pay-lists were prepared?—A. Certainly; Mr. McEwan and Mr. Beaudry.

Q. They knew the way in which the pay-lists were made?—A. Yes, sir. McEwan knew that the lists had been falsified, because he stated to Peter Jackson that he had two time-books and that he knew that everything was not right. Peter Jackson told it

to Villeneuve, and Villeneuve told me that he went to McEwan's house, and McEwan's wife told him that she had burnt the book, or something similar.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you hear that yourself?—A. Villeneuve had told me that, and Peter Jackson. It was after the inquiry.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. After the inquiry at Montreal?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Is there another man who knows something about it, to your knowledge, did Mr. Michaud tell you something about that also, himself?—A. Not about the pay-list—no, sir.

Q. Were you there yourself when some of these pay-lists were, as you say, falsified?—A. No, sir, I never worked in the office.

Q. Did St. Louis tell you that he knew that some of these pay-lists were falsified?—A. Yes, he told me they were having a large amount for expenses, &c.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. What expenses?—A. Election expenses, and that he wanted to have his clear profit. Mr. Villeneuve told me the same thing also.

Q. They were adding to it for election expenses, and he wanted to have his own profit?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he mention the amount he was putting in, in that way?—A. Yes, one time he mentioned \$14,000 and another time \$8,000. \$14,000 in one month, and \$8,000 at another time.

Q. Who told you?—A. St. Louis and Villeneuve.

Q. Why were the envelopes for the men's pay entrusted to you?—A. It was just this way. On pay day I used to be in the office and the paying used to be done in one room, and there was such a crowd sometimes that the envelope would be given to me to see that such a number was for such a man.

Q. Then you only had the envelope for a few minutes?—A. Yes.

Q. For the purpose of handing it to the man who had been outside?—A. Yes, sometimes I had a few envelopes over until the next day which had been given me for such men that I knew were on the works.

Q. Did the envelope indicate on its back how much money it contained?—A. Yes, and the names of the parties.

Q. And the amount of money it contained?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were you ever told that there was an understanding, or rather do you know that there was an understanding between Villeneuve and Kennedy about the falsifying of the list?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard anything about it?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Were these envelopes for fictitious men?—A. Some of them, yes.

Q. Some of these envelopes were for fictitious men. What did you do with those envelopes?—A. Some of these names were added in the time-book to pay outside expenses.

Q. I know that, you told us, for election expenses had been paid out of that?—A. This is different.

THE CHAIRMAN.—He did not say that.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Now let us understand about fictitious names. You said some of the envelopes were for fictitious names?—A. Yes, but this was outside of what I mentioned as the

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\$8,000 and \$14,000. This was an arrangement. Mr. Villeneuve a little before pay day would tell me to enter such names.

Q. Villeneuve would tell you before pay day to enter such names?—A. On my time-book, for outside expenses on the work, such as carriages, eatables, wines, &c.

Q. So that the instructions that Villeneuve gave, or what Villeneuve said was that there were to be a certain number of fictitious names on the list?—A. Yes.

Q. And pay was to be drawn for these names and that money received was to be used for the purpose of buying in wine, eatables, carriages, &c., &c.?—A. Yes.

Q. And other things?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, you got these envelopes?—A. No, sir, Villeneuve got them.

Q. What became of that cash?—A. He used it for those further expenses. He would give me a share, a part of it for the same purpose.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. This was a little stealing from St. Louis?—A. It was for the interest of the work, all the same.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Fictitious names were added on the pay-list?—A. On my time-book.

Q. For the purpose of getting a little money to pay the expenses you had spoken of?—A. Yes.

Q. And you would get these envelopes?—A. I would get the money.

Q. From Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. You would sign a receipt for them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then when you got the money what did you do with it—give Villeneuve some, give him some of it back?—A. No, sir, I spent it in the interest of the concern.

Q. How much would that be every two weeks?—A. I could not say.

Q. Two or three hundred?—A. No, sir,

Q. One hundred dollars?—A. No, sir.

Q. Try and brush up your memory?—A. Perhaps \$100 to \$150.

Q. That you would get for the purpose of bearing this expense?—A. Every fortnight.

Q. At the rate of \$300 a month?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell St. Louis anything about it?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Who suggested this at the start of the thing—who first suggested it?—A. Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. And he was Mr. St. Louis'—A. Head time-keeper, paymaster, &c.

Q. Now, were you stealing from St. Louis or from the government?—A. No, sir.

Q. This was charged up against the government, was it not?—A. I do not know.

Q. You said these fictitious names were put on?—A. In my time-book.

Q. And it was for the wages of these names that the money was drawn?—A. It was not drawn. It was not me that drew it, it was Villeneuve. I do not know whether Villeneuve did it with these names or not.

Q. You know where the money came from?—A. Yes.

Q. It came out of the job?—A. I do not know.

Q. It came out of the government?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you not know that, sir?—A. No.

Q. Were these names not put on the pay-roll?—A. They were put on my time-book.

Q. They were taken from your time-book and put on the pay-list?—A. That I do not know.

Q. How much did you draw altogether?—A. I could not state.

Q. \$1,200 or \$1,500?—A. No, sir.

Q. \$300 a month?—A. I did not draw it every month.

Q. You stated about \$100 or \$150 for every two weeks?—A. Yes, but not every two weeks during the whole job.

Q. When did you commence this sort of business?—A. I could not say exactly.

Q. Was it after Desbarats left the works?—A. It was about the middle of March.

Q. Had you not done anything like that before that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you keep any account of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you not go and tell St. Louis?—A. I do not know whether I did or not, I could not remember.

Q. You do not remember that?—A. Mr. St. Louis had a knowledge of the expense. Mr. St. Louis had a knowledge of the expenses going on there.

Q. What sort of expenses?—A. In the wine room.

Q. This money was used for the buying of wine?—A. Yes, and cigars, eatables, &c.

Q. What do you mean by "and so on"?—A. Carriages and expenses.

Q. What did you want carriages for—at night?—A. Day and night—in the day time and in the evening. And in the afternoon when business required.

Q. And this was used for the purpose of paying these expenses?—A. And buying a horse and buggy for Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Buying a horse and buggy for Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there much wine kept there?—A. Well, there was always a little.

Q. Were there cases of it?—A. Yes, cases.

Q. How many cases would be on hand generally?—A. About a dozen and a half.

Q. Cases of wine?—A. No, bottles.

Q. And other liquors?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. St. Louis must have known this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Because the expenses were paid by you and Villeneuve?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know that writing (handing the witness a pay-list)?—A. No, sir, I could not say.

Q. Do you know Joseph St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is he?—A. Brother of Emmanuel.

Q. What was he doing down there?—A. Well, for a short time he was overseer at night. That is about all.

Q. Was he a mason, too, or a stonecutter?—A. Well, no, I understand that he is a civil employe in the canal office.

Q. Was he on the pay-list too?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was receiving pay for what? What was he supposed to be doing?—A. As overseer at night for a short time and anything else; I don't know. I did not see him at anything else.

Q. Do you know of any others similarly, that were not on the works at all, receiving pay?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you give me the names?—A. Narcisse Gougeon, Peter Jackson, that is all I can remember just now.

Q. What name was Mr. St. Louis' brother drawing his money under?—A. Joseph Filiatrault.

Q. There was no such man as Joe Filiatrault on the work?—A. It was Mr. St. Louis; he carries both names, Joseph Filiatrault dit St. Louis.

MR. EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS.—Filiatrault dit St. Louis is our name.

THE WITNESS.—I was just stating it. Joe St. Louis carries two names, Filiatrault dit St. Louis—so he entered the name as Filiatrault.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. So at the same time he was a civil servant in the employ of the government?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Who spent the money—this \$100 or \$150? Was it you who spent it?—A. Well, I spent part of it, and Villeneuve spent the other part.

Q. You spent part and Villeneuve the other part?—A. Yes.

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Q. Well, the money was handed to you in the first place?—A. Part of it was handed to me and part of it was kept by Villeneuve.

Q. How much would be handed to you at a time?—A. \$150 or \$100. Sometimes less and sometimes more.

Q. Then, would Villeneuve keep an equal amount?—A. That I cannot say.

Q. Well, what would you think about?—A. I don't know what he kept.

Q. Did he tell you what to do with this money?—A. He sometimes did, and sometimes I used it for my own purposes.

Q. Sometimes you spent it as you thought best?—A. Yes.

Q. For your own account?—A. Yes.

Q. Not for wine?—A. Well, for wine and for other purposes on the works.

Q. Well, why would not Villeneuve come in for his share?—A. I don't know what he did.

Q. You bought wine with yours?—A. I bought wine and eatables. We kept a boarding house there. I did not keep any account of it.

Q. You never entered it in any book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing was ever done with it?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was there much drinking in the wine room?—A. Yes.

Q. You were there a good deal yourself?—A. Yes, sir, mostly all the time.

Q. You had plenty of champagne?—A. Never drank a drop.

Q. Didn't you?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not drink?—A. I do sometimes.

Q. You had none of the champagne?—A. Not at that time.

Q. Now, you told me that Mr. St. Louis told you that Mr. Dansereau got part of the money?—A. Yes, he had some money.

Q. \$1,000?—A. Well, he told me once \$1,000.

Q. Any other?—A. Another time he said he was giving money often to him. He was costing him dear.

Q. He told you he was giving money often to him and he was costing him dear?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is Dansereau; postmaster, you said?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know when he was appointed?—A. I beg pardon?

Q. Do you know the year of his appointment?—A. No, sir, I don't remember.

Q. Do you know what position he used to occupy before he was postmaster?—A. I think he was a journalist, something of that kind.

Q. Do you know whether he was treasurer?—A. Treasurer?

Q. Of the political fund?—A. Well, I heard about it.

Q. But you don't know?—A. Not exactly.

Q. Now, you have spoken about Mr. Emard, who was partner with Mr. Ouimet, the minister of public works?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He is his partner?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said that Mr. Emard was treasurer of an election fund?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were told by St. Louis?—A. Yes, and that is the way I have always understood it to be for some years.

Q. Since Dansereau left he filled the post?—A. I don't know that.

Q. So that Emard is Mr. Ouimet's partner in the city of Montreal, so you have heard?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. St. Louis told you that he gave money to Mr. Emard?—A. Yes.

Q. How much?—A. Well, he said \$1,200, and another time he told me he was costing dear to him.

Q. They are a bad lot down there?—A. That he furnished the money, he deposited \$1,200 in his hand for the Vaudreuil election.

Q. How much was it?—A. \$1,000 or \$1,200 for the Vaudreuil election.

Q. You said \$1,500 yesterday.—A. That is besides the \$1,500.

Q. He told you that he had given Emard \$1,500?—A. Not exactly to Emard but for election purposes in Vaudreuil. That \$1,000 or \$1,200—I don't remember exactly—was a deposit for the Vaudreuil election and he never got it back.

Q. He never expected that he would. He has not simplicity of that kind? (No answer.)

Q. What about the \$1,500?—A. It went for the election, I suppose.

Q. Well, what did he tell you?—A. That is what he told me.

Q. That is \$1,000 or \$1,200?—A. That is the \$1,500 also.

Q. There was \$1,000 or \$1,200, and \$1,500 besides?—A. \$1,500 went into the election and \$1,000 or \$1,200 to contest the election.

Q. \$1,500 went into the election—\$1,000 or \$1,200, you said, was to contest the election. Harwood was elected?—A. I do not know, I think so.

Q. He said he never got that back again?—A. Yes, he never got it back, and he had to pay a good deal more, too.

Q. To Mr. Emard?—A. To Mr. Emard in the election expenses.

Q. Did he say he never paid anything to anybody else?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Try and remember?—A. I could not state—no.

Q. Mr. Ouimet's name was never mentioned, remember now?—A. No, he never said he had given a cent to Ouimet.

Q. Or any other member of parliament?—A. I do not remember.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know that Mr. Kennedy got envelopes in the same way that you got them?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Sproule :

Q. He spoke about furnishing supplies for the refreshments out of the moneys you got—did you supply all the supplies for the refreshment room?—A.—No, sir.

Q. Who assisted you?—A. Villeneuve.

Q. The other party got a share of the money?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. You say you went to Chicago?—A. I went to the exhibition—yes.

Q. Were you employed at the exhibition at Chicago?—A. No, sir.

Q. What were you doing there?—A. I went there as a visitor.

Q. You went on your own account?—A. On my own account.

Q. You had no engagement while there in any shape?—A. No, sir.

At this juncture, Mr. Tarte, M.P., arose and demanded that he be sworn, and the chairman administered the oath to him.

Mr. HAGGART.—He does not say anything about you; he does not mention your name.

Mr. TARTE.—I never got any money.

THE CHAIRMAN.—He did not say you did.

Mr. TARTE.—I never applied to him for money.

THE CHAIRMAN.—He did not say you did.

The examination of HENRY FRIGON was then continued.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Frigon?—A. Montreal.

Q. Where?—A. 165 Jacques Cartier street.

Q. Since when?—A. Since two months or a month and a half.

Q. Did you move there on the 1st of May?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you boarding there?—A. Yes.

Q. You do not keep house there?—A. No, sir.

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Q. Who is the boarding-house keeper?—A. P. H. Dery. I am mistaken when I say I am there since a month and a half. I am only there since two weeks or a week.

Q. How did you make the mistake of saying it was a month or a month and a half that you were there, when it was only two weeks?—A. Sometimes I used to go there and have a meal. I did not stay regularly there. My regular place has been with my father.

Q. That is your regular place where you can be found when you are looked for?—A. Yes; and when my business is in town I go there. Sometimes I go to St. James street.

Q. So now you are satisfied that your regular boarding place is 165 Jacques Cartier street?—A. It is now my regular boarding place.

Q. Since two weeks?—A. Since a week or two.

Q. Try to be as precise as possible—I attach a good deal of importance to it. Since how long are you regularly stopping and boarding there?—A. About two weeks.

Q. Since how long were you boarding there when you wrote the letter to the deputy minister, Mr. Schreiber?—A. I do not remember the date.

Q. Is it at that place you were served with your subpoena?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when you received the subpoena?—A. Yes.

Q. You were stopping there then?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you receive your subpoena?—A. On the 5th.

Q. Since how long were you boarding at 165 Jacques Cartier street, when you wrote the letter of the 26th?—A. Since how long?

Q. Were you stopping at 165 Jacques Cartier street when you wrote the letter of the 26th of June?—A. I do not remember; a few days.

Q. Are there any other boarders there?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you name some?—A. Mr. Chassé; he is a clerk.

Q. Anybody else?—A. No.

Q. Who is that Monté that copied that book with you?—A. Mr. Monté is one of the editors of *Le Monde*.

Q. Where did you work when copying these books?—A. In his room.

Q. Where?—A. On St. James street.

Q. Number?—A. 8,288. It was over a restaurant.

Q. The book, I understand, is in your writing?—A. Yes.

Q. He was reading from your pass book, and you wrote?—A. No; I copied it in the day time. In the afternoon and during the night time he calculated the amount and put the ciphers in.

Q. The names are yours and the figures are his from the time-books?—A. Yes.

Q. Was the list of the kind also in your time-book, or did you get it from other things?—A. It is an exact copy of my two time-books. There were two time-books, and it is an exact copy of them.

Q. They are not a compilation from them—they are an exact copy?—A. As exact as they could be. Besides that, I am going to receive the two original time-books to-day.

Q. Now, since you left the work on the Grand Trunk bridge, had you any other employment?—A. Yes.

Q. What?—A. I was appointed two months ago inspector of the Montreal turn-pike road.

Q. How long did you keep that place?—A. I have it yet.

Q. You are not discharged?—A. No; not yet, sir.

Q. Do you swear that?—A. I swear I have an intimation that my services are not still required. About the 1st of July, I had a letter sent to me, but I can keep my place if I wish.

Q. Under what circumstances did you receive that notification that your services were not required?—A. No reason was given.

Q. When was that notification sent you?—A. About a week or two ago—a few days.

Q. A week or two?—A. A few days.

Q. After you wrote that letter?—A. Yes.

Q. After you had written that letter to Ottawa you received notification that your services were no longer required. Have you that letter with you on your person?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, will you please produce it and look at the date?—A. These are private papers.

After some hesitation the witness produced the letter and handed it to Mr. Geoffrion.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. That is the notification you received?—A. Yes, sir.

The letter was read by the chairman as follows:—

“ OFFICE OF THE TURNPIKE TRUST,
“ MONTREAL, 29th June, 1894.

“ SIR,—I am instructed to transmit to you the following resolution passed at a meeting of the commissioners held yesterday afternoon : ‘ Proposed by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Drummond, that the services of Mr. Henry Frigon, as inspector of this trust, will be no more required after the 31st July next, 1894, and that he be notified accordingly—Unanimously adopted.

“ Yours, &c.,

“ SIMEON MONDOU,
“ *Secretary.*”

Mr. GEOFFRION (to the Witness).—Do you notice that your letter though dated the 26th of June only reached here on the 29th of June and is so endorsed by the department?

Mr. HAGGART.—That is the filing of it. It is not the receipt of the letter.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When did you receive the second notification that you could still go on?—A. I did not receive any direct notification.

Q. Not written?—A. No.

Q. By whom were you notified of the fact?—A. By nobody.

Q. Please explain to the committee how you were notified.—A. I was not notified by anybody.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You said you understood you were to be kept on notwithstanding that notice?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, the counsel wants to know how it was you formed that understanding?—A. Because I imagine that myself.

Q. In conversation with anybody?—A. No, sir.

Q. You were not told by anybody?—A. No, sir, I was not told by anybody.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You were satisfied that the public services you are now rendering would entitle you to a reward to that extent?—A. No, I never thought that.

Q. Now, you have stated that Mr. St. Louis had lent you money or given you compensation? When was it?—A. He never gave me compensation, he lent me money.

Q. How long ago, when was it?—A. Two months ago.

Q. Is it not a fact that he lent you \$50 for the purpose of buying a horse and buggy when you were employed as inspector of the turnpike trust?—A. No, not \$50. It was \$25.

Q. Did you tell him you needed \$25 on account of your new employment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There was nothing said about the inquiry last summer?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or about the inquiry to come on here?—A. No, sir.

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Q. Will you state to the committee by whom the letter of the 26th of June is written?—A. By Mr. Monté.

Q. You have only signed it?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Monté is editor of what paper?—A. *Le Monde*.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have not always signed your name "Henry Frigon"?—A. No, sir.

Q. What was your former signature?—A. W. H. P. Frigon.

Q. Why did you change your signature?—A. Because I wanted to make my name shorter, for no other reason.

Q. When was it?—A. Several years ago.

Q. I see that your letter of the 26th of June begins as follows : "It is my duty to call your attention to the fact that I am in a position to prove clearly to you," and so forth?—A. Yes, I thought it was my duty.

Q. When did that come into your head?—A. Long ago.

Q. Was it when you claim you were approached by St. Louis to buy your book?—A. No, sir.

Q. How much did he offer you?—A. He did not offer me anything.

Q. Did he mention any amount?—A. No; I never asked him a cent on that account.

Q. Did you ever write to your brother to say what value you put on that book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever write that you knew that book was valuable to you for money consideration?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you explain the telegram which you received yesterday from your brother reading as follows : "Fear all is not right. Won't send without written order from your hand, or will send C.O.D. State amount"?—A. I don't understand that at all.

Q. You don't understand it?—A. No.

Q. Do you know what C.O.D. means?—A. Cash on delivery.

Q. So it does not mean cod, it is not fish at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is rather fishy though?—(No answer.)

Q. You said that you had a cousin by the name of Gauvreau?—A. Well, I have got one; yes, I believe so. I don't know where he is.

Q. Do you know where he lives, in what street?—A. No.

Q. Do you know what is the address of your brother?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is it?—A. Care of John Saul, Washington.

Q. Do you know who is that John Saul?—A. Yes, he is his father-in-law.

Q. Now, will you read this telegram (handing one to witness) and say whether you were ever informed either by your brother or by Gauvreau that this was to be sent to Mr. Emard?—A. Never sir, and I never authorized anybody to send it. But two or three days ago before coming up here I met Mr. St Louis on St. James street in Montreal, in front of the St. Lawrence Hall, and he showed me the telegram, and he asked me if I knew anything about it, because if I knew anything about it I had better tell him anything I knew at once. I told him I did not and I have not learnt anything since. The first time I have seen it was when St. Louis showed it to me two or three days ago.

THE CHAIRMAN—The telegram reads as follows :—

"WASHINGTON, D.C., 28th June.

"MR. EMARD, of Ouimet & Emard,

"180 St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

"Have originals of carters' time book, Curran bridge. Will publish.

"822½ Seventh Street, S.W.

"F. GAUVREAU."

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You had never written to this cousin of yours to inform him that the originals of these time books were in Washington?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say you were shown that telegram three or four days ago. When was it shown to you by St. Louis?—A. A few days before I came up.

Q. You came up Friday last?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you communicated with your brother since then. Did you ask him some explanation about this message from Gauvreau?—A. I wrote him a letter since I came here, I think that I could not understand the telegrams received.

Q. You wrote him about this telegram that came yesterday?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you mention at all to him that Gauvreau had taken it upon himself to telegraph Emard about these originals?—A. No, sir.

Q. It did not seem to you it was worth while to be informed about it?—A. I did not write only two days. I did not know whether it was my brother sent that telegram.

Q. If you were shown this telegram before Friday would you not think it proper to communicate with your brother since then and ask explanations about the telegram?—A. I asked explanations about the telegrams sent here, and this one also, I think. I made it general. I did not understand the meaning he wanted to give to these telegrams.

Q. You have only one, I understand, from him?—A. To those telegrams, I do not know why it came.

Q. Did you say these telegrams or his telegram?—A. I do not remember which one.

Q. Have you got a copy of your letter?—A. No.

Q. You wrote that yesterday, did you not?—A. I wrote one yesterday and one two days ago.

Q. Do you know whether you referred to one telegram or two telegrams?—A. I think it is only yesterday I referred to a telegram.

Q. Yesterday you had a telegram from your brother and the day before yesterday?—A. No, it was yesterday, I do not think I mentioned anything about telegrams.

Q. You asked an explanation?—A. I asked for an explanation. I told him I did not understand the telegrams, &c., and I did not know what it was, and I told him to send the books right off, and telegraph me as soon as he had sent them.

Q. When you say "I refer to this telegram," you refer to the telegram you received yesterday?—A. Yes. I telegraphed yesterday also for the books.

Q. Have you any letters from your brother in connection with these books?—A. None.

Q. Did you receive any?—A. No.

Q. Received none this morning?—No, sir.

Q. When you sent these books, did you send them to your brother or take them to him?—A. I sent them to him. I produced the express ticket.

Q. Did you write a letter accompanying these books?—A. Yes, afterwards.

Q. Did you give him any instructions?—A. I gave him instructions to give the books to nobody under any consideration but myself.

Q. No C.O.D.?—A. No.

Q. What was the reply of your brother?—A. I do not remember that I got any reply. Yes, I got one, I think, saying he would follow my instructions.

Q. Have you got that letter from your brother?—A. I have got an answer stating that he would follow my instructions.

Q. Have you destroyed that letter?—A. I think so.

Q. You are not sure?—A. I may have it still in Montreal; I do not think so.

Q. Will you look for it when you go back to Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. It may be useful?—A. Besides that I can have my brother here as evidence, if you want him.

Q. We would like to have the letter first. You do not find it strange that, having sent on the 26th a copy of these books to Ottawa, that Mr. St. Louis' solicitor should have received a telegram on the 28th?—A. I cannot make it out.

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Q. Now, you said yesterday that for a time you were appointed time-keeper for the carters?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you on the two bridges or only on one?—A. Only one of them.

Q. The Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. You were examined before the commission, as you have said?—A. Yes.

Q. And there you omit altogether to state that you acted as such time-keeper?—

A. I did not omit it; I was not asked it, and I never thought about it.

Q. Were you asked the following question by Mr. Vanier:

“Q. You were employed on the works of the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.”

A. I never was employed on the Wellington bridge.

Q. “Q. On the two bridges?—A. Yes, but in the greater part on the Grand Trunk bridge.” Are these two answers correct?—A. No, sir.

Q. They are both incorrect?—A. Well, no, not all that.

Q. There may be a mistake as to the Wellington bridge, but when you were asked on the two bridges and you answered “yes,” how could you have made that mistake?—A. This is what I meant: I was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, and at the same time I was employed by Mr. Kennedy to see after the furnishing of material on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. This made two employments but not two bridges. Are you always accurate like that in your answers? Is that the way you answer generally?—A. I do not understand you.

Q. Calling two employments two bridges. Now you say you were not asked. Did Mr. Vanier put that question to you as to your position? You were asked then what you were doing then?—A. Yes.

Q. What did you answer to that question?—A. The same thing that I have answered here, sir.

Q. Did you not give this answer: “I received the stone from the Grand Trunk, and I was to procure the material for the Grand Trunk bridge and give the necessary orders for Mr. Kennedy.”?—A. That I was giving the necessary orders for Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Look at your answer and see whether, when asked as to the position you had, you stated that for a certain time you were appointed time-keeper—“Q. Your position is what?—A. I received the stone from the Grand Trunk, and I was to procure the material for the Grand Trunk bridge and give the necessary orders for Mr. Kennedy.” He says he was representing Mr. Kennedy in seeing to the material, and this is his full answer. He says now he answered the same way as yesterday.

WITNESS.—That is all I can remember.

Q. You must have remembered a great deal better a year ago than now?—A. I do not remember the answer that I gave at the inquiry a year ago. I remember the answer I gave now.

Q. Could you not remember better than what employments you did occupy than you do now?—A. I do not remember that I answered that then; I do not remember.

Q. Is that correct, Mr. Frigon? Is that answer right?—A. I don't remember it.

Q. Well, what was your occupation?—A. I have stated it here.

Q. Well, state it now?—A. I was saying just the same thing that I state here before this committee.

By the Chairman:

Q. Well, he asks you now what was your employment?—A. My employment was that I looked first after the stone, and then afterwards I looked after the material that was required for the Grand Trunk Railway bridge by giving orders to Mr. Kennedy for them and the time.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Now you say you were time-keeper for a special class of men, for the teams?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that at the same time at the same examination you were examined further and answered as follows :

“Q. But not taking orders from him ?—A. I was named to see that necessary materials were had for Mr. Kennedy for the Grand Trunk bridge and at the same time looked after the men.

“Q. All the men or a part of the men ?—A. All the men in general employed on the bridge.”

Q. Did you answer that ?—A. I may have answered that.

Q. Were you not a general overseer and never a time-keeper either for carters or anybody else ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you give that answer ?—A. Because I was partly overseer also.

Q. Why did you answer that you were looking to all the men generally ?—A. Because as overseer at the latter end I will have looked over the labour at the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Were you not asked also :

“Q. Did you conduct any gangs of men specially ?—A. No.

“Q. You had a general eye over the works ?—A. Yes.”

Are these answers all mistakes ?—A. No, not all, but some of them.

Q. Well, which are correct ?—A. I have just said so.

Q. Then the question about materials is correct, but about the men generally is not correct ?—A. Men generally working under time.

Q. Now, were you not asked also to name the time-keepers in the following question by Mr. Vanier :

“Q. Who were the time keepers on the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. There were so many at different times I cannot recollect them.

“Q. Give me the names you recollect ?—A. James Villeneuve, Ouimet. There was Coughlin and Beaudry and McLean and McEwan who were over the two bridges.”
Why did you not name yourself ? Why did you not give your own name ?—A. Because I forgot my name.

Q. You are very disinterested. Now, you mentioned Mr. Beaudry as one of the timekeepers. Did you have any conversation with him about the little plan you had about getting C.O.D. for these books ?—A. I may have spoken to him but not in a serious way.

Q. You were joking ?—A. Yes.

Q. But just tell us the joke that we may see whether it was laughable or not ?—A. Well, I can't. I did not say it in a serious way at all.

Q. Just tell us how you approached Beaudry ?—A. And at the same time I wanted to find out what really he had in his possession.

Q. You wanted to find out what books he had in his possession ?—A. Yes.

Q. You wanted to get it, two books being better than one ?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Where did you meet him ?—A. In Montreal.

Q. In what place ?—A. In St. James street, in an hotel and on the street also, and he proposed first to me that he had books and so on. I told the same thing that I had some. Well, he proposed that we should go together with Valin, Ouimet, Beaudry and myself.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. He proposed a little syndicate ?—A. Well, never mind. Then we were in a position of letting each other know what each had known in the business or the wrong-doing of the pay-lists and the time-books and everything.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You spoke of the wrong-doing of the time-books and so forth ?—A. Yes, sir.

By the Chairman :

Q. Well, what proposition was made and by whom was it made ?—A. Well, I don't know exactly what proposition was first made.

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By Mr. Lister :

Q. What were you to do?—A. I don't remember it.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. How long is it since?—A. It is about three or four months ago.

Q. Three or four months ago?—A. Yes.

Q. So it was Beaudry who spoke to you first about it?—A. Yes, sir, that he was hard up for money and so on, and that St. Louis did not treat him right. Something like that.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. That is, Beaudry said that?—A. Yes, Beaudry. Valin said the same thing, and Ouimet said the same thing.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. And what did you say?—A. I must have said the same thing or assented to what they said, just for the purpose of finding out what they had in their possession, exactly where the business was.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Were the others you have named present, or was Beaudry alone in that conversation?—A. What?

Q. Were the others you have named present?—A. We were together; once we were four and another we were three, Beaudry, Valin and I.

Q. That is the last time?—A. That is the last time.

Q. You had two conversations, one in the hotel and the other in the street?—A. Yes, and afterwards later on, just about three or four weeks ago, I met Beaudry again. He came to me and showed me a time-book. He said: "Look here, here is a time-book and I want some money very badly."

Q. When Beaudry showed you that time-book, were you alone, you and he?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was it?—A. On St. James street.

Q. And when asked how long ago, you say two or three weeks ago?—A. About three or four weeks ago.

Q. At that time I suppose you were aware that Ouimet's book had been stolen by Villeneuve?—A. Yes, long ago.

Q. You were aware of that?—A. Yes, long before that, Ouimet's book was taken either after the inquiry at Montreal or a little before. This affair of Beaudry's that I am speaking of now, happened only three or four weeks ago.

Q. Try and fix as precisely as possible the date of the interview when Ouimet was present?—A. When Ouimet was present?

Q. Yes.—A. Just about five or six months ago.

Q. Did Ouimet tell you in that interview, as far as he was concerned, his book was stolen?—A. Yes, but he had the proof.

Q. He had a duplicate?—A. He had the proof that Villeneuve had stolen it from him and taken it from his room. Besides that, Ouimet had worked on the pay list in St. Louis' office.

Q. Are you aware that Ouimet is dead since about a month?—A. No, sir.

Q. Died of consumption?—A. No, sir.

Q. And had not left his house since several months?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware he was examined a week before his death by Mr. Hogg, on these points?—A. Yes, I was told so.

Q. You never read his deposition?—A. No.

MR. GEOFFRION.—The man is dead. His deposition was taken by Mr. Hogg in Montreal, for the exchequer court.

MR. HAGGART.—All the evidence taken in the exchequer court was ordered to be produced before this committee.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We will have that in due time.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You say that occasionally you were not present yourself to take the time of the carters?—A. Only two or three times.

Q. Not more than that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you swear that during those two or three months you were always there, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, to take the time of the carters?—A. I cannot swear all the time, I was absent three or four times, perhaps.

Q. It is come now to three or four times that you wont take the responsibility of?—A. Three or four.

Q. Though you generally happened to be there in the morning between 6 and 7?—A. Yes.

Q. For carters, is it not necessary to take their time at the beginning of the day?—A. The time was taken. When absent that way I would substitute another party for time-keeper to take the number of the carts on a piece of paper, and when I arrived he passed me that piece of paper, and I would enter the numbers in my book, and afterwards at 1 o'clock I would check them over and again at night.

Q. I want to make the point clear that carts do not stay in one special spot every time. It is absolutely necessary to take the time at the beginning of the day or night?—A. The time was taken at the beginning of the day.

Q. And you were not there on these occasions when the time was taken?—A. Yes.

Q. The time was taken by men appointed by you?—A. Yes.

Q. Who were they?—A. I do not remember now. The time-keepers were there.

Q. It is very important that I should know?—A. I cannot remember just at present.

Q. Did you not look to the time-keepers?—A. Sometimes. It happened a couple of times, I think, to be Villeneuve.

Q. It happened a couple of times to be Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you apply to Beaudry for the work?—A. Perhaps once.

Q. Did you apply to Drolet?—A. Perhaps.

Q. Do you know whether McEwan had taken the time for you frequently?—A. No.

Q. Do you deny it or can not you remember it?—A. I cannot remember it.

Q. Now, do I understand you to swear that these men reported to you or Villeneuve?—A. Reported to me, I swear that, and that was only for a moment sometimes. I was always on the work. I did not absent myself only once or twice. I was there day and night, I slept there.

Q. Although you were general overseer, attending to the general work, you only missed being there when the carters came three or four times?—A. Yes.

Q. And in the evening also?—A. In the evening also.

Q. And the numbers written opposite the name of each man in your book, that were inscribed for Villeneuve, were they the same numbers that you reported to Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Q. How often did you report to Villeneuve?—A. Every two or three days and sometimes every day.

Q. Is it not a fact that generally you reported every day? And occasionally you would allow it to go a day or two days?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be the rule. When a man came on the works did he keep his number all the time or did you change him?—A. Well we generally kept his number all the time, and sometimes his number was changed.

Q. Why and when did you change the numbers of the men. What reason was there to do that?—A. New men coming in and others going out.

Q. It was the new men?—A. Yes.

Q. You say you would give the old number of the man going to the man coming?—A. Yes.

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Q. When a man came on he always kept his number until he left?—A. Sometimes he did.

Q. Was it not the rule?—A. Yes, it was the rule.

Q. Now, when did the excavations begin on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. On the 6th of March.

Q. The excavations began on the 6th of March. You are positive of that?—A. I know the carting commenced in March.

Q. Give me the date of the excavations, because I think I will make it clear that the carters were needed as soon as the excavations began.

Q. If the excavations began with the carters it was on the 6th of March.

Q. Do you say the carters were required as soon as the excavations began?—A. Not exactly. This was my answer to the question you are putting to me. If the excavation began on the same day as the carters, it began on the slips.

Q. My question is now different. I say is it not a fact that since the excavation began that the carters were needed?—A. It is not always the case.

Q. Don't the carters come on the works when the excavations begin whatever the date may be?—A. Not always.

Q. Do not they come?—A. I am not positive as to that. I believe they did not come the same day. I think the excavation began before the carting.

Q. How long before?—A. That is what I could not say exactly. I do not remember.

Q. You told me that you knew McEwan to be the time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware that he came first on the works as foreman of the carters?—A. Foreman of the carters?

Q. That his first employment on the work was as foreman of the carters?—A. No, sir.

Q. You are not aware of that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether McEwan acted as foreman of the carters?—A. No, sir, as foreman of the carters on the caisson (coffer dam). He was taking down the piers.

Q. Now this discrepancy between your time lists and the pay lists first showed two days which are not found in your books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you give the number of hours and days of each carter these two days are taken into account?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I think also, you gave us the number of hours for Sunday as only 15 hours?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And are you not aware that our returns to the government are 20 hours according to the tender?—A. But that is the number of hours that St. Louis was paying the carters on. That is the time the carters were paid on.

Q. But when you give as a discrepancy so many hours in your book and so many in our return, is it not a fact that 5 hours are to be added?—A. Yes, I have prepared a statement.

Q. When you took the time of the carters on Sunday you would give them 15 hours for each man when he had worked only 10 hours?—A. Yes.

Q. You were aware that St. Louis had to pay them time and a half and this return of yours was to be the basis of the pay list?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you had nothing to do with the returns of St. Louis to the government?—A. No, sir.

Q. And when St. Louis charged double time for 20 hours to the government he was according to his contract?—A. I suppose so.

Q. If by his contract he was entitled to double time, St. Louis could charge 20 when you charge 15?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. When you returned your time to Mr. St. Louis, if a man worked 10 hours on Sunday, what time did you return to him?—A. A day and a half, because he was paying the men a day and a half. I understand he got 20 hours from the government, two for one.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. As far as night time was concerned St. Louis had night and day gangs?—A. Yes.

Q. In the night time you reported only 10 hours?—A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know how much St. Louis was entitled to charge for night time?—A. No. I have a statement here that will establish every day and the discrepancy between my time book and the pay-lists.

Q. Oh, yes, there are some, no doubt, exceptions which we will explain otherwise but this is one of the points I wanted to clear. When did you see the returns to the government first?—A. Two days ago.

Q. So when you wrote your letter of the 26th of June, stating that you could prove that these lists were wrong, you did not know in what particulars they were wrong if you had not seen them?—A. I knew to a certain extent by the testimony St. Louis' book-keeper gave in the Montreal inquiry.

Q. You knew they were wrong?—A. Yes, that he had given his testimony of so many hours.

Q. So you swear that, from the deposition of Michaud before the commission, you then had the basis to justify you in writing the letter of the 26th. There was enough in Michaud's deposition to convince you that these returns were not according to your book?—A. Not only that, but what I have learnt from the other time-keepers and so on.

Q. And these people with whom you talked there?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you see the book stolen from Ouimet, about?—A. About the time of the Montreal inquiry.

Q. Was it during or after?—A. It was during the inquiry, as far as I can recollect. It was after he had given his testimony in the inquiry.

Q. You saw Ouimet's book after he had given his testimony before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. You say you were then told you had been absent from work twice?—A. Yes.

Q. Were these entries showing your absence from the works correct?—A. I think I was absent in the two months about two days. One Sunday and one other day.

Q. So you did not dispute the correctness of that statement when Ouimet told you you had been away two days?—A. I did not dispute it, nobody asked me to dispute it.

Q. You were shown it?—A. He read it in the book.

MR. HAGGART.—I would like the witness to put in the corrected statement that he made on the basis on which the government paid St. Louis for these men. It was prepared by himself and the auditor general's clerk.

[The witness handed in the statement, which was ordered to be printed as part of the evidence and will be found at the end of Mr. Frigon's evidence of this day.]

MR. HAGGART.—I want to put the date right as to the reception of that letter by the department. The letter from the witness came from the express office and receipt was given for it on the 28th of June.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Regarding what you stated a moment ago respecting these elections in the county of Vaudreuil, did you hear St. Louis mention the name of Emard or Ouimet?—A. I do not remember his mentioning Ouimet.

Q. I want you to say now?—A. I do not remember his mentioning Ouimet, he stated Mr. Emard.

Q. That Mr. St. Louis stated the name of Mr. Emard?—A. Yes.

MR. TARTE.—I want to state now that I never asked money from St. Louis, and I never received a cent from him and I do not know anything about it. I will summon my sons to-morrow, and if they received money they will know it.

The examination of Henry Frigon was then continued by Mr. Lister :

Q. You say you went to the Chicago exposition last fall?—A. Yes.

Q. What time did you leave Montreal?—A. In the latter end of May.

Q. How long did you remain?—A. I came back here on the 5th or 7th July, I think.

Q. During the time you were at the exposition, were you employed in any way?—A. No, sir.

Q. Simply visited?—A. Yes.

Q. Not employed at all?—A. I did not look for it, sir.

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Q. Where were you boarding?—A. I boarded in two or three places.

Q. Name them—where did you board, while in Chicago?—A. Wherever I could find a meal I went out for it.

Q. You stayed at two or three places?—A. I slept in two or three places, I rented a room, and used to eat my meals wherever I happened to be at the time.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ST. LOUIS' PAY-LISTS AND FRIGON'S TIME-BOOK.

Single Carters : Day-time : To April 21, at 25 cents an hour.

Name.		Pay-list.	Time-book	Name.		Pay-list.	Time-book
	Hours.		Hours.		Hours.		Hours.
25:	Auger, Jimmy	370	115				
89:	Armstrong, Chas.	400	130				
5:	Bélangier, N.	417½	190				
16:	Bougie, Pierre	425	132½				
35:	Beaulieu, R.	400	143				
22:	Bougie, Alfred	432½	49				
8:	Charest, Jos.	530	412				
9:	Charest, Ferd.	525	373				
10:	Charest, Félix	542½	375				
11:	Cellerier, Jos	497½	365				
27:	Carrière, Alex.	420	115				
30:	Cellerier, Amedée	500	353				
36:	Coulter, John	512½	254				
37:	Coulter, John	502½	269				
43:	Champagne, Elzéar	380	129				
49:	Chalifoux, Albert	495	265				
69:	Chartrand, Aimé	402½	105				
71:	Chalifoux, Eug.	505	475				
75:	Charron, Nap.	310	79½				
78:	Cousineau, —	290	312				
83:	Cummings, John	130	130				
85:	Chenier, Paul (Alf.)	297½	435				
84:	Chenier, Alph.	305	305				
95:	Chartrand, —	270	152				
99:	Chartrand, Odilon	165	130				
109:	Chartrand, Jos.		120				
22:	DeRepentigny, J. B.	375	45				
45:	Daoust, Alph.	492½	312				
46:	Daoust, A.	430	95				
53:	Dorval, Isidore	472½	147				
54:	Denis, Emery	425	155				
62:	Drouin, J. B.	425	335				
73:	Dupuis, Théodore	295	180				
76:	Desroches, Nap.	437½	412				
27:	Desjardins, Moïse (O.)	305	292				
23:	Elliott, Arthur	555	430				
19:	Favreau, Nap.	547½	355				
82:	Filiatrault, Marc	225	130				
2:	Gagnon, Félix	540	302½				
3:	Gagné, Ed.	475	293				
24:	Gingras, Wilfrid (O.)	547½	470				
32:	Gilbert, Pierre	440	128				
47:	Giroux, Albert (Frs.)	477½	387				
48:	Guay, Albert	462½	117				
50:	Gervais, Gédéon	470	437				
64:	Gingras, Baptiste	502½	454½				
65:	Gingras, Evang'le, (Ern)	350	113				
92:	King, —	267½	182				
6:	Lachance, N.	465					
29:	Labelle, Alf.	442½	270				
29:	Langlois, Jérémie	507½	412½				
33:	Latour, Xavier	430	115				
34:	Labrosse, Ls.	360	483				
39:	Larin, Michel	552½	457				
59:	Latourelle, Frs.	522½	473				
60:	Larose, C.	427½	10				
60:	Larose, Stanislas.	432½	443				
	Lamoureux, Alex.	275					
1:	Leduc, Daniel	530	133				
1:	Leroux		112				
Carried forward.....				24,157½	14,593½		
				369			
				Brought forward.....			
				24,157½	14,593½		
				25:	Leveillé, Toussaint	547½	415
				28:	Leduc, Wilfrid	527½	348
				52:	Lemieux, Th.	355	114
				66:	Legault, Adelard	525	133
				31:	Lortie, Ls.	455	358
				68:	Lynch, J. A.	457½	125
				101:	Lynch, —	102½	142
				102:	Lynch, —		142
				90:	Lebrun, —	242½	257
				114:	Lebeuf, —	117½	67
				14:	Martin, J. B.	547½	465
				67:	Murphy, Michel	365	123
				80:	Marcil, Chas.	357½	280
				87:	Malo, Henri		130
				93:	Mongeon, —	252½	242
				94:	Mongeon, —	257½	242
				98:	Mullens, —	190	165
				18:	Normand, André	552½	397½
				41:	Ouimet, Jos.	495	435
				42:	Ouimet, Chas.	517½	445
				112:	Ouimet, Alex.		12
				38:	Prevost, Edouard	532½	485
				55:	Perrault, Delphis	490	247½
				56:	Partenais, Hector	395	70
				57:	Perras, Ed.	360	105
				70:	Paquet, Arthur	360	262½
				77:	Prudhomme, Henri	437½	322
				83:	Poupard, Alfred	152½	150
				13:	Racette, Frs.	490	245
				7:	Rhéaume, Alex.	455	375
					Rhéaume, Alex.	447½	
				15:	Rousseau, Alph.	440	117
				51:	Roy, Roch	385	409
					Rochon, N.	447½	
				12:	Sarazin, Théophile	375	185
				26:	Senez, Pierre	542½	452½
				61:	Sirois, Ferd.	437½	465
				63:	Surprenant, Ls.	497½	487
				104:	Surprenant, Ls.	122½	112
				88:	Senecal, Moïse	152½	435
				40:	St. Vincent, F.	547½	457
				84:	St. Amour, Felix.		130
				17:	Tornby, Frank	385	115
				100:	Tornby,		100
				4:	Thibault, S.	452½	367½
				91:	Thibault, Jos.	277½	257
				96:	Thibault, Geo.	265	242
				97:	Thibault, Geo.	275	222
				58:	Tisdale, Theo.	507½	437½
				72:	Trudel, Arthur (Eug.)	510	470
				74:	Truax, Geo.	447½	437
				81:	Trudeau, Eug.	397½	431
					Tremblay, Frs.	250	
				79:	Vaillancourt, Nap.	387½	430
				86:	Vanier, Louis		130
				44:	Whalen, W.	455	303
Total hours*.....				43,700	28,784½		

COMPARISON BETWEEN ST. LOUIS' PAY-LISTS AND FRIGON'S TIME-BOOK.—Continued.

Single Carters : Night-time : To April 21, at 50 cents an hour.

Name.	Pay-list.	Time-book	Name.	Pay-list.	Time-book
	Hours.	Hours.		Hours.	Hours.
47 : Audette, Adona	375	40	Brought forward	13,545	4,865
5 : Brown, Robt	345	50	40 : Laberge, Ernest	375	40
22 : Bourgeois, Cyrille	440	370	41 : Labelle, Jos	335	65
23 : Bourgeois, Cyrille	445	370	64 : Lacombe, Marc		190
31 : Bellemare, Marcel	350	85	69 : Lalonde, Nap		70
51 : Boucher, Hornisdas	355	90	1 : Leroux, —	440	240
55 : Bergeron, Louis	300	85	15 : Lebeuf, Steph	405	90
83 : Billette, J. B.	155	140	30 : Letourneux, Jos	375	370
9 : Chartrand, Alph	380	110	66 : Lefebvre, Fred	250	325
18 : Coulter, John	440	70	7 : Lortie, Edm	335	115
34 : Chartrand, Aime	345	90	8 : Lortie, Camille	290	100
45 : Collard, Emile	360	40	48 : Lortie, Jos	315	50
46 : Cavana, Jas	320	80	70 : Loiselle, Oct	205	190
49 : Cote, Narcisse	250	40	32 : Lynch, —	385	65
4 : Duquet, Wm	310	100	2 : Murphy, Michel	405	80
10 : Decarie, Evniste	335	90	36 : Mullins, Wm	320	40
17 : Dupuis, Magloire	375	50	38 : Moreau, Adelaar	205	100
19 : Desjardins, Edouard	335	100	39 : Morneau, J. B.	345	90
27 : Desjardins, Moise	320	70	59 : Menard, Ad	315	340
35 : Dufort, Adolphe	370	185	72 : Mongeau, —	305	300
44 : Demers, Pitre	350	40	73 : Mongeau, —	205	150
61 : Daigneault, Wm	395	330	6 : McCann, Chris	380	110
62 : Durocher, Chas	275	330	71 : Nadeau, Max		70
28 : Emery, Hy	320	50	81 : Nadeau, Narc	175	140
33 : Drolet, Pierre	280	80	29 : Onimet, Alex	305	50
14 : Gauvreau, Jos	225	50	54 : O'Connor, J. A.	425	350
42 : Goudreau, Aug	365	40	60 : Paquette, Alex	330	340
43 : Gagne, Frs	395	60	67 : Poirier, Gust		190
58 : Giroux, Ls	320	30	5 : Prevost		
65 : Genereux, Hubert		70	50 : Roy, Jos	365	60
80 : Genereux, Hubert	130	140	75 : Reeves, —	205	150
13 : Houle, Jacques	335	50	76 : Reeves, —	205	150
37 : Hudon, Nap	415	225	3 : Starnes, Robt	235	60
52 : Hebert, Jos	285	80	12 : Savard, Henri	430	350
53 : Hudon, Arthur	265	35	25 : St. Vincent, F	420	380
56 : Hebert, Alex	305	90	68 : St. Germain, Henri	260	330
58 : Jackson, Peter	310	280	26 : Thibault, Geo	320	100
11 : King, Jos	360	100	82 : Trudeau, Leon	140	140
16 : Lavoie, Jos	210	50	63 : Vallee, Isaie	340	330
20 : Lajoie, Pierre Ovila	380	50	57 : Whalen, —	365	350
21 : Lajoie, Pierre Ovila	270	50	77 : Whelan, —		150
24 : Larin, B	450	380			
Carried forward	13,545	4,865	Total hours*	24,255	11,675

Double Carters : Day time : to April 21st at 50 cents an hour.

Double Carters : Night time : to April 21st at 50 cents an hour.

Beaupre, Baptiste		120	Beaupre, J. B.	390	140
Bourret, —		75	Cousineau, Jos	4,170	2,080
Chartrand, Ls	350	160	Grenier, Oct	430	140
Cinq-Mars, Xavier		120	Larin, —	450	
Clément, Felix		30	Prud'homme, Eustache	430	140
Coulter, John	835	20			
Cousineau, Jos	4,865	3,740	Total hours*	5,870	2,500
Cusson, Arthur		160			
Larin, A	350				
Lattimore, Robt	300	220			
Meunier, Moise	365	160			
Labelle, Léandre		75			
Prevost, Jos	380	178			
Prud'homme, Eustache		120			
Total hours	7,445	5,178			

*NOTE.—The figures in the second column exceed the figures in the Time-book, by 5 hours added for each full Sunday's work, making 20 instead of 15.

Public Accounts.

EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS recalled and examined.

By the Chairman :

Q. You have been sworn already?—A. I have been sworn already.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. St. Louis, you just heard the witness Frigon state that you told him you gave me or my son, I do not know which, \$100. Did you ever give me any money in your life?—A. I never said such a thing to Mr. Frigon, and I never gave a cent to Mr. Tarte. I say, if Mr. Frigon says that, he deliberately lies.

THE CHAIRMAN.—You have no right to say that.

WITNESS.—I thought I had a right to say it.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. State whether this is true or not. Now, I will just put to you a very plain question: Did you ever give any order for names to be added or time to be added to your pay-lists?—A. Mr. Chairman, with regard to the pay-lists and time-books, I never touched one time-book through all the progress of that work. I never went round to look over these pay-lists or to speak to any of the men that were making out pay-lists. It is the same way with regard to the court house. I have every confidence in my chief time-keeper, who tells me the amount of money he wants, and I gave him the money. I did not have anything further to do with it in this case. I have done that all through for the 22 years I have been a public contractor, and I am still doing yet with the Montreal court house. I hand the money to the book-keeper and he pays the men.

Q. No, but I ask you this question again: Did you ever tell Michaud or Ville-neuve or any other of your employees to add either time or men to your pay-lists so as to increase them?—A. I never said anything of the kind. The only thing in the way of an order that was given was for the time-keeper to be careful to take the time correctly, and I said to Mr. Michaud, my chief paymaster, to be very careful and to pay every man and, as much as possible, when he paid the men to have Mr. Kennedy there or Coughlin the chief time-keeper of the Curran bridge to identify those men.

Q. Were you yourself in charge of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I never was in charge of the Grand Trunk bridge. The only thing I said to the foremen, which I supplied to the government, was, "Be very careful that these men here do their day's work correctly. If they do not work correctly report them to Mr. Parent, Mr. Papineau or Mr. Kennedy to have them discharged, so that they will be replaced by others."

Q. Who was in charge of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. The Grand Trunk bridge was in charge more of Mr. Papineau, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent and a certain part of the time during the progress of the work Mr. Douglas was there looking over the work.

Q. How long was Mr. Douglas in Montreal?—A. To the best of my knowledge I guess he came down some time in March and he went back to Ottawa and then he came and nearly remained there in permanent.

Q. Did he, as a matter of fact, take supervision of the Grand Trunk works?—A. I am not able to say that he took really the immediate charge of the work, but he was there and very often making remarks and asking how many there were working and sending statements to the deputy minister of railways and canals, Mr. Schreiber.

Q. Who was the foreman on the Grand Trunk works?—A. There were different foremen on the Grand Trunk works. For instance as regards general managing, where the bridge was built, it was the name of Mr. Trudel that I supplied to the government and I gave instructions to Trudel when he came to me and said that he could not get the tools necessary or had lots of trouble to push on with that work. I told him that I could not give him any orders because my position was very clearly defined by Mr. Schreiber himself. When he came to the Grand Trunk bridge I asked Mr. Schreiber, as Mr. Kennedy was very busy doing the Wellington bridge, that he would give me charge of

conducting the Grand Trunk bridge. Mr. Schreiber told me in Ottawa: "Mr. St. Louis, you had better not, because it would not be compatible with your contract, as you have the supplying of the men." Then I told Mr. Trudel to take any orders from Mr. Kennedy or the engineer in charge of the work there.

Q. As a matter of fact, did Mr. Trudel take the orders from Mr. Kennedy, to your knowledge?—A. To my knowledge, I think he went sometimes and asked orders of Mr. Kennedy, but, of course, I was not there all the time myself. I was going upon the work every morning and sometimes in the afternoons, and sometimes once or twice at night, to inquire if there were more men wanted.

Q. Were you much on the works with Mr. Parent?—A. I was on the works with Mr. Parent—yes; nearly every day.

Q. You saw Mr. Parent nearly every day?—A. Yes; nearly every day.

Q. Was Mr. Parent in a state of intoxication when you saw him on the works?—A. I saw Mr. Parent once or twice, that is all, on the works, once or twice a little out of the way, but he knew what he was doing, certainly.

Q. He was top heavy?—A. A couple of times. I saw Mr. Parent on the works there that he was very, very sick, but he had remained there because he told me very often, that he knew the importance of finishing that work for the opening of navigation on the 1st of May.

Q. In a general way, was Mr. Parent sober all the time of the work?—A. In a general way, Mr. Parent was not intoxicated, as you call it.

Q. We were told about a wine room here—the wine was supplied by you, they say. Let us know about that?—A. Well, I think in all the work, there would be, perhaps, two dozen of small bottles of wine, and besides that, there was some rye whisky; but that is not out of my custom, because, instead of going to small taverns, I think it is preferable to have it when we want it. A man, for instance, who would work in the ice and in the cold water and get sick, and he would have a drink.

Q. We are told that you prevailed upon Mr. Parent to make him give orders, so that the backing on the Grand Trunk work should be made of cut stone—picked stone. Will you explain about that?—A. I never gave such orders. The backing of the Grand Trunk bridge, as it was a railway bridge, the masonry of that bridge ought to be made better than the Wellington bridge. For instance, if you take one course of two feet of the abutments of the Grand Trunk bridge, and if you have got to meet in the back two or three courses of eight inches, well, it means six beds instead of two in front, and that is where it comes, and, I suppose, the deputy minister ought to know it, and Mr. MacLeod, the commissioner, that there is an awful difference between the masonry on the Grand Trunk piers and the Wellington masonry, and all that backing, not only the beds of which we picked, but the front of it we picked.

Q. Who gave the order to pick the stone that way?—A. I don't know; it must be Kennedy or Parent; it was picked there not only for a week but for a month, and they saw it going right along with it.

Q. Then you had nothing to do with giving such an order yourself?—A. I had nothing to do with it, and I would not give any order myself, because I understood my position perfectly well. I had only the supply of the men, and if there were too many men, it was for the employees of the department to put them off next day.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Frigon a few days ago and ask him about his book, as he has said?—A. I never asked him about his book, only I was told by some party that Mr. Frigon had two time books and he wants to make me sing and I don't know how to sing. Blackmail is it you call it?

Q. We have not that before us, unless you are in a position to prove it. As a matter of fact, did you see him about the books and what did you tell him?—A. I did not see him about the books. I just heard him say that he had some books.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Answer plainly, yes or no. Did you speak to him or did you not?—A. No. I didn't.

Public Accounts.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. In what capacity did you employ Frigon and where did you employ him?—A. I never gave him work. He went to Kennedy and asked Kennedy to give him a job or some of the foremen gave him a job.

Q. What was the way the men appointed were employed?—A. For instance I would say to the chief foreman : “ If you want men or if you want help, take some and see Kennedy about it ; ” or, for instance, I would say to Villeneuve, the chief time-keeper : “ If you cannot do the work yourself take some help ; ” and then the chief time-keeper would take McEwan, Beaudry or some others to do the work.

Q. Then you do not know anything about the way in which the time was kept?—A. I never gave him an order once on the whole work. I never spoke to any time-keeper, only I said to Villeneuve : “ Be careful that the time should be taken perfectly correct.”

Q. By whom were the pay-lists made in your office?—A. They were made up by five or six there. I think McEwan, Michaud and Villeneuve worked on it.

Q. Did Lafortune work on it?—A. I think he did.

Q. Did you employ Lafortune? Was he employed at your request?—A. Mr. Lafortune was not employed at my request. I think he was employed at the request of my chief time-keeper.

Q. What was his occupation in your office, do you know?—A. I do not know. I saw him working on the list. I think he was copying the list or making up the list, I do not know.

Q. Did you ever give in Lafortune's presence orders to Mr. Michaud or others employed there that the lists be increased by \$3,000 or \$4,000?—A. I never said anything of the kind. I never did.

Q. Then, to your own knowledge, you swear that no men or no time were added to the list?—A. To my knowledge, I swear positively that I never gave an order for any time to be added to the list, and I am perfectly safe in saying the lists were perfectly correct.

Q. Were you there when the men were paid?—A. No, I may have once or twice gone into that big shed on the work with Parent in five months.

Q. You never made it your business to see?—A. I never put a cent in the envelopes, and I never took an envelope in my hand or handed one to any man. It was left in the hands of my chief time-keeper, Villeneuve, and my chief book-keeper. I remember that sometimes Coughlin was there to identify the men and Kennedy was there once or twice.

Q. How can you explain the works on the Grand Trunk Railway costing such an excessive price?—A. That is very easy.

Q. How?—A. Mismanagement. It was the business of everybody and the business of nobody, and it is very easy to explain that the department would have to put all the necessary time-keepers and all the necessary engineers to look after the work and see about the number of men and supplies. I believe in 22 years I never saw work so badly managed in my life.

Q. Did you take any steps to have Desbarats dismissed?—A. On the contrary, in the beginning, when Desbarats told me he was going away, I told Mr. Desbarats, I thought it was very foolish on the part of the government to take that man back from the work, that he should be there to check the time-keepers and everything. I thought it was a kind of a justification to have two or three representative of the department checking the time. The reason I put a timekeeper on the Grand Trunk bridge was that I had to pay these men every two weeks. These men had to be paid.

Q. You paid Villeneuve also as your own time-keeper?—A. I put him there as my own time-keeper because I did not see anybody.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Had the government no time-keeper at all?—A. I just heard that Coughlin was counting the men on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. I cannot swear I saw Coughlin checking the time. I thought it was the business of Parent, representing the department, and then Papineau, to check that time. When I saw nobody checking the time, I put a time-keeper on, because I had to pay the men every two weeks.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You paid them with pay-lists that were signed by Kennedy?—A. On the Wellington bridge. On the Curran bridge I would not pay a cent until the original pay lists were sent to my office, certified by Parent, Kennedy and Coughlin. I kept that as a voucher, because in any work I have done for the Grand Trunk Railway, or the corporation, I claim that signatures of the employees of the corporation were binding and the signatures of the government employees were binding on the department. Without this it was impossible to pay \$35,000 or \$40,000.

Q. Where are these time books?—A. You mean these time books of the Grand Trunk. There were none on the Wellington bridge.

Q. The Grand Trunk?—A. When these lists were made or when the account was made for the government, and when it was certified by Parent, Kennedy and Coughlin, I did not think these time books would be required any more and I destroyed them. These books were made in pencil and of course I did not think of the necessity of it, if I had in my hand an account, because the accounts were made in quadruplicate.

Q. Frigon has just sworn that they were destroyed in the presence of Villeneuve, the books that had been stolen from Ouimet?—A. Mr. Chairman, that is not so.

Q. Did you ever destroy in Frigon's presence that book or any other book?—A. Mr. Chairman, that is not so. Mr. Frigon never had enough close communication with my office for that.

Q. Were these books, these time-books, these note-books as you called them, in your possession once?—A. These time-books have been destroyed.

Q. By whom?—A. By me. I sent them to my house and destroyed them. They were thrown into a basket and torn up to light the furnace with them.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Where are your account books?—A. I thought you would come on to that, Mr. Minister. I understood from my chief book-keeper that there was no entry in them regarding that work.

Q. Never mind, answer the question. We do not want a speech. Where are your account books?—A. As there was no entry regarding that work they have been destroyed.

Q. Where are the ledgers?—A. Every one has been destroyed.

Q. Where are your cash books and your accounts with the bank?—A. The cash book has been destroyed.

Q. Where are the cheques and stubs that you paid the men with?—A. I did not keep them. I am very sorry, if I had known my books would be wanted—

By the Chairman :

Q. Answer the question first?—A. I say they have been destroyed, and I want to give an explanation as to why they have been destroyed. I say they have been destroyed, and I want to say the reason why they have been destroyed. I did not destroy them because they would not show I had not paid enough, because they would show that I had paid too much.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. In election purposes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What did you pay for election purposes?—A. I have paid for election purposes since 25 years, I have been subscribing to my party for 25 years.

Q. You destroyed your books because it showed some accounts for election purposes. What were the accounts, let us hear them?—A. I don't remember them. If I had my books I would tell them. I am very sorry that these books have been burnt. It was in a moment of excitement, when I saw all the thing coming round, that I destroyed them.

Public Accounts.

Q. What have the time-books and the cheques you paid the men, and your account in the bank, to do with elections?—A. Well, I did not keep those cheques, Mr. Minister, I did not keep those cheques. I am not a book-keeper. I don't know much about it. I don't open my books perhaps once a year.

Q. What books were the election accounts kept in that you said you destroyed? What is the name of them?—A. It was my general books, of course. I never meddle with those books. I am not a book-keeper. I will repeat to you that I do not look once a year into those books.

Q. You burnt them yourself, you said?—A. I beg your pardon, sir, I did not burn them myself. I said that in my evidence in the court house, but I made a mistake and I take that back.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What did you do with them?—A. The books were taken to my place, when I made a partnership with Berger and Cousineau for the Montreal court house. I took all these books into my house. They have been torn up and used for lighting the furnace with.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. That was before the commission met in Montreal?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. But you swear that there was nothing in these books relating to the work we are inquiring into now?—A. I can swear, Mr. Chairman, what was told me by my chief book-keeper. As I told you before, I did not look through those books. I do not open those books myself, but I asked my chief book-keeper if there was any entry concerning the department of canals and always he told me no. If I thought they would be wanted I would have kept them.

Q. You say the works on the Grand Trunk bridge were greatly mismanaged. Did you ever make an observation about that to any officials?—A. No, I don't remember having done so.

Q. Did you tell any of the officials that nobody was in charge of the work for the government, or do you remember that?—A. Well, to the best of my knowledge, and what I have said before in the investigation in Montreal, I thought the foremen would their duty well enough but they were not bosses over the job.

Q. How many times was Mr. Schreiber down on the works?—A. To the best of my knowledge I guess he has been down there two or three times.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who is your chief time-keeper there?—A. Now, Mr. Minister—

Q. Who is your head time-keeper on the work down there?—(No answer.)

Q. Who was head time-keeper for you?—A. Where?

Q. On the Grand Trunk and Wellington bridges?—A. Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. What were his duties as head time-keeper? Would you please describe them?
—A. Well, Mr. Minister, his duties, as the time-keeper, were to take the time of all the men there and to take some help if he wanted to do his work properly.

Q. Was not his duty to gather up the sheets each day from every one of the under time-keepers?—A. I don't think he had time to do that.

Q. Would not he do it in less time than keeping the time himself, as you suggest?
—A. I did not tell him to keep the time himself alone. I knew he could not do that, but I told him to take this help to take the time and that this help should make report to him.

Q. Do you know that his duty was to take up the sheets from the other time-keepers and make up the total time?—A. I don't know anything about that. He will have to answer for himself about that.

Q. Did you ever see any of the sheets that were taken up by him or made out by the other time-keepers and taken to the office?—A. Where, sir?

Q. To your office, to your head office, where Mr. Villeneuve got them?—A. Yes, sir; if I knew what—

Q. The sheets prepared by each of the other timekeepers and taken to the head office?—A. To the head office, where?

Q. Your head office, had you a head office there?—A. No, I had just one office.

Q. Just one office. Did the time-sheets go into your office from the different time-keepers?—A. I never paid any attention to that. I am quite satisfied with the honesty of Mr. Michaud, my chief book-keeper and Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. You don't know how the pay sheets were prepared, how the time was made up or anything?—A. Well, no; I suppose they were made from the time-book which was a report from Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Did you swear down in Montreal, in your evidence given for discovery, that you destroyed all your time books and accounts?—A. If I did, I wish to take it back because I said that in a moment of excitement in the court, because I thought I would be heard in the exchequer court and given full opportunity before the judge.

Q. Did you give evidence of this kind:

“A. I know that they are not in existence.

“Q. Who told you that they were not in existence?

“A. I know that they are not because it is my own business to destroy them.

“Q. Well, then did you destroy them?—A. Yes, they have been destroyed.

“Q. Did you destroy them?—A. Yes, they were destroyed by me.

“Q. In what manner, did you burn them, or what did you do with them?—A. I burnt them.

“Q. Were there many of them?—A. Yes, a good many of them. There were so many that that is the reason I destroyed them.”

Did you give evidence to that effect?—A. As I told you before, Mr. Minister, I said in evidence to that effect, but I take it back. I did not mean that at the time I was giving that evidence. I take it back.

Q. You never saw any of those books?—A. Mr. Minister, excuse me, I don't know what you mean. Is it the pay-sheets or the accounts with the government?

Q. I mean the time taken by your different foreman and timekeepers upon the work there, and taken to the office upon a sheet which was certified to by Kennedy, Parent and the others and which you received your pay for from the government, the preparatory sheets?—A. There are two different things. There are time-sheets coming from the Wellington bridge, the Curran bridge if you like. Then there are the other ones from the time-books made up by Villeneuve and his assistants brought up to my office to prove the account for the government, and the account for the Curran bridge was prepared from the time-books of Kennedy, and certified by Mr. Parent and Mr. Coughlin. The other account submitted to the government for the Grand Trunk bridge as I understand, was taken from those small time-books which have been destroyed.

Q. I wanted to know?—A. I want to throw as much light as you want on the whole subject.

Q. That is why all these were destroyed?—A. Sir?

Q. Where they all destroyed, those time-books?—A. Those time-books have been taken to my house and turned into the waste paper basket to light the furnace with.

Q. Well, now, why is it you are correcting your statement? You have gone back on your original statement and you state that that statement you made on that examination for discovery was made in the time of excitement and was not true. You are correcting it just now?—A. I am correcting that. All the books I had have been destroyed, because I was informed by my chief book-keeper that there was no entry of this work and I thought they were of no use and they have been destroyed.

Q. All the time-books then, that you got from the time-keepers on the different works—who are the time-keepers? Let us have the names of each of the men who made up the sheets?—A. I do not know about their names. You can inquire that from Villeneuve. I can name McEwan and Drolet.

Public Accounts.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You do not know them all?—A. I do not know them all. Beaudry was one, I know Frigon never was one. I never gave instructions for Frigon to be a time-keeper on my work in my life.

Q. He was a brother-in-law of yours?—A. Yes. Not now, because his wife is dead.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Who made the pay-sheets—do you know that writing (pay-sheets produced)?—A. No sir.

Q. Who made out your pay-sheets for the government?—A. The clerk in the office.

Q. What is his name?—A. I do not know, I think it was my head clerk.

Q. What was his name?—A. G. A. Michaud.

Q. You do not know how he made them up?—A. No, sir. Of course he had some other clerk with him to help him along. The department wanted four copies. Two for the department of railways and canals and one in Montreal, and the one I keep. I keep a copy safe as my voucher.

Q. Can you get your account from the bank, as you have destroyed the cheques and stubs. What bank do you keep your account in?—A. I do some business in two, three or four banks. The Bank of Hochelaga. I took some money from the private books in the District Savings Bank of my wife.

Q. Give us the whole of the banks now that you kept your account with?—A. And besides that whenever I was short I borrowed money.

Q. What are the names of the banks?—A. The Bank of Hochelaga and the City and District Savings Bank. There might be some others, I do not remember.

Q. Who was your head paymaster, who paid your men their accounts?—A.—The men were all paid by Michaud in company with Villeneuve.

Q. In what manner did you supply the money to them?—A. Sometimes I would go and draw the money myself and give them the money, and, if they were short, I used to give them some more money, and some money was placed in the bank to keep lots to pay the men when they came along.

Q. When was the first payment you made on account of this work?—A. I cannot tell, I do not remember.

Q. You have no accounts?—A. No.

Q. No dates?—A. No, sir.

Q. Kept no account whatever?—A. No, not to my personal knowledge.

Q. You brought an action against the government for \$64,000?—A. Yes.

Q. On what do you found that action?—A. The time-list.

Q. Have you got that list here?—A. The government has a copy of it.

Q. You mean the pay rolls?—A. I have got no pay rolls.

Q. You say the government has an account of it? You mean the pay rolls?—A. The government has an account of it and a general statement of all the work and all the men employed.

Q. You paid these men after you sent in the account against the government?—A. I never paid the men myself.

Q. You gave the money to some one to pay them?—A. Of course the money was paid.

Q. By whom?—A. By my chief time-keeper, and Mr. Villeneuve in company with him.

Q. Here is the first pay roll you sent in. Read the first item of that account, what is the date of it?—A. "The department of railways and canals to E. St. Louis, contractor, Montreal, 1893, recapitulation for labour and material supplied from the 7th of February to the 25th of February." Is that what you want?

Q. Look at the first item?—A. "Foreman 130 hours at 40 cents, \$52."

Q. You do not know whether that is correct or not?—A. I do not know whether it is or not.

Q. You do not know whether you paid your foreman for 130 hours?—A. No, I do not know.

Q. Who does know?—A. I suppose my book-keeper will answer you that.

Q. You do not know whether a single item in all the accounts furnished of the work is correct or not?—A. I do not know of any details of these accounts that have been paid. Whether they have been paid in full or in part. I cannot swear to any—I do not know.

Q. Did you ever look over your bank account and see whether it was correct, the amounts paid with the time-sheet furnished to the government?—A. No, Mr. Minister.

Q. You know nothing about it?—A. No, Mr. Minister.

Q. You don't know whether those sheets furnished to the government are far in excess of the actual work or not?—A. No, Mr. Minister.

Q. You know nothing about it?—No, Mr. Minister.

Q. Who were the time-keepers you had employed on the work there?—A. I told you before, it was Villeneuve as chief time-keeper.

Q. What is Villeneuve doing now?—A. He is in your employ in the collector's office, Montreal.

Q. Has he received any money or pay from you since the work ceased down there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Not a cent?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have never paid him?—A. No.

Q. He has neither directly nor indirectly received any pay from you?—A. What do you mean, on the work?

Q. I mean since the work is over has he received any money?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who were the other men employed by you as time-keepers?—(No answer.)

Q. Do you know Mr. Ouimet?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he received anything from you since the work has been done?—A. Not a cent, Mr. Minister.

Q. Not a cent?—A. Not a cent from me, no.

Q. Did you give any money to be given to him either directly or indirectly. Are you aware that he is in your pay?—A. I am positive that he is not in my pay.

Q. Not now, but has he been since the work, at any time?—A. I don't recollect anything of the kind.

Q. You have never given him directly or indirectly any money since the work was finished?—A. No.

Q. Or any other man on the work?—A. Well, any other man, I don't know. They might give money if they like. I don't know anything about that.

Q. There is Beaudry. Has he received any pay from you since?—A. Not that I know of.

Q. What is he doing now?—A. I don't know now.

Q. If he received any you would know it?—A. He might receive some money that I don't know of.

Q. From you that you don't know of?—A. No, sir.

Q. Neither directly nor indirectly?—A. That I don't know at all.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Have you never authorized any one to give him money?—A. Certainly not.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. So you destroyed all your books, all your vouchers, all your cheques, all your stubs and you did not keep your account with any particular bank in reference to this work?—A. No, sir.

Q. You destroyed them all, did it yourself?—A. I told you that before.

Q. Well, tell it me again?—A. With pleasure. I have destroyed some of them and the girls might have destroyed some of them.

Q. You burnt them yourself too?—A. I beg your pardon I did not burn them myself, they were used to light the furnace.

Public Accounts.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You gave them up for sacrifice ?—A. It does not make much difference.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Here is your evidence, I want to refresh your memory about it ?—A. Oh, yes. I have got a pretty good memory too.

Mr. Haggart then read the following :—

“Q. Was it prior to the investigation before the commission or was it after the investigation by the commission ?—A. It was very much before that.

“Q. It was before the commission sat last year ?—A. It was after my account was sent to Ottawa.

“Q. You ordered the books to be destroyed ?—A. I never gave the order.

“Q. Well, if you did not give the order why would your book-keeper destroy your property ?—A. My book-keeper did not destroy my books.

“Q. Who did ?—A. I did.

“Q. Where did you destroy them ?—A. In Montreal.

“Q. Where in Montreal did you destroy them ?—A. I cannot tell you where I destroyed them. I do not know, why do you want to know that ?

“Q. I would like to know where they were destroyed. I am anxious to see those books if they are in existence ?—A. I swear positively that they are not in existence.

“Q. Well, I want to know where you destroyed them ?—A. I do not know where I destroyed them, but I destroyed them.”

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have a very good memory, you say, but you could not tell where you destroyed them ?—A. No, Mr. Minister.

Mr. HAGGART continued reading as follows :—

“Q. Did you burn them ?—A. Yes, they were burnt.

“Q. In the stove ?—A. I will not answer that question.

“Q. Do you refuse to answer it ?—A. Yes, I refuse to answer that question.

“Q. Were they destroyed all at the one time, or did you destroy them from time to time ?—A. I don't remember.”

(To the witness : You had not a very good memory then.)

“Q. You do not remember that ?—A. No, I do not remember that.

“Q. Were they large books or were they small books ?—A. I cannot remember.

“Q. It is only last year, so you ought to be able to remember ?—A. I do not recollect anything about that.

“Q. Did you destroy them in the day time or at night ?—A. I do not recollect that.

“Q. How did it come about, surely you can tell us something about the destruction of your own books ?—A. I destroyed them, that is all.

“Q. Where was this office at the time ?—A. It was in Montreal.

“Q. But I mean in what building in Montreal ?—A. On the Wellington bridge.

“Q. No, but your office where you had your clerks and bookkeeper, where was that ?—A. In the court house here.

“Q. Well, had you an office at the court house and an office at the bridge ?—A. Yes.”

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Did you swear to the truth at the initial investigation ?—A. Yes, I swore to the truth but I gave it under circumstances that I did not want to state before the exchequer court, and I did not think it fair to go and search evidence before I went to the court to give evidence and there they would take advantage of it to ask questions that would not be put before the judge.

Mr. HAGGART.—Well, now, here is a part of other evidence :

“Q. Well, now, you had a room then on the 7th flat of the New York Life building divided into two ?—A. Yes.

“Q. Is that where your bookkeeper, Mr. Michaud, remained and worked for you?
—A. Yes.

“Q. That is where your books of account in this work were kept, I suppose?—A. I suppose so.

“Q. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that is where he would have the books? If you had a bookkeeper I suppose that is where he kept the books?—A. I suppose so.

“Q. Did he destroy your books there?—A. What books do you refer to?

“Q. The books of account in reference to this contract?—A. I told you before, yes.

“Q. You destroyed them in this office in the New York building?—A. No, I did not.

“Q. Well, where did you destroy them?—A. That is my business, I will not answer.

“Q. Where did you destroy the cheques that you got back from the bank?—A. I generally do it.

“Q. I mean those cheques, because you may do lots of things generally, but those particular cheques are what I want to get at?—A. I destroyed them because I did not need them any more.

“Q. It is not why, it is where did you destroy them that I am asking you?—A. That is my business.

“Q. You will not answer that?—A. No, I will not.

“Q. Did you destroy those cheques more than once, or were all accumulated and destroyed at the end of the work?—A. I do not remember that.”

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Is that true, that statement that you gave upon oath?—A. I wish you would read the other evidence before the commission there.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Answer the question that is put to you.

MR. HAGGART.—Is it true that evidence you gave down there?

THE CHAIRMAN.—Do you hear the question?

MR. HAGGART.—He hears it perfectly well.

THE WITNESS.—Well, the minister goes all on the same thing. I told him before that in a moment of excitement I destroyed those books.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Is it true or not that evidence you gave down there?—A. Yes, it is true, that is the evidence I gave down there.

Q. You know Mr. Beaudry that you had as timekeeper down there?—A. I never had Beaudry as timekeeper down there.

Q. You swore that there was a man of the name of Beaudry as a timekeeper. Do you know Mr. Beaudry, a timekeeper down there?—A. I swore yesterday that Beaudry might have been timekeeper but he was not engaged by me.

Q. You were asked : “Q. Who were your timekeepers during the time you were supplying the labour?”—A. There was Beaudry, McEwan, Drolet and Villeneuve, the chief timekeeper.”

Q. Where is Mr. Beaudry now?—A. He is in Ottawa here and he will give his evidence before the public accounts committee.

Q. You are aware now that he was a timekeeper?—A. No, sir, I have told you, I did not say he was a timekeeper, he was engaged by Mr. Kennedy.

Q. This is a question taken down yesterday in your evidence :

“Q. Who were your timekeepers during the time you were supplying the labour?—A. There was Beaudry, McEwan, Drolet and Villeneuve, the chief timekeeper.”
A. I beg your pardon, if I said that I made a mistake. I told you that Villeneuve was the chief timekeeper and Mr. Villeneuve had instructions to have some help.

Q. And then you were asked a second question :

“Q. Villeneuve was the chief timekeeper?—A. The chief timekeeper on the Grand Trunk bridge and also for the masons and stonecutters for the Wellington bridge.”

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Q. You have forgotten entirely since yesterday?—A. I do not forget, Mr. Minister, I told you—

Q. You told me to-day that you do not know who were your timekeepers, or who one of them was, you said you forget them?—A. I beg your pardon, you put me the question as to timekeepers, put me the question right and I will answer you. I answered you the chief timekeeper is Mr. Villeneuve.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 12th July, 1894.

The Committee met.

EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS recalled and examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know a person named Albert Lafortune in Montreal?—A. I know a name Lafortune. I do not know him personally.

Q. You do not know him?—A. I know that name, Lafortune, yes.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you know the man?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Do you know what he is employed at in Montreal?—A. No, sir.

Q. You do not seem to be very well acquainted with this gentleman—Mr. Lafortune?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever go to school with a person of that name, an old schoolmate of yours?—A. No, sir, never.

Q. You never got him a situation when he was out of work?—A. No, sir, never.

Q. Do you know what position he is in at present in Montreal?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ouimet?—A. What Ouimet, sir?

Q. The Ouimet that was in your employ, who has been talked of every day. The Ouimet who was in your employ since the commencement of the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he at present in your employ?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was he in your employ since the work on the bridges ceased in Montreal?—A. I think Mr. Villeneuve, the chief time-keeper, had him employed.

Q. Had him employed? Are you aware that he has been paid regularly and received a weekly payment from you?—A. I am not positive of that now.

Q. You don't know? Will Mr. Villeneuve or Mr. Michaud your book-keeper know if he is in your pay and has been receiving pay regularly from you since that work was finished?—A. No, sir.

Q. You never heard of it?—A. No, sir.

Q. It is not possible that he would be getting \$22 a week since the completion of the work, from you, without your knowing it?—A. I do not think so.

Q. You never suggested that he might go to Philadelphia for a week or two and he would be paid just the same?—A. Never.

Q. Mr. Villeneuve never told you that he had suggested that to Mr. Ouimet?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Michel Proulx?—A. Yes.

Q. He was in your employ during the work?—A. He was in the employ of Mr. Villeneuve as helper to time-keeper.

Q. Do you know what he is doing now?—A. I think he is in the post office.

Q. On whose recommendation did he get that appointment?—A. His mother, whom I have known for a good many years and who is very poor, came to me and begged me to help her get some work for her son, so she could get some pay for her own living. I think he was placed on a recommendation of Dr. Lachapelle, M.P.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You told us yesterday, Mr. St. Louis, that you had destroyed your books; was it after or before the investigation by the commissioners?—A. It was before the commissioners' investigation.

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Q. How long before?—A. Well, I cannot remember exactly but I know it was a few weeks before.

Q. Did any person suggest to you the burning of the books, or did it just come into your own mind?—A. No, sir; it came into my mind because I saw no use for them.

Q. You had no use for the books?—A. No.

Q. What period did those books cover?—A. They covered, I think, to the best of my knowledge, three or four years.

Q. Then they did not cover a period of 25 years?—A. No, sir.

Q. Three or four years?—A. Yes.

Q. How many books were there?—A. I cannot tell exactly, but I think there were three or four or four or five.

Q. Large or small volumes?—A. About the size of a book in the letter press.

Q. And these books contained your accounts but not of the bridge?—A. Well, as I understand my book-keeper, there was no entry in them concerning the works that I had from the department of canals and railways.

Q. There was nothing at all, you say, in those books affecting the work on the bridges?—A. There was nothing at all, as my book-keeper told me, because I never opened my books myself and looked into them, but my chief book-keeper told me there were no entries concerning that work. I asked the reason why, and he told me he had no time. He was also book-keeper for Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau, contractors for the Montreal court-house and he had no time to make entries in it.

Q. I suppose these books would have contained a record of your transactions other than the bridges for three or four years?—A. I said three or four years. It might be longer than that—five or six years.

Q. They would have contained a record of your business transactions—moneys received and moneys paid out, &c.?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Did it not strike you that these books might be important in the future?—A. Not at all, because in my line of business for ten or fifteen years my brother and I kept only one book. Say a contract was for \$25,000, we would have the money received. That is all, because we have to pay for material, cash, every two weeks, the same as the wages of the men. That is the reason we never kept large sets of books, my brother and myself.

Q. Did you ever burn any of your books before that, Mr. St. Louis?—A. I do not recollect, really. I know one thing, I never kept any cheques, no matter if it is cheques from private books or district savings banks. When the cheques came from the banks for a month or so my clerk compared them with the stubs and if he found everything all right, he handed me the cheques; I did not use them any more, I destroyed them (cheques).

Q. Well, then, you want the committee to understand, as far as the work on these bridges is concerned, that you never kept any account in any books?—A. No, sir, never kept any account in any book because I really thought that the pay-lists were sent to me from the Wellington bridge, and the time-books were sent to my office and put on large pay-lists for my accounts, and when they were satisfied I thought the thing was just as correct with all the details and names and men's time.

Q. What way had you of checking your time-keepers?—A. I can assure you I never checked them very much, because I have unlimited confidence in them.

Q. You left it altogether to the time-keepers?—A. I left it altogether to the time-keepers.

Q. Did you keep no cash account, showing how much you had received?—A. I never looked into that.

Q. You don't know how much cash you received?—A. No.

Q. And you don't know how much you paid out?—A. No, I cannot tell. I suppose the book-keeper can say these things, but I don't know anything about it.

Q. Do you know how much you received from the government altogether while you were doing this work?—A. Well, I can't say just now; if I had my petition of right I could.

Q. Can you give us any approximate idea, \$60,000, \$70,000, \$80,000, or \$200,000?—A. As it appears by my statement, I received \$220,550.21.

Q. That is the labour?—A. And stone.

Q. How much of that was for stone?—A. About \$7,000 for stone.

By the Chairman :

Q. And the balance for labour?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. For stone?—A. For stone on the Grand Trunk.

Q. That would be \$213,500 that you received for labour?—A. For labourers all over.

Q. Over the several works?—A. The two bridges.

Q. All the labour?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you keep any account at all of the amount you paid out?—A. No.

Q. No account at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that you tell the committee that it is impossible for you to inform the committee what is the amount of profit that you made on labour?—A. Well, I cannot say it myself.

Q. Won't your statement show what you paid out?—A. No. I think that a copy of the pay-lists that were put in the exchequer court would show that by making the calculation.

Q. These are the pay-lists we have before us?—A. Then there is a pay-list that shows the amount of wages paid to the men of the Wellington bridge, too. I am not sure but I think they were handed in in the exchequer court.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You have the pay-lists that you paid to the men on the Curran bridge?—A. Certainly, I have got those lists.

Q. You have got those lists?—A. Well, I don't say I have got them myself. I don't say that they have been filed in the court. I think they were filed in the court.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Yes, we have filed them. I am not sure whether we filed them all but we filed some of them. I don't think the court exacted the whole of them.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Then the pay-lists, your own pay-lists upon which your claim was founded, were filed, or a portion of them were filed in the exchequer court?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those are not the pay-lists that have been brought before the committee here at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you did keep an account of the actual amount paid to the men?—A. Certainly.

Q. And you put in an account to the government?—A. According to my tender. There were pay-lists supplied to me by Mr. Kennedy, pay-lists made by Coughlin, I understand, and his stock of time-keepers. That was supplied to me. I would not pay until I had those pay-lists, and Mr. Villeneuve's time-keepers I think made a copy of those pay-lists, and from the time-books my account has been made out. The only difference is that in making the account to the government it has been made according to my tender.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Let us understand that clearly. Do you say that you had a copy of the pay-lists by which your men were paid by you on the work down there?—A. Mr. Minister, the pay-list on the Curran bridge was supplied to me in my office. I paid the men on those lists. Those lists were taken on the work, and Mr. Coughlin was there and Mr. Kennedy was there once or twice so that they could identify the men to whom to hand the envelopes, and the men were paid there with the pay-list in front of them.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. That is not the point. Your pay-lists put before the exchequer court show the amount actually paid by you to the men?—A. Yes, sir, I don't say they are all there.

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I don't know if the judge wanted them all. I think he had one of the Grand Trunk bridge and one of the Wellington bridge.

Q. Now, let me know, in your contract with the government you were to get \$1.50 a day for shovellers and pick men?—A. Well, according to my tender—

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. I would like, before you leave that part about those pay-lists, to get that clear. You say that you furnished to the court the pay-lists, that is, the copies of the original pay-lists furnished you by the time-keepers, and the amount which you paid to each man and each man's name is on the pay-list. You furnished that to the court?—A. Yes.

Mr. HAGGART.—I am instructed that you have not.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Well, Mr. Minister, we filed all the pay-lists of the Wellington bridge, because that was a different class of pay-list. The pay-lists for the Wellington bridge were prepared, as the witness says, at Mr. Kennedy's office, and on these pay-lists our pay-lists were made. Our pay-lists on the Grand Trunk bridge, as nobody would prepare them, were prepared by Mr. Michaud or his staff, and upon these pay-lists the men were paid. Those that were filed before the exchequer court were the Grand Trunk pay-lists.

Mr. LISTER.—Have you the Wellington bridge pay-lists?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I am sure we have them, and I cannot understand why we were not called upon to file them. We did not file them, it was not part of our claim.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Where did you keep the amount of the actual money that was paid to the men. You say you put in an account to the government for the amount payable according to the contract?—A. I put those lists in my safe.

Q. You put in an account to the government?—A. Yes, according to my tender.

Q. Then you have another list showing the actual amount paid to the men?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get the information for that?—A. I understand this is a copy of the time-book, and the list of the amounts paid to the men.

Q. Take pick and shovel men, what did you pay them?—A. The men working with picks and shovels, I paid them from \$1.15, to the best of my memory—I did not pay them—to \$1.25. Some perhaps \$1.30, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. For night work, how much did you pay them?—A. For night work I do not think they were paid much more.

Q. How much did you charge the government for night work?—A. Well, according to my tender it was 20 cents an hour for skilled labourers, and for day time 18½ cents.

Q. That is what you charged the government?—A. That is what I charged the government.

Q. What did you pay the men?—A. I paid the men, as I said before, \$1.15, \$1.20 and \$1.25.

Q. For night work?—A. About the same as the day.

Q. Take stonemasons, what did you pay them?—A. Stonemasons, they were paid \$2.50 during the day time.

Q. How much a night?—A. I cannot remember that.

Q. Were they paid any more at night than they were in the day?—A. I think they were paid more time.

Q. Were they paid any more per hour wages?—A. I think they were allowed more time.

Q. That would be, how much an hour?—A. I cannot enter into these details.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. \$2.50 you paid in the day time?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Would you pay the same at night?—A. I am not positive.

Q. How much did you get from the government for night work?—A. For stonecutters, 46 cents an hour, and as regards stonemasons or masons, 45 cents.

Q. How much would you pay shovellers and pickers on Sunday?—A. On Sunday, I think they were allowed a day and a half.

Q. Is it not a fact that you just paid them the same wages as you paid them any other day?—A. I cannot really say, Mr. Lister, until I consult these lists. Because the list of the Wellington bridge came to my office with the name of the men and the wages that were paid to the men.

Q. Do you know anything about the single carters, what they received?—A. I think, to the best of my knowledge, \$2.25.

Q. Did they get any more at night?—A. Well, I cannot tell, I am not sure.

Mr. HAGGART.—That was one of the questions. The government refused to pay them for night time as overtime. They refused and contested the matter in the court.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Double horse-rigs, did you pay any more on Sunday than you did on any other day?—A. I am not positive on that, I cannot say, Mr. Lister. I think my paymaster or time-keeper can give the information better than I can. I never had anything to do with it. I handed the money to him and they went and took the list and paid off the men.

Q. You recommended Michel Proulx to the post office department?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was the postmaster general?—A. Sir Adolphe Caron.

Q. You recommended him to Dr. Lachapelle?—A. I asked Dr. Lachapelle, as Madame Proulx was in misery.

Q. You recommended him?—A. Yes.

Q. Through Dr. Lachapelle's influence he was appointed to the post office?—A. Yes.

Q. What position did he hold in the post office?—A. He is a letter carrier.

Q. Now, the reason that you gave for destroying those books was that they contained entries which you did not want made public?—A. Well, I made that statement, as I think there would be some entries which I did not want to make public.

Q. You think there would be some entries you do not want to make public?—A. Yes.

Q. What were those entries?—A. I cannot tell; I did not look into my books once a year.

Q. What entries did you think the books might contain which you did not want to make public?—A. I suppose it was simply entries of political subscriptions.

Q. Political subscriptions?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make many of these subscriptions?—A. I made a good many since twenty years.

Q. You have? Have you any knowledge of what the total amount would be—what they would aggregate?—A. For some twenty years it has amounted to a big sum.

Q. How much?—A. Oh, well, I cannot say.

Q. I only want an idea?

Mr. HAGGART.—Let the witness tell what he gave while engaged on this particular work.

WITNESS.—Mr. Minister, I never gave a cent to get that work; I never promised anything to get that work.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I want to know, Mr. St. Louis, if you can give the committee any idea at all of the total amount you have subscribed for political work during the last twenty years?

The CHAIRMAN.—You are going rather afar.

Mr. LISTER.—During the progress of this work—Mr. Chairman, the work was only in progress from February to May. That was the whole progress of the work. That was a very short length of time.

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The CHAIRMAN.—I think you might ask him about subscriptions since he commenced that work.

Mr. LISTER.—I can ask him, as a fact, that he has been subscribing liberally for the last 20 years.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I think general questions are fairly asked, but I do not think it is fair to the witness that he should go into details.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. I am asking you whether you can give this committee any idea of the total amount of subscriptions during the last 20 years for political purposes?—A. No, sir.

Q. No idea at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Would it be \$20,000?—A. I do not remember.

Mr. HAGGART.—He has no right to ask that question, you need not answer it.

Q. Well, now, you have told us you destroyed the books because they contained accounts of political subscriptions?—A. I said that I was afraid they did.

Q. Now, what accounts of political subscriptions did those books contain, or what accounts were you afraid that they did contain?—A. I said I was afraid, but I did not know there was any entry in them, because I am not looking often in my books and my book-keeper might make some entry without my orders.

Q. Before destroying your books did you not think it proper to ask your time-keeper if they contained any such entries?—A. It may have been proper, but I did not ask.

Q. You did not ask him anything about it?—A. No.

Q. Were the political subscriptions given by cheque or cash?—A. Generally for political subscriptions they never see a cheque of mine.

Q. How do you give them?—A. Oh, well, I don't know, I draw the cheque out different places and I give it to a third party or fourth party; I don't take a receipt neither.

Q. You never take a receipt?—A. No.

Q. You never draw cheques?—A. I only gave a cheque for the monument of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Q. So would it be impossible to trace up what you have given?—A. Oh, I have no memory for those subscriptions.

Q. Well, it has been sworn here that you said you gave some money to the Vaudreuil election?—A. Well, I might.

Q. Did you, Mr. St. Louis, did you?—A. Personally, I don't know, it went round. I have got a good big hat, and I like to help a good many friends like that.

Q. Then it went round a good many hands?—A. I leave that in envelopes and somebody comes for it, I suppose.

Q. Where did you leave the envelopes?—A. I don't know. I can't trace that. I can't remember that.

Q. Was it money in an envelope?—A. I suppose so, it must be.

Q. Whom did you give it to?—A. Well, I don't know, I don't remember. I don't remember those things.

Q. You can't remember, you say, you can't remember whom you gave it to?—A. I can't remember.

Q. You know nothing about that? It would pass through several hands?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. During the time you were on the work, Mr. St. Louis, when the work was progressing, did you make any subscriptions?—A. No, sir.

Q. None?—A. No.

Q. No political subscriptions?—A. Oh, no, not during the work. I made some after, perhaps, but not during the work,

Q. You claim from the government some \$60,000, I believe?—A. About \$63,000.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is that in addition to the \$220,000?—A. Yes, sir, that is not so much in regard to the contestations of the number of men employed. It is more in regard to the over-

time and the skilled labour. I think the contestation is more on that than on the lists. It is more with regard to the interpretation of overtime and skilled labour.

Q. Do you know how the wine room was being supplied?—A. Well, no. They call it a wine room. One time they expected some friends there and they had a dozen or a dozen and a half bottles of wine, and a bottle of brandy besides.

Q. Do you know how the supplies were bought?—A. To the best of my memory, several of the employees there bought them.

Q. Some of the employees?—A. Yes, Mr. Lister, I never looked into these things.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. St. Louis, on whose recommendation were men employed by you?—A. On whose recommendation?

Q. On whose recommendation?—A. On the works?

Q. As a rule?—A. There was no recommendation.

Q. It has been told here by one of the witnesses that the men were recommended to you first by some member of parliament?—A. Not at all. As a matter of fact, there were more liberals employed on the works than conservatives. I can swear to that as a matter of fact, because I remarked that of the stonemasons there were perhaps 200 liberals and 75 conservatives. I never make politics of those jobs. They say "It is a St. Anne's ward job." I say "It is not a St. Anne's ward job, it is a dominion of Canada job;" so I never pay any attention to politics on that business. I supplied men who I thought would do this job, and my instructions were if the men would not do their duty to report to the foreman.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How do you make up that account that you have made up there? Does it include not only the work on the southern bridge but the work on lock no. 1?—A. This one, Mr. Minister?

Q. Yes, the \$220,000; that includes not only the time on the Curran bridge but on lock no. 1, and the Grand Trunk bridge, it includes the three?—A. Well, Mr. Minister, I told you I never meddle with any of these accounts.

Q. Look at that and see if it is for the three works?—A. Yes, but I cannot explain it.

By the Chairman :

Q. Look at the statement which is before you?—A. I see the statement of the three works, the Wellington bridge, the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1.

Q. Does the amount stated there include the work done on the two bridges and lock no. 1?—A. Yes, sir, but that was made as near as possible, the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1, as near as possible separate.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Yes, but does it include in that account the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 as well as the Wellington bridge, that is what I wanted to know?—A. Oh, yes, all right.

Q. When you destroyed the pay-rolls and the books and the cheques and everything else, how did you get at these time-sheets that you made the account from? Did you get them before you destroyed them, and if so, in what manner did you get these copies?—A. When I destroyed the pay-rolls?

Q. You say you have destroyed the original time-sheets, that you destroyed your cheques, ledgers and everything else, and now you say you filed a certified copy of the pay sheet in the court and that this that you have filed you have got there? How did you get those copies?—A. Well, it is a copy that was made in the office; I don't know.

Q. When were they made?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. Are they certified copies?—A. I think they are.

Q. Would you produce them, please?—A. I do not know where they are.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We will send for them—they are at the hotel. Is the minister referring to the Wellington or the Grand Trunk?

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Mr. HAGGART.—We want the whole of them. He says all the evidence of pay-sheets—time-sheets—which he had in his possession, were destroyed. He has now in his possession certified copies.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The clerk of the exchequer court ought to be ordered to bring these for the Wellington bridge. In the meantime, I have ordered Villeneuve to go to the hotel to get our list.

By Mr. Haggart:

Q. How did you get these certified sheets that you have produced?—A. The certified lists for the Wellington bridge were sent to my office after paying the men.

Q. They never were destroyed, then?—A. I never said the lists of the bridge were destroyed. If I have said that, I have made a mistake. I never said that. I told you yesterday that these lists of the Wellington bridge were sent to me in my office to see the amount wanted to pay the men, and my paymaster took these lists in the shed on the work and paid the men there with these lists.

Q. I understand you to say that the original time that you kept was kept by your head time-keeper, in separate pay-sheets, and that the originals were destroyed. Is that right?—A. I beg your pardon, Mr. Minister, about the Wellington bridge, I said I have got them still, and I offered them to be produced in court. That was only my voucher to show what I paid.

Q. The books which your time-keeper kept—the little books that you kept, that were brought into your office, they were destroyed?—A. These were destroyed—yes.

Q. This time-sheet was got from them?—A. That is what I understand—yes.

Q. Certified by whom—Kennedy and Parent?—A. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Parent and Mr. Coughlin, if I recollect right.

Q. Where were these pay-sheets prepared?—A. In my office.

Q. The pay-sheets were prepared in your office and certified to by Mr. Parent?—A. The pay-lists were made in my office.

Q. Not in Mr. Parent's office?—A. Certainly not,

Q. That is what I wanted to find out from you yesterday?—A. I was making my account and sent it to Parent.

Q. That all these pay-rolls that came up here certified to by Kennedy and the rest of the officers down there were prepared in your own office and not in the government office?—A. Certainly they were prepared in my office—certainly. Of course there is no objection to that at all. The pay-sheets from Kennedy were sent to my office with the prices paid to the men, and from this sheet the account for the government was made, the only difference being that the price in my tender was added to it.

Q. You said the pay-sheet was sent by Kennedy to your office, did you say that?—A. I said the pay-sheets for the Wellington bridge were sent to my office.

Q. You have none of these sheets?—A. Yes, I have got these sheets.

Q. I would like to see them?—A. They are filed in the court; they are still in existence.

Q. The original pay-sheets sent by you to Mr. Kennedy? Then the rest of the sheet were prepared from the time-tables of your own in your own office and certified to by Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy, if I understand you?—A. Those books, if they were on the work were dirty, and they may have been making a copy of these books. If I had known they were wanted, I would have kept them after the list was made. I did not know they were necessary.

Q. I understand from you that the time-keepers furnished these little books to your office?—A. Yes.

Q. Your own clerk copied them off in your office, and prepared the pay-sheets, and after preparing the pay-sheets he went to Mr. Parent without the original time-books at all?—A. Oh, no, no.

Q. I want to know the whole process. Is the clerk here that prepared them for you—is Villeneuve here?—A. On the Wellington bridge, if you will allow me to explain, the pay-sheets were sent by Kennedy to my office. From them they got the amount of money necessary to pay the men. It shows the names of the men and the amount to be

paid. They took these pay-sheets to the work and they identified the men and paid the men on the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Where are those pay-sheets?—A. I have them.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What about the rest of the work?—A. Then about the rest of the work, Mr. Villeneuve was chief time-keeper over the Wellington bridge. Mr. Parent I think knew from the very beginning that Villeneuve was an employee of the government. He was satisfied that Villeneuve would keep the time all right. Mr. Villeneuve took some help for him to keep the time right, and see how much money was wanted to pay it. The account was made from the time-books and the only difference was the price I had to charge for my tender. There were four copies wanted, and I sent these lists to Mr. Parent's office in Montreal, and asked him to look over and check them if they were correct. I think Lesage and Trudeau, employees of the canal office, went over them, and they handed me a copy to keep.

Q. How did Parent check these when the original time-lists were in your own hands and you afterwards destroyed them?—A. I do not know how he checked them at all. I was not supposed myself to keep the time for the government; it was not in my contract.

Q. In other words, you prepared the time-sheets yourself and got Parent and Kennedy to certify to it, without even seeing the original time-book?—A. I am prepared to swear I never had anything to do with these time-sheets.

Q. You said, however, that Mr. Parent refused to appoint time-keepers on the work?—A. I did not say he refused.

Q. He did not appoint them—who appointed the time-keepers?—A. On the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, I said to Parent that Villeneuve was chief time-keeper.

Q. Who appointed the rest of the time-keepers besides Villeneuve?—A. I said yesterday it was Mr. Villeneuve, and I told him to hire some help if he wanted to do his work correctly.

Q. Did Villeneuve appoint his subordinates then, the other time-keepers?—A. That is what I understand.

Q. You gave your evidence yesterday and stated that you appointed the time-keepers and paid them?—A. I appointed Villeneuve as chief time-keeper.

Mr. HAGGART.—He said that Parent had refused to appoint the time-keepers and he appointed them himself.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Mr. Villeneuve is in the employ of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Who suggested his employment—you or Parent?—A. When I found there was no time-keeper I wanted to place Villeneuve to check my time, and to pay the men on that.

Q. That is what I want to get at; when you saw there was no time-keeper appointed on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge you wanted some one there to take the time?—A. Exactly, and pay the men.

Q. Did you suggest it to Parent or did Parent suggest it to you?—A. I did not suggest it to Parent. I said to Mr. Parent that Mr. Villeneuve was appointed. "I will put him there as first timekeeper," and he seemed to be satisfied with him.

Q. Mr. St. Louis, you understand that Mr. Villeneuve was a government employee?—A. Yes.

Q. And was getting paid by the government. You could not go to work and appoint him as your time-keeper without that being known to the government or the representative of the government.

The CHAIRMAN.—He said that he had appointed him and he told Parent he had appointed him and Parent acquiesced in it.

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WITNESS.—Mr. Schreiber knows that Villeneuve was the time-keeper during the progress of the work and Douglas knows that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Every one of these officials knew it?—A. Most decidedly.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did they know he was acting for you or did they suppose he was acting for the government?—A. I do not know.

Q. Mr. St. Louis, you say these people knew that Mr. Villeneuve was there keeping time. Did they know he was keeping it for you? Were they perfectly aware that he was keeping the time for you and not for the government?—A. They seemed to be satisfied as he was an employee of the government, keeping the time, that he would keep that time right.

Q. That he would keep it for both parties?—A. Certainly.

Mr. HAGGART—I will read the letter. It is addressed to John O'Neil, Collector of Lachine Canal Tolls, Montreal, by Mr. Parent: "Your employee, Mr. Villeneuve, has been employed some winter months past as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. You will, I suppose, expect his services when navigation opens, but if it was possible for you to dispense of his services for two or three weeks it would be very beneficial to the interests of the government, because, if he should leave his present employ on the 1st May next, there would be much delay in the final settlement of the Wellington bridge accounts. Therefore, if you could say that you can spare Mr. Villeneuve for the time stated, I will transmit, or you may do so, for the approval of the Minister." It comes up then to the minister and here is Mr. Schreiber's reply: "E. H. Parent, Superintending Engineer, Montreal, P.Q., 3rd May, 1893. My Dear Sir, I have yours of the 29th ultimo covering a letter from Mr. John O'Neil, collector of Montreal, with reference to the employment of Mr. Villeneuve, one of the clerks of the collector's office, as book and time-keeper at the Wellington bridge works. I have no objection to your employing Mr. Villeneuve for a short time to assist in preparing the Wellington street bridge pay-rolls and accounts, say not to exceed ten days." That is all the authority there is from the department and all the knowledge the department had of the matter.

Mr. LISTER.—That is your letter, Mr. Schreiber?

Mr. SCHREIBER.—Yes, that is from me.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Villeneuve had been for two or three months on the Grand Trunk bridge, which was completed in the latter days of April. Then instead of sending Villeneuve back to his work it was suggested that he should be transferred to the Wellington bridge for eight or ten days more. The intention was to transfer him from the Grand Trunk bridge to the Wellington where the work continued for a couple of weeks.

Mr. HAGGART.—I say that the department had no knowledge till the 3rd of May that Mr. Villeneuve was employed by St. Louis for that purpose.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How long had he been employed as your time-keeper before the 3rd of May?
A. Since the beginning of the work.

Q. When would that be?—A. Early in February.

Q. Then the government does not seem to have had any intimation at all that he was time-keeper until the 3rd of May?—A. The employees of the government had. I mean the employees representing the government. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent knew that Mr. Villeneuve was there from the very beginning.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did Mr. Douglas know?—A. Not then.

Q. Later on?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did you pay Villeneuve?—A. I cannot recollect.

Q. You cannot recollect whether he was paid or not?—A. No.

Q. When he was employed was there anything said?—A. Not to my personal knowledge. I don't recollect that.

Q. Did you hire him yourself?—A. I think I did, yes.

Q. And you tell the committee that there was nothing said about pay?—A. Well, I don't. I don't say he was not paid. I asked him before that as an employee of the government. I heard this story, that a government employee making \$900, has a right to make money during the winter when he is not wanted.

Q. That is not the question. I want to know if at the time you hired him anything was said about his being paid?—A. Yes, I paid him, personally.

Q. What do you mean by that?—A. I mean he was not paid and charged on the pay-lists.

Q. He was not paid and charged on the pay-lists?—A. He was to be paid but not charged on the pay-lists.

Q. Who was to pay him?—A. My bookkeeper.

Q. Then his name was not to appear on the pay lists?—A. I don't think so.

Q. How much were you to pay him?—A. \$2.50 or \$3 a day.

Q. What was the reason that his name was not to appear on the time-lists?—A. Because he was an employee of the government.

Q. Was he drawing a salary from the government at the same time?—A. Yes.

Q. And his name was not to appear on the pay lists because he was an employee of the government?—A. I suppose so.

Q. And he was to get \$3 a day from you?—A. From me, yes.

Q. And I suppose you paid him?—A. Well, I don't know; I suppose my book-keeper will say that.

Q. Who suggested that his name should not appear on the pay-lists?—A. I don't know that.

Q. Was it talked about that his name should not appear on the pay-lists?—A. I know nothing about that.

Q. Nothing about it at all?—A. No.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What did you pay the rest of the time-keepers per day?—A. Well, it depends. I gave no instructions to that effect, but I think the time-keepers were paid, as it was work for the government—they want five copies of the accounts—I think that the men might be paid skilled labour or stonecutters or masons.

Q. What did you pay them a day?—A. I don't know, I never paid a man a day. I could not say that until I could look over all the lists.

Q. You charge them to the government as skilled labourers and masons?—A. Certainly. I put their Christian name and name in full.

Q. You paid them as masons?—A. Certainly. I was not obliged to put nine or ten time-keepers for the government. I paid one man, Villeneuve, but I was not obliged to pay him for the government.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You did not let the government know?—A. Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy knew from the beginning.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Parent knew because you had a talk with him?—A. Yes.

Q. Kennedy saw him on the work?—A. Yes.

Q. What more did he know, did he know you were paying him?—A. I don't say that.

Q. And he could not have known as his name was not on the pay-lists?—A. I say he knew that he was the time-keeper there.

Q. He knew he was the time-keeper, but whether he was paid by you or by the Government, he would not know?—A. I don't see what objection there would have

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been to having Mr. Villeneuve in that position. If they had confidence in him as an employee of the government, they would have confidence in him as an employee on the work.

Q. You say that this is what he knew?—A. Certainly. I saw a letter that Mr. Schreiber countenanced it and everybody knew it.

Q. But the question was how much they knew. They knew he was there, but how would they know whether you were paying him or not, whether he was acting for the government or acting for you? They could not possibly have known of this except they were told?—A. No.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Beaudry was the time-keeper for you, was he not?—A. I understand that Beaudry was put there as time-keeper.

Q. He was employed by you as time-keeper, and J. A. Ouimet was employed by you as time-keeper, you gave the names yesterday?—A. Certainly, I said they were engaged by Villeneuve.

Q. Beaudry was employed by you?—A. He was placed on the work by Villeneuve.

Q. Mr. McEwan was a time-keeper?—A. He was placed by Villeneuve also.

Q. Look at these time-lists and see what you charged the government for them?—A. I don't need to look at them because I did not place them myself on those lists.

Q. What are those lists which you sent in a bill for?—A. I see the name of McEwan there.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How much a day?—A. That is what I want to find.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. He is returned as a foreman?—A. Suppose he is returned as a foreman—what is the difference; the names are in full there.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. These men who have been named are charged to the government under the head of foremen. Do I understand that to be correct?—A. I never gave any instructions to have them charged as foremen. I understand them to be a kind of foremen taking the time. The time-keeper is just as much a foreman as a man looking after excavation.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you give any order to have them charged as foremen?—A. I never gave any order for their names to be placed as foremen.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. The head of the memorandum is marked "foremen's time." I understand from you that you had Mr. Villeneuve employed to keep the time for you?—A. Yes.

Q. He was at the same time an employee, under a yearly salary, of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. You agreed to give him somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$3 a day for his time?—A. Yes.

Q. You mentioned to Mr. Parent that he was to be time-keeper; is that right?—A. I mentioned to Mr. Parent if he had any objection to Villeneuve as time-keeper. I saw no one taking the time.

Q. There could not be much objection to that if he was a government employee at the time?—A. I do not see.

Q. Did you tell Parent then that you were giving him \$3 a day over and above what he was getting from the government?—A. I do not recollect that.

Q. It is not likely you did that?—A. I do not think it.

Q. Then these other men here—those who were time-keepers under Villeneuve, were they time-keepers for you, or were they government time-keepers?—A. They were taken by Mr. Villeneuve, the same as any other employees were there to do the work. They were not put there as time-keepers, because in my tender there was no mention of the charge for so much for time-keepers in the tender.

Q. These men there were keeping the time for you ; if they were not there, would you have to pay your own men?—A. They were keeping the time for the government the same as the stonecutters were doing work for the government : it is part of the execution of the work.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The government was interested in the time?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. You had no person keeping time for you over and above these men?—A. I had no other person than Villeneuve to keep the time on this work.

Q. That is all you had? In reference to these original pay lists that you say were filed, are they here yet?—A. The original pay lists of the Grand Trunk bridge are here.

Q. Let me see if you understand this?—A. A duplicate of that is here.

Q. Let us see if we understand this. While the Wellington street bridge was being done who kept the time for you or your men?—A. The Wellington bridge was the last bridge finished.

Q. Who kept the time for you of the men that you employed to do the Wellington bridge work—who was your time-keeper?—A. I understand that the stonecutters and masons, if I am right, Mr. Villeneuve had charge of keeping the time for the Grand Trunk bridge, and the time of all the other men employed was kept by Mr. Kennedy's employees. Coughlin was supposed to look over all the work of counting the men on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. At the end of every fortnight, I understand, you received a pay-list from Mr. Kennedy of how many men had been working on the Wellington street bridge?—A. I am not prepared to say.

Q. In what form is the original pay-list for the work of the Wellington street bridge?—A. They are made on sheets.

Q. What was the original—was it in time-books?—A. I do not know anything about it. I heard they were in time books.

Q. You never saw them yourself?—A. Never.

Q. Are they not some of the time-books you took home and destroyed?—A. Never.

Mr. LISTER.—It was only on the 3rd of May that the government authorized that Villeneuve should go for eight or ten days ; that, as a matter of fact, he had been at work from the end of February without the knowledge of the government and without the knowledge of the department.

Mr. MONCRIEFF.—Only with the knowledge of the local men on the spot.

Mr. BERGERON.—That may be explained that Villeneuve has nothing to do in the winter.

Mr. LISTER.—He stated that.

Mr. BERGERON.—I do not think it is clear that the local men knew he was paid \$3 a day by St. Louis.

Mr. MONCRIEFF.—The witness has said he never told the local men in charge that Villeneuve was in his pay at the same time.

Mr. LISTER.—He did not want the government to know his name was there. His name don't appear at all events as the others did.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—St. Louis paid him extra because he was not obliged to be there. He was not obliged to do that work ; he was not requested by the government to do it.

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By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. What I was asking you is this. The original list that was furnished to you when the work was being done on the Wellington street bridge, who certified—by whom ?—A. Parent, Kennedy and Coughlin.

Q. Who made them out—who were they given to?—A. They were sent to my office.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I have got them yet.

Q. All of them?—A. Certainly, I have got them yet. I offered to produce them in the exchequer court.

Q. None of these had been destroyed?—A. Certainly not, because I had to keep them as a voucher for what I had paid, and from these lists I said I made out my account, and the only difference being as to prices. I put the prices in my tender to it. I put down what I was entitled to put down and what was in my tender.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. How did it come that you secured this contract in the first place? Who gave you the intimation as to how it was going to be done?—A. First I saw it in the newspapers that they were going to do that work for the Wellington bridge and then I got it in an official way, by sending me an invitation to tender.

Q. Who sent you the invitation to tender?—A. To the best of my knowledge I think it was Mr. Kennedy; and after they called for tenders I think Mr. Parent, when they extended me the contract. The first contract was given for the Wellington street bridge and lock no. 1. When I heard about the Grand Trunk bridge I went to see Mr. Duncan McIntyre, and I went to see Mr. Wainwright and I asked him if he was going to do that Grand Trunk bridge. They said that on the recommendation of Mr. Kennedy they did not think they could do that work in that time. Then I went to Mr. Parent and I said: "Are you going to do the work on the same principle as the Wellington bridge?" He said: "I don't know. I think I shall have to refer it to Mr. Schreiber." So he referred it to him in three or four weeks and asked him if he (Parent) would extend that contract to me for the supply of the labour. Then Mr. Schreiber, I understand, said to Parent: "If Mr. St. Louis is willing to supply the men at the same figure as his tender for the Wellington bridge, let him supply the men, and take a written order from his hand."

Q. Did you speak to any member of the government at all about the work?—A. No.

Q. Are you related to any member of the government?—A. Yes. I have the honour to be the cousin of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet.

Q. You are a cousin of Mr. Ouimet?—A. Yes, I have the honour; yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You stated that Mr. Douglas, of the railways and canals department, was on the work on and off until the month of March, and after the month of March almost constantly?—A. Exactly, he was there on the work.

Q. Could you tell what date in March he commenced to be there in a permanent manner?—A. I think it was about the middle or the 20th or the 25th of March. I think it is in the report of the commission.

Q. You say now that he was almost constantly on the work from that date?—A. I understand that he was on there to send a report to Mr. Schreiber how many men were employed.

Q. Did he give orders?—A. I don't say he gave orders for the men, but I think that when he was there he told me he was told to send to Mr. Schreiber the number of the men employed.

Q. Did you see any difference in his way of acting and the way of Mr. Parent's acting on the works?—A. I did not see any difference.

Q. He seemed to take the same position?—A. He seemed to take an interest in the work so that it would be completed on the 3rd of May, the same as Mr. Parent.

Q. Was Mr. Douglas the same gentleman that acted as a commissioner during the investigation in Montreal?—A. Yes, and Mr. MacLeod, too, I understand.

Q. Had Mr. MacLeod been employed on the work in the same capacity as Mr. Douglas?—A. I never saw Mr. MacLeod on the works.

Q. Until what time did Mr. Douglas remain on the works?—A. I think he remained on the work till the 3rd of May, till the work was finished.

Q. He did not appear before the commission?—A. No.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Mr. Douglas had nothing to do with the work at all till the 19th of April. He was connected with the superstructure, the iron work?—A. Well, Douglas did not want to be there for the iron work, the Dominion Bridge Company knows enough to do that work without him.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. How long was Douglas on the work?—A. He came a couple of times and went off and came back kind of permanently about the 20th or 25th of March, to the best of my knowledge.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. It must be the 20th of April?—A. Well, he was there two or three times and after that he came more permanently.

Q. After the 20th of April?—A. He was there not only for the iron work but I am positive he was taking memoranda of the men working, to be sent to Mr. Schreiber. I think the correspondence proves that.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Were you much with him?—A. Was I much with him? I met him on the work; I used to bow to him and say a few words to him.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. You have got the original pay-lists there now?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. Parent was there with him many times?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Mr. Douglas was on the work on the 25th of March. Was it possible for a very large number of men to be employed without his knowing?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Therefore, if there was an excessive number of men on the works, he must have seen it?—A. Why, of course, he was there every day. I understand it was according to his instructions that he should report to Mr. Schreiber how many men were employed.

Q. And if there was any extravagance in the way of conducting the work he must have seen it also?—A. Well, as regards extravagance I guess there was extravagance.

Q. But was it possible for him not to see the extravagant way in which the work was being carried on?—A. Oh, no, he was there on the work.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Any man could see it?—A. Any man could see it.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Can you tell me whether these pay-sheets are the originals or copies of the originals?—A. To the best of my knowledge, they are copies of the originals, those of the Grand Trunk.

Q. Those of the Grand Trunk are copies of the originals?—A. Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I think the witness does not see the distinction between a duplicate and a copy. I am well informed that they were made in triplicate.

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By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Is that an original (handing the witness a pay-sheet)?—A. Well, I cannot say. If you would be kind enough to get that information from Villeneuve or Michaud.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You had full confidence in your book-keeper?—A. At the time I had three or four hundred men working on the court-house in Montreal and I had plenty to do.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Have you destroyed the duplicates or the originals of these pay-lists—are the originals or duplicates of these destroyed?—A. I understand these must be a copy of the small books, the small time-books which have been destroyed.

Q. This pay-sheet is taken from the original small books that have been destroyed?—A. That is so. I did not see them do it.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You made things very pleasant for the engineers, did you not?—A. Very pleasant. I would like to tell you sincerely, I built the C.P.R. workshop and the Montreal drill shed, and it was the same thing, we could have a coup at any time without going to a tavern. We could have it without going to a bar-room.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Have you any original pay-lists here, besides these bridges?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—This portfolio is full.

Mr. MONCRIEFF.—Are these originals or copies?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—They made four or five copies, the only difference being that the rates for the government would be the prices charged in the tender and the copy which was used as a pay-list would be extended for the prices paid to the men.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. What are these now?—A. These are all extensions for the amount paid to the men. The government have a copy of these with the amount charged to the government and these are the extensions of the amount paid to the men.

Q. This account is only for the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1?—A. I understand the one for the Wellington bridge is filed in the exchequer court.

Q. These now produced are the original pay-sheets as you, Mr. St. Louis, paid your own men?—A. Yes.

Q. Then these were compiled by your bookkeeper from the original time books that have been destroyed?—A. That is what I understand.

Q. Was there any pay-sheet made by you or by your bookkeepers from those books, besides the ones now filed?—A. No, I do not think so. The accounts were made and were sent to the government.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. These are the pay-sheets from which you paid your men?—A. No, sir.

Q. I understood you to say that these were the pay-sheets?—A. That is a duplicate.

Q. From these sheets the men received the amount of money as stated upon these pay-rolls?—A. A copy of it—yes.

Q. Exactly. The amounts that appear on these pay-sheets were the amounts you paid your own men by?—A. That is what I understand.

Q. When these pay-sheets were made, Kennedy, Parent and Coughlin certified to you that the time as appears upon these pay-sheets was correct?—A. Yes.

Q. You paid your men by these time-sheets. You have made another pay-sheet for the government, correct in every particular as to the time, but for the different rates as under your contract?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you ever offer any money to Frigon for the books which he had in his possession?—A. I do not know about the time, but a man, whose name I do not remember, came to me and told me that Frigon had time books in his possession and he would like to have \$2,000 or \$3,000. I told him to tell Frigon he could do anything with his books he liked, or show the books to any one, that I was perfectly satisfied as far as I was concerned that the time-keeping was correct and I did not want to be a briber or be blackmailed.

Q. You did not offer him any money?—A. Not a cent—no.

Q. In conversation with Frigon, did you ever tell him that you were aware, or that it was to your knowledge, that the lists were false or that the time-books were false?—A. I never told him any such thing. I never had any conversation with regard to the lists or time-books with him.

Q. The man Ouimet, whom you understood was appointed time-keeper by Ville-neuve, is now dead, is he?—A. Yes; he is dead, as I understand it.

Q. Were you present when he was examined by a special officer of the exchequer court, before his death, on his death-bed?—A. Yes; I was present.

Q. Do you remember who were present besides?—A. There was a man named Brown (another lawyer), and there was Mr. Audet, registrar of the exchequer court, Mr. Geoffrion, Mr. Emard, and the doctor.

Q. A doctor attending to him?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you explain as to what his condition was, as to his strength?—A. He was in such a low condition that the doctor had to hold his pulse. He would only allow the different questions to be put to him at intervals.

Q. Is it not a fact that we had to suspend the examination?—A. Oh, I think there was a detective there, too.

Q. Is it not a fact that the doctor frequently ordered us to suspend the examination?—A. Yes; it is a fact that the doctor ordered suspensions of the examination, and they gave him a little liquid to keep him up.

Q. Do you remember that the examination was only taken on the understanding that whenever an answer was given that he should be cross-examined immediately upon that in case he should either die or the doctor refuse any further examination?—A. Yes, I remember that perfectly well.

Q. In other words, was not the man actually in a dying condition when he was examined?—A. Certainly. We were afraid that he might pass away at any moment.

Q. Did you ever state to Frigon the amount which you ordered to be added to your pay-lists?—A. No, never. Mr. Frigon never had anything to do with me in connection with that work.

Q. Did you ever mention \$8,000 and \$15,000 to be added to another list?—A. I could never say such a thing in my life.

Q. You did not?—A. No.

Q. You were questioned about wine or liquor which was kept on the place. Whenever you were yourself supplying wine or liquor to your visitors, who paid for it?—A. I paid for it.

Q. Where was the wine obtained from; do you remember your grocer?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you remember that a cheque had to be sent to Dufresne & Mongenais?—A. I don't remember those details.

Q. As far as you are concerned and as far as you knew, any wine which might have been ordered and consumed in your name on the work was paid for by you and with your money?—A. It must have been paid for by my book-keeper with my money.

Q. Your orders were that it should be paid for with your money?—A. Of course, with my money.

Q. Did you ever in the presence of Frigon destroy a time-book which was brought to you by Villeneuve as having been stolen or taken from Ouimet?—A. Never.

Q. Did you tear any such book yourself, as said by Frigon?—A. Never.

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By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Are you aware that there were some complaints about the number of men employed on the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And for that reason Douglas was sent down. After he was sent down, did he discharge or recommend the discharge of any men?—A. Not that I know of, sir.

Q. He asked for no reduction in the men at all?—A. Not to me, because I had nothing to do with the reduction of the men. I was only supplying them.

Q. But you would know if your men were discharged?—A. Well, exactly; some more men were taken on.

Q. Then more men were taken on after Mr. Douglas went down to stop extravagance than before?—A. The work had to be finished by the 1st of May.

Q. How long was Mr. Douglas down there?—A. I cannot precisely tell the number of days, but I know he was on the works two or three times off and on and a good many weeks afterwards.

Q. He was there for some weeks?—A. At the end of the work—yes.

Q. He was there long enough to have had time and opportunity to reduce the men if there were too many?—A. You could get the number of his visits at the Windsor hotel where he was stopping.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. He was there two or three times before he came on permanently?—A. Yes, and then he came on permanently. He did not come about the iron bridge.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. On these two occasions that Mr. Douglas came, did he go on the works?—A. Well, he went on the work every day and night.

Q. I mean before he went there permanently. You say he was there off and on at first?—A. Yes.

Q. On those occasions did he go on the works to see what was going on?—A. Certainly, he went on the works and I think if I remember well one time that Mr. Douglas presented Mr. Villeneuve to Mr. Schreiber.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Was that before he came on permanently?—A. I am not positive about the date but I think that one time Mr. Douglas presented Mr. Villeneuve to Mr. Schreiber as his time-keeper, saying that Villeneuve was the time-keeper.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Whereabouts did that introduction take place?—A. On the works.

Q. What date?—A. Mr. Villeneuve or Mr. Douglas could give you that, I don't remember exactly.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You were there yourself?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. From the way Mr. Douglas went on the works when he went there permanently could he see what arrangement had been made and had been carried out for checking the time of the men?—A. Well, I cannot say, but I suppose he could very easily.

Q. If he had wished to ascertain?—A. Certainly, he could have seen if the time-keepers were on the work there. He was there sometimes from morning till night and sometimes till 11 o'clock at night.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. And sometimes early in the morning?—A. He was pretty much on the work all day and then at night.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Had he any access to the wine room?—A. Oh, sometimes we had a little “*rafraichissement*.”

By Mr. Curran :

Q. That was when you used to bow when you met him on the work. That was the “*salut*”?—A. Oh, well.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. I see here that Mr. Douglas says in his testimony : “*Mr. Villeneuve, I thought, was a government employee and was keeping time for the government. I knew he was a government employee and I thought he was keeping the time.*” You know nothing to the contrary?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you tell him that he was paid by you?—A. No, I never said anything of the kind.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. So as far as you know, the statement that I have read is perfectly correct?—A. I suppose so, yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You said a few moments ago that the government employees who had nothing to do in the winter are in the habit of working for some other parties, if they find a chance. I suppose they do not work for nothing?—A. Certainly not.

Q. They are always paid. Could Mr. Douglas, seeing Mr. Villeneuve on the work, suppose he was working for nothing?

Mr. MONCRIEFF.—It is not a proper question to ask the man to suppose anything.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Have you a younger brother?—A. Yes.

Q. As social as yourself, I hope.—A. I do not know about that. I have a younger brother representing us in Toronto.

Q. Was he on the work, too?—A. No.

Q. Was he about the work?—A. He might have gone to see the work. He might have been a visitor.

Q. He helped to entertain the engineers?—A. No, sir.

(At this juncture the chairman read the following telegram :—

“*MONTREAL, July 12th.*

“*To Hon. G. P. BAKER, M.P.,*

“*Chairman Public Accounts Committee, Ottawa.*

“*We never received a dollar from Mr. St. Louis or from anybody on his behalf. We are not even acquainted with him. We are at the disposal of your committee.*

“*L. J. TARTE,*

“*EUGENE TARTE,*

“*Proprietors of the ‘Le Cultivateur.’*”

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FREDERICK HAYTER sworn and examined.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Mr. Hayter, I think you are the gentleman who worked with Mr. Frigon to check, from his book, the list filed by Mr. St. Louis with the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you take communication of the list purporting to be the time-list of the single carters from the 25th February to the 25th March, 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. And explain the entries in red ink, which are made in your handwriting at the foot of the document?—A. These names at the foot of the document were names in the time-book which are not on the pay-lists.

Q. How many did you find?—A. Eight of them.

Q. You say that these men are reported in Frigon's book as having worked during these dates, and which are not reported in the pay-lists?—A. They are entered in Frigon's book.

Q. And not in the returns made to the government. These men are not mentioned in the returns made to the government?—A. They are not on these—no.

Q. If this is the pay list, these eight men never were paid?—A. They were not paid.

Q. According to the document?—A. No.

Q. How many days do these names represent?—A. What I want to say is this: that the eight men who are found there as reported by Frigon as having worked from 16 to 20 days each are not in our list and never were paid.

Mr. BERGERON.—It would show the inaccuracy of Frigon's book. I suppose that is your object in saying it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Of course, it will show that it was made outside of the works.

WITNESS.—On that list there appeared to have been about 750 hours that were entered in the time-book and not entered on the pay-list.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Representing the eight different names?—A. The eight different names.

JACQUES VILLENEUVE sworn and examined.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. What is your occupation?—A. I am employed in the collector's office, on the Lachine canal.

Q. How long have you been employed there?—A. I was appointed in February, 1891.

Q. Were you employed on the works on the Lachine canal bridges when they were constructed?—A. Yes; I was sent for by Mr. St. Louis, and he asked me to be his time-keeper there on the works, and I started work on the 10th February, and worked there until the 14th of May, I believe.

Q. At what work were you employed?—A. I started being time-keeper for the stonecutters of the Wellington bridge.

Q. And later on?—A. Later on, I was put in charge of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge as time-keeper. Before you put any further questions, I would like to say that when St. Louis sent me there on the works, I immediately reported to Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Kennedy accepted me as the time-keeper there for the stonecutters on the Wellington bridge, because he was in charge then at the time.

Q. Did you report to Mr. Kennedy occasionally?—A. No; Mr. Kennedy had a chief time-keeper—Coughlin, who checked my time-keeping. At the first, Coughlin used to pass with me to see that my work was rightly done.

Q. Did Coughlin pass many times?—A. In the beginning of the works, we compared notes.

Q. Do you mean to say that you compared your time-keeping with Coughlin's?—A. This is the way: I used to pass in the morning, and Coughlin used to pass some-time later or before, and Coughlin would meet me in the shed and ask how many stonecutters I had, and I used to tell Coughlin, and Coughlin would say, "correct." One day, at the beginning of the work, Coughlin had nearly ten men more than I had. Some we re charged to the government. Mr. Desbarats made that report himself in his evidence here.

Q. Then Desbarats knew you were a time-keeper?—A. Yes, he must have known.

Q. Did Papineau know that?—A. Yes, and he knew furthermore that I was a clerk in the canal office.

Q. Did Mr. Kennedy know you were employed?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Parent know?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you introduced to Mr. Schreiber by anybody?—A. When I was introduced to Mr. Schreiber there, I believe it was his first visit to Montreal. I was introduced by Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Douglas introduced Mr. Schreiber this way, saying: "This is the young man who helps to prepare the pay-list for the Wellington bridge works."

Q. Did Douglas say you were an employee of the government?—A. I do not know that he mentioned that to Mr. Schreiber. That is the only introduction I had. Furthermore, at the time of the second visit of Mr. Schreiber in the middle of April, Mr. Douglas mentioned to Mr. Schreiber that I was wanted there to remain on the works until these works were about completed, because the chief time-keeper was leaving for his business on the 1st of May, and there was correspondence to that effect between Mr. Parent, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Schreiber that gave me leave of absence from the opening of navigation until the 14th of May, by which I was kept there on the works.

Q. Did Mr. Schreiber inquire from you as to the way in which you were keeping the time?—A. No, sir; he never mentioned anything to me. I just shook hands with Mr. Schreiber and bowed to him. That is the only conversation I had with him.

Q. Will you explain to the committee the way in which you kept that time and the way in which you reported for the same?—A. As far as the stonecutters were concerned for the Wellington bridge I had very little trouble with it, because the men were not numerous, but when the men for the Grand Trunk bridge started we took each man's name and in taking that name we gave a number to the man. That was in order to save time when we wanted to take the time. Each man had a number and then in the morning about 6.30 all the men used to pass before a wicket and give out their numbers: then they would go to the tool-shed and give their numbers there over again so as to secure a pick or shovel or whatever they were working with. Then during the forenoon Drolet, the first assistant I had there, would go over the works and take down the numbers of the men that were working. About 10 o'clock in the morning a young man from Mr. St. Louis' office would come to the office where I was keeping my time and he would take a copy of the time I had in my book in case any of my books should be lost and it was also a check Mr. St. Louis had so that there would be no fraud or anything in the pay book.

Q. Had you some assistants under you?—A. The first I had was Drolet, then McEwan, Ouimet and Beaudry. I might say here that Frigon when he says he kept time for several weeks—he did not keep carters' time more than 10 days on the whole, because Mr. Frigon used to go out at night, come back after the time would be taken in the morning and we would have to keep the time for him; and yet in his evidence he says he has taken the carters' time.

Q. We have got that?—A. Well, I want to put Frigon's evidence right.

Q. Who was in charge of the Grand Trunk works?—A. Well, that is a very difficult matter for me to say

Q. Who appeared to be?—A. Trudel appeared to be, but the orders that he got from Mr. St. Louis were that he should take his orders from either of the engineers in charge of the works or Mr. Kennedy.

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Q. Do you know Mr. Douglas?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has he been on the works?—A. Well, I believe Mr. Douglas was there some time in March. I would not specify exactly, but he was there in March, and the first time he came there all the local officers in Montreal knew that he was a superior officer in the department and that he had certainly control over us.

Q. Did you discuss matters with him at times?—A. With Douglas? Yes. The first day that I was introduced to Mr. Douglas he said to me: "Somebody will have to answer for the state of things here." I said: "What do you mean?" "Well," he said, "there is extravagance going on here," or something of that kind. I thought it very queer of Mr. Douglas to make that confidence to me. Then later on Mr. Douglas discharged some men there but not enough to prove to me that what he said to me was right, that there was extravagance.

Q. At any rate he took to a certain extent charge of the work?—A. Yes, sir, he gave orders on the Grand Trunk. As far as the Wellington bridge is concerned I know nothing of that.

Q. Did he ask if you were keeping the time?—A. Yes, I gave him reports and continued for some days giving him the exact number of men working there and he must have those papers and he must have had those as he told me to discontinue it, as he said I had enough work to do.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. What date?—A. 19th of April. That is the date when Douglas claims to have to do with the bridge, not before.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Was there to your personal knowledge much extravagance there?—A. Well, as far as extravagance is concerned, I believe the men wanted the work to last as far as it could last, for it was in winter time when work was scarce and they tried to make it last till the opening of navigation.

Q. Was Kennedy there?—A. He was there night and day, so was I.

Q. I mean on the Grand Trunk?—A. Kennedy did not come very often there till he was told so by Mr. Schreiber.

Q. How did you make your pay-lists?—A. Well, my time-books served as pay-lists on pay day. You see Michaud had a copy of my books. On Friday night I would make extension and addition of my books and send them to St. Louis' office and Michaud would tell him there are so many thousand dollars wanted for the pay and our books would agree and then envelopes would be prepared, money put into them and my book taken on pay day into the shed in case any man should claim any more money than we actually gave him.

Q. Were you there when the men were paid?—A. I assisted at every pay day until the 14th of May.

Q. Did Mr. Parent go often on the Grand Trunk works?—A. Mr. Parent? I think the Grand Trunk work was his favourite because he had Mr. Kennedy on the Wellington work. He seemed to look after the Grand Trunk more than the other.

Q. Was he with Mr. Douglas many times?—A. He met Mr. Douglas every day, I believe.

Q. They were both of them as a matter of fact on the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes, Mr. Douglas seemed to have more to say about the Grand Trunk than he had to say about the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. That was all after the 19th of April you are referring to when Douglas was there?—A. Oh, no, Douglas was there in March.

Q. We know how often Douglas was there and how long he was there?—A. Well, if you know what is it you want to ask me?

Q. How often was Douglas there before the 19th of April?—A. He was there sometimes in March.

Q. How often in March, once or twice?—A. He must have been there every day when he was there in March. He was sent by the government to look after this work and make a report.

Q. Never mind that. Was he there every day in March?—A. Do you mean the time he was there in March?

By Mr. Curran :

Q. What time in March was it?—A. About the middle of March. Some time in March.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Do you know what price you paid for the men?—A. Well, the foremen on the Grand Trunk bridge were paid on the average about 30 cents an hour.

Q. By whom?—A. By Mr. St. Louis. That was for day time. The price from the government that Mr. St. Louis charged was \$4. That is \$1 a day profit. At night time I believe there were a few hours added to the time and St. Louis got \$6 for them.

Q. What did he pay?—A. He paid \$3. I believe there were five hours added to their time for night work.

Q. What was the profit for foremen?—A. That will be \$1.50 at night, but that is on every day.

Q. What was the profit on Sundays?—A. On Sundays we gave time and a half at the same rate as we paid them on week days.

Q. What was the profit?—A. A foreman that was getting \$3 on week days would get on Sunday \$4.50 and St. Louis would get from the government \$8.

Q. At night?—A. The man would get \$4.50 and St. Louis would get \$12.

Q. According to his tender?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncrieff.

Q. That is the way St. Louis made up his bill?—A. That is the way St. Louis tendered—that is his tender.

By Mr. Lister.

Q. That would be for foremen?—A. Yes.

Q. Then take the ordinary pick and shovel men?—A. The pick and shovel men were paid for as skilled labour. We paid on the Grand Trunk for skilled labour \$1.50.

Q. How much would you get?—A. \$1.85 in the day time.

Q. You would get \$1.85 in the day time?—A. Yes.

Q. At night?—A. At night—I would like to see the time list and the contract (the documents produced). I am just talking about skilled labourers.

Q. They were put down as skilled labourers?—A. No. What we understood by skilled labourers was all the men not working with a pick and shovel.

Q. Take skilled labourers?—A. Skilled labourers in the day time were paid on the average \$1.50, that was the highest pay.

Q. How much was allowed by the government?—A. \$1.85.

Q. Then you would make in the day time for skilled labourers?—A. 35 cents.

Q. How much would you make at night?—A. At night we would not give these men any more time than ten hours.

Q. You would pay them \$1.50 at night. How much would you get from the government?—A. \$2.

Q. Take the carters?—A. Well, we paid the carters \$2 in the day time.

Q. How much from the government?—A. In the day time \$2.50.

Q. At night?—A. \$3.75.

Q. On Sundays?—A. \$7.50.

Q. How much did you pay on Sundays?—A. On Sundays they got only ten hours and they were paid \$2.

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- Q. How much did you get?—A. \$7.50—that is for Sunday night.
Q. Sunday in the day time?—A. In the day time we got \$5.
Q. And paid \$2?—A. \$2. No, we gave them five hours extra on Sunday.
Q. What would the profit be?—A. We gave them 15 hours, that is \$3.
Q. And you got how much?—A. \$5.
Q. Double carters?—A. Double carters were paid \$4 a day.
Q. How much did you get?—\$5.
Q. At night?—A. The same rate. There was some mistake in the tender.
Q. On Sunday?—A. On Sunday we paid 15 hours.
Q. What would that be in dollars?—A. \$6.
Q. What would you get?—\$10.
Q. Take the stonecutters, what would they get?—A. The stonecutters were paid \$2.50 a day.
Q. What did you get?—\$3.30.
Q. At night what would they get?—A. ———

By Mr. Gibson :

- Q. Did any stonecutters work at night?—A. Yes, several times, many times.
Q. How did you give them light?—A. The place was lighted by electricity, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

- Q. Stonecutters at night, how much would that be?—A. I do not see any entry here.
Q. Speaking from memory?—A. Speaking from memory, I see the masons at night time were only getting ten hours. I suppose the stonecutters would be the same way.
Q. The stonecutters at night would get ten hours' pay, how much?—A. \$2.50.
Q. What would you get?—A. \$4.60.
Q. Well, now, come down to Sunday—what would the stonecutters get on Sunday?—A. 15 hours.
Q. That would be, how much?—A. \$3.75.
Q. What would you get?—A. \$6.60.
Q. At night?—A. It would be \$9.20.
Q. At night you would get how much?—A. We would pay the stone cutters \$3.75.
Q. And how much would you get?—A. \$9.20.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

- Q. That is what you claimed you should get?—A. That is the contract.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—He is making calculations on the way we interpret our contract and our account is based on it.
Mr. CURRAN.—Is that what you charged the government?
Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes, the government have not paid us.
Mr. LISTER.—The government have not paid you on that basis?
Mr. MONCRIEFF.—No, they have not.
THE CHAIRMAN.—It is disputed by the department.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—As to overtime and not as to Sunday time.
WITNESS.—The most part of these accounts have been paid.

By Mr. Lister :

- Q. Have these accounts been paid?—A. Most of those accounts have been paid.
Q. There is \$60,000 in dispute?—A. Some accounts have been paid in full.
Q. Did you take double time on Sunday nights?—A. Yes.
Q. How much would the profit be on those? How much did you pay?—A. On Sunday night we would give Cousineau 15 hours, that would be \$6.
Q. How much would you charge the government?—A. Double time, \$10.
Q. These accounts for the 22nd of April up to the 6th of May, 1893, foremen's time for the Grand Trunk, were sent in to the government?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. They were sent in, charging, as you contend, the contract rate?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. These accounts were paid by the government?—A. Some of those accounts were paid by the government.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. At the rate you have mentioned?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Moncreiff :

Q. How do you know anything about that; how do you know that they have been paid in full?—A. Because I have seen St. Louis making out receipts for them in Mr. Parent's office in Montreal.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Were they sent back for correction?—A. They were at the latter part of the work. When the night time accounts were sent there was a deduction made on one account of about \$10,000, I believe, and a notice in red ink saying that these prices could not be paid by the government. When the first account for night work was sent, that again was returned by the department with the notice at the bottom in red ink that so many thousand dollars should be deducted from that amount.

Q. Then there had been no night work up to that time?—A. I don't believe so. We could see that account. The department must have that account.

Q. Now, you gave reports to Mr. Douglas for five or six days after he came on the work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then he told you to discontinue?—A. Yes; he said that I was too busily engaged otherwise to have time to do those things for him. I was kept paying the men there. That was at the time.

Q. So that you stopped giving the reports?—A. Yes.

Q. What time would that be?—A. I stopped giving Mr. Douglas reports on the 19th of April.

Q. Were you on the works when Mr. Desbarats was there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You remember seeing Mr. Desbarats about the works?—A. I do, sir.

Q. Speaking to foremen and saw him?—A. I saw him speaking to Desjardins, the foreman.

Q. Did you hear complaints about Mr. Desbarats interfering with the foremen, talking to them, giving them direct orders?—A. I only heard that in this committee by Mr. Kennedy.

Q. You heard nothing about it before?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about how Mr. Desbarats was removed, when he was removed?—A. I cannot tell you. All I know I was surprised to see that Mr. Desbarats was removed from there. That is all I know of the thing. I don't know what the reasons were that he was taken away from there at all.

Q. You have heard a good deal about the time books from which these accounts were taken?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you present when any of them were destroyed?—A. I was not. I must say that after the pay was over I would hand those books to St. Louis' clerk.

Q. You handed all the books over?—A. All my books; all the books of all classes of labour were handed to Mr. Michaud.

Q. Eh?—A. We had books for different classes of labour, and at every pay I used to have a new set of books.

By Mr. Moncreiff :

Q. Whom did you hand the books to?—A. Michaud.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You had a new set of books every fortnight?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. A new set of time books?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. In conversation between you and St. Louis, did he tell you about the destruction of the books?—A. No, sir. When I gave my evidence in Montreal I was asked

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by Mr. Douglas to produce my books to the commission. I told Mr. Douglas that I had handed my books to St. Louis and St. Louis was brought up there and asked what he had done with my books. He said, "I have destroyed them." That is all I know. I did not know they had been destroyed at the time. It was only then I knew of it.

Q. When you went into the position of time-keeper in January or February— ?
—A. On February 10th.

Q. Did you inform the department that you were going to take that position ?—A. I informed Kennedy, I was there with his approval, and I did not consider myself working for the government. I considered myself working for St. Louis.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. What did you say to Kennedy about that time ?—A. I went to Kennedy. I said : "I have been sent here to take the time, will you allow me to take it ?"

Q. Sent by whom ?—A. By St. Louis.

Q. You notified him that you had been appointed by St. Louis ?—A. Yes, and more than that, I believe St. Louis suggested another person to take the time and Kennedy would not allow it, but he was satisfied with me.

Q. St. Louis states he notified Parent ?—A. I am not talking about St. Louis. I am talking about myself.

Q. At all events you notified him that you were going to check the time for St. Louis ?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. He was satisfied, he raised no objection ?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Coughlin had Kennedy's approval ?—A. Well, Coughlin was supposed to be chief timekeeper.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Were you to go under Coughlin, or what ?—A. I was to keep time for St. Louis so as to pay the men.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. And Coughlin checked the time ?—A. Coughlin was told by Kennedy to check the time.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Now, what was the arrangement between you and St. Louis about the compensation to be paid you ?—A. Well, so far as St. Louis and I are concerned, I was to get 30 cents an hour for all the time I was there.

Q. That would be— ?—A. That would depend on how many hours I worked. Michaud kept the record of my time and when pay day came Michaud paid me.

Q. You would get at least \$3 a day ?—A. I made on an average \$4 to \$4.50 a day. You must take into account that we were on nights.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You were paid for nights, too ?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the average per day ?—A. \$4.50.

By the Chairman :

Q. Had you double pay for Sundays and for nights ?—A. When Sunday came I had double pay. I claim that I worked hard enough to earn that.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Who paid the men ?—A. Michaud paid them and I identified the men with Coughlin.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Coughlin was there also?—A. Coughlin was there to identify his men, and I identified the carters on the Grand Trunk.

Q. Your knew nothing about St. Louis' books, further than the time-books?—A. As far as my time-books were concerned, that is all I knew, and the copies of accounts I made for the department.—I made a few copies.

Q. You say Mr. Schreiber knew?—A. Well, Douglas was there to make a report, and he must have reported I was there. Mr. Schreiber must know the names of the clerks in the canal office.

Q. And were you drawing pay or salary from the canal office?—A. We were paid for the whole twelve months.

Q. How much a month?—A. \$73.50.

Q. And you got an average of \$4.50 per day from St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. St. Louis was not very much on the work himself?—A. Well, I must say that St. Louis was there every day, mostly.

Q. How many men were employed on Sunday, as a rule—on an average?—A. Well, as far as labourers are concerned, I think there must have been an average of three or four hundred men.

Q. How many single carters?—A. We have had carters there, between sixty or seventy, I suppose.

Q. At night, just the same?—A. There might be a little less at night. There were less men at night working than during the day time.

Q. Did you not supply derricks to the government also?—A. He got \$5 a day for steam derricks and \$2.50 for hand derricks.

Q. Did those derricks belong to Mr. St. Louis?—A. They did, only one belonged to Mr. Martineau. They paid Mr. Martineau \$4 and he got \$5 from the government.

Q. How many days did you get from the government for the derricks?—A. I think the derricks will be charged the same thing on Sundays, as far as I can remember. They might be charged more, I could not say.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. There was something said here about a horse and buggy, who presented that?—A. It was not a presentation. The horse and buggy was bought by Mr. Michaud, and the cheque was taken from the savings bank or one of the branches.

Q. Whose cheque?—A. Michaud's cheque on the head office of some of the savings banks. We paid \$200 for the horse, harness and buggy. The reason we bought that horse, harness and buggy was that I had to be there on the works whenever the men started or finished the work. The cars did not run late at night as they do now, and I had to take a carter to go there, and the carter's bill was quite expensive, out from Mr. St. Louis' pocket, so I proposed to Michaud and St. Louis to buy a horse for the welfare of the works. And whatever the average that we paid in cab hire was that was to be taken into account on what we paid for the horse. When the work was finished, we sold the horse, harness and buggy for \$110, and we saved \$220 or \$230 by having the horse.

Q. In the general transaction you charged the horse to cab hire?—A. No, that was charged to Mr. St. Louis' private expenses. We charged something for cab hire.

Q. What do you mean by \$220?—A. We would have paid \$220 cab hire if we had not the horse.

Q. You sold the horse?—A. Yes. \$110 for the horse and buggy.

Q. Who got the money?—A. The money was divided between Michaud and myself.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Was there any other presentation made to the time-keepers by the men?—A. I got a gold watch from the stone cutters. It was presented to me in recognition of my good time-keeping by them.

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Q. Was there any presentation to others?—A. There was a similar presentation to Patrick Coughlin, the other time-keeper?

Q. A gold watch?—A. Yes.

Q. Any other?—A. I believe there was a presentation made to Edward Kennedy, the superintendent.

Q. What did he get?—A. I was told there was to be a presentation, to which I subscribed myself, of \$700.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. Cash?—A. I was told by others.

Q. The money was raised, at all events?—A. The money was subscribed.

Q. Amongst the men?—A. On the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. These were the workmen on the bridge?—A. As far as Kennedy was concerned I would not state whether it was only the workmen, foremen or timekeepers.

Q. You were a book-keeper for St. Louis?—A. I was time-keeper.

Q. You were not the book-keeper?—A. No, sir. I have made some copies of the accounts to send to the department. I made several copies.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Are you personally aware that Coughlin got a gold watch or did you hear it?—A. I was there when the watch was presented.

Q. Are you personally aware whether Kennedy got any money or not?—A. I am told that Mr. Kennedy—

Q. Do you know personally? You say you subscribed, how much?—A. Five dollars. I was told to be at the hotel at the corner of St. Paul and McGill streets one night.

Q. The Western House?—A. No, the Foster House. I was told to be there one night.

Q. Were you there?—A. I was not there, but I was told that Kennedy did not accept the gift.

Q. Did you get your \$5 back?—A. No, sir, I did not get my \$5 back.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. You do not know what became of the \$700?—A. I could not tell you, but what I know is I didn't get my \$5 back.

Q. Do you know any of the other subscribers? Did you speak to any of them about it?—A. I was asked to subscribe by Mr. Scanlon, the derrick designer on the work. I was asked to subscribe to a presentation to Mr. Kennedy. He said it was only the Wellington street bridge men who were subscribing to that, and he says, "as you are in the same department with Kennedy you should subscribe." I said, "I have no objection." I asked him what was the rate of subscription and he said \$5 would be acceptable, and I put in \$2.50 for myself and \$2.50 for Michaud, the book-keeper for St. Louis.

Q. Now, did you ever ask him afterwards what became of the money?—A. I never asked Kennedy or Scanlon, but they said to me that Kennedy would not accept the money. I did not get my \$5 back.

Q. Who was treasurer of the funds?—A. Scanlon.

Q. You never asked what Scanlon did with it?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Mr. Kennedy at the time that St. Louis suggested your name as timekeeper was well aware that you were in the employ of the government?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Why did St. Louis require to ask Kennedy if you were going to be employed and paid by him?—A. Well, St. Louis wanted to have a record of what he was going to pay the men.

Q. That was the reason then why St. Louis mentioned to Kennedy that you were going to be timekeeper, that he wanted to have a record of what he was going to pay the men?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Was your time included in the pay-sheets at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. So that Kennedy could not object if your time was never returned to the government?—A. I understand that a public servant cannot draw two salaries from the government and that is why I was paid directly by St. Louis.

Q. But St. Louis told Kennedy that he was going to pay you then directly out of his own pocket?—A. I could not say.

Q. Not that you heard at any rate?—A. No, sir. When I went to Kennedy, St. Louis was not there. I was alone when I met Kennedy.

Q. Was it you that suggested it first to Kennedy?—A. No, St. Louis told me to report to Kennedy for instructions to check his time so as to enable him to check the amount of men.

Q. Then you reported to Kennedy that you were going on as timekeeper?—A. Yes, sir, for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. You did not tell him that St. Louis was going to pay you?—A. I don't remember having said so.

Q. Then you told me that after you had filled up a time book that they were all handed over to St. Louis' own book-keeper?—A. I said that every morning a young man from St. Louis' office would come to the works and take a copy of my book. When the pay day was finished after the men were paid my books were returned to St. Louis.

Q. And not to the government?—A. I was time-keeper with St. Louis. I would like to make a statement here before we go any further.

MR. LISTER.—What is it?

THE WITNESS.—Well, it is to this effect : that the president here, Mr. Baker—

THE CHAIRMAN.—Well, we don't want any statements of that kind. I will give you my reasons for speaking to you. You said you wanted to set a previous witness right. However, state your statement.

THE WITNESS.—It is about the fair play I have not got here since I was here in Ottawa from the department. I was brought up here by subpoena from the exchequer court sent to me by O'Connor & Hogg. I was supposed to be a crown witness. I gave my evidence in the court. I was under oath and gave it to the best of my knowledge. The first day we were here in receiving my subpoena I got \$10 from the detective that brought me the subpoena.

THE CHAIRMAN.—If this is a matter that transpired in the exchequer court you will have to make complaint before that court. If there is any complaint about the way you have been treated by the committee this is the place to make it.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. In reference to the carters that were getting \$2.50 a day, is that the price they were to get from the government?—A. In day time, yes, single carters.

Q. How much do you say St. Louis billed the government for those working on Sunday?—A. On Sunday I believe \$5 in day time.

Q. If they worked Sunday nights what did St. Louis charge against the government?—A. On Sunday nights \$7.50.

Q. That is what St. Louis claimed the government should pay him?—A. That is on the account. Instead of charging 10 hours as the regular rate of day's work we charged 20 hours.

Q. So \$7.50 was what St. Louis charged the government for single carters on Sunday night?—A. Yes.

Q. You know that this is disputed by the government as not being in conformity with the contract?—A. I don't think so. All the dispute I know of is about overtime and Sunday labourers. That is all that I have heard speak of and that is all that was spoken of in court.

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By Mr. Lister :

Q. If St. Louis instead of hiring you who were in the government service, had hired some person who was not in the government he would have charged their account as timekeeper against the government?—A. The other timekeepers were all charged.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Charged as masons?—A. Well, we had no specifications for timekeepers so we charged whatever we paid them.

Q. So you are the man who gave in the timekeepers' time. How did you give them in as?—A. In my book McEwan, Beaudry and Drolet were getting paid for such a kind of labour as would be 25 or 30 cents an hour. Instead of being there as foremen they were there acting as timekeepers and foremen to see what men worked. Whatever we paid them we wrote that at that time in my book and it was given over to St. Louis.

Q. So they were all classed under masons?—A. Some of them as masons, some as stonecutters.

Q. So your assistant timekeepers were classed as stonecutters and masons?—A. Sometimes as foremen.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. What were the names?—A. McEwan, Ouimet, Beaudry, Drolet.

Q. Is that all?—A. Frigon did not keep time more than a few days.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Are you certain?—A. I did not keep track of all the days he was there.

Q. He may have worked more than 10 days?—A. I swear he did not keep the time more than 15.

Q. Well, you have sprung 5 already?—A. I say about 10 days, but I cannot stretch it any more than 15.

Q. Did you keep account of his time?—A. As far as I remember I think I did.

Q. Have you got anything to show?—A. I think there is an entry under the name of Frigon.

Q. Have you anything in your books or any memorandum to show how long he did work as timekeeper on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. My time books have been destroyed.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. Who would keep the time of the carters if Frigon did not?—A. Drolet kept it, I kept it, Ouimet kept it.

Q. When Drolet would keep it did he return it to you?—A. The orders I gave to my assistant were to return directly the time to me and to nobody else.

Q. Day by day?—A. Day by day and every night. As soon as they passed over the work. If there was a number that was not there I would enter accordingly.

Q. Mr. Frigon has spoken here of a book that you told him had been destroyed, or that was destroyed in your presence, a book said to have been stolen from Ouimet?—A. No, sir, I never stole anything from Ouimet, books or anything else.

Q. Were they destroyed in your presence?—A. No. Ouimet states in his evidence at Montreal that all the books were handed over to St. Louis.

Q. Did you tell Frigon that this list had to be loaded so as to recoup St. Louis for political subscriptions?—A. I am not in St. Louis' secrets.

Q. Did you ever tell Frigon any such thing?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Frigon has spoken of fictitious names having been put on the list and the profit of that being divided between you and him. Is there anything in that?—A. No, sir, there is nothing in that. I suppose he means these eight names he had on his books. It may have been he wanted to claim the money on that. They were not charged on the government bill.

By Mr. Moncrieff:

Q. Can you tell me if Frigon would exhibit his books to you?—A. No, he would take the number we had in the morning. We had a little pad and the number of men would be given on that pad, and the numbers would be entered in my book. The number would be taken off these pads and registered. I kept the original time books and nobody else for all classes of labour on the Grand Trunk. They might have kept the private books sometimes, if short of pads. They put down the numbers in private books, but the leaf was torn out and given to me to enter into my books.

Q. These different time-keepers, these subordinate time-keepers sent in a return to you, every morning?—A. Yes, a return to me and nobody else.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Who was your superior officer?—A. The collector of canal tolls, John O'Neil.

Q. Was he aware you were working on the canal?—A. O'Neil was told about it, but if O'Neil had wanted me at any moment, I would have been obliged to go and to attend to my duties there.

Q. According to the habits of the department, if you do not work you are obliged to report?—A. Some winters—the first year, I worked four months, but this winter we did not have to go there at all, but to draw our cheques.

Q. Were you sent for by O'Neil while you were employed there?—A. Only to draw my cheque.

By Mr. Tarte:

Q. Were you employed outside before?—A. No, sir. This is the first work I did.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Now, for certain, are you able to say when the excavation began on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. May I cite Papineau's evidence on that.

Q. No, from your own opinion?—A. I believe the excavation was started near the last day of February or the beginning of March, and as space was limited on the Grand Trunk bridge with the passing of cars and the working of derricks that earth had to be carted away immediately.

Q. The difference between the Wellington bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge is, that the Wellington bridge is a roadway bridge while the Grand Trunk is a railway bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You had to get a temporary bridge for the traffic?—A. There was a temporary bridge for the traffic—yes.

Q. This limited your space?—Yes, on the Grand Trunk Railway it was limited.

Q. Of your own knowledge are you aware whether, as soon as the excavations were begun that the carters were immediately on the works?—A. Yes.

Q. About the usual staff that was kept for a couple of months?—A. Yes, I believe the carters started to work there on the 2nd of March.

Q. When you say Mr. St. Louis was there almost every day on the works, did he simply go through the works or did he remain on the works?—A. He remained sometimes for a couple of hours there looking about and talking to Kennedy, Parent or Desbarats.

Q. Did he remain as a man in charge of the works would stay there?—A. The only order St. Louis gave there to my knowledge was to tell the foremen to make the men work as much as they could. Mr. St. Louis had no charge of the works. The only other order I had seen him give the foremen was to get their orders from the engineer or Mr. Kennedy.

By Mr. Curran:

Q. Do you remember when the contract was for taking over the labourers?—A. I think it was in the beginning of March.

Q. The labourers were transferred. How many labourers were transferred at that time?—A. There must have been on the Wellington Bridge 800 pick and shovel men.

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Q. They were working there already?—A. Yes.

Q. They were transferred?—A. From Kennedy's pay-list to St. Louis' pay-list, from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Q. Who paid for the eatables at the office?—A. The eatables were paid for by St. Louis' private money after the works were over.

By Mr. Gibson :

Q. You say that the men were transferred from Kennedy to St. Louis—800 men?—A. Yes, there were more than that. That was on the Wellington bridge.

Q. The government were paying these men, how much a day?—A. Mr. Kennedy was engaging these men at \$1.25.

Q. When they were turned over to St. Louis how much did he pay them?—A. On the Wellington bridge they were paid the same price, but on the Grand Trunk bridge the pick and shovel men did not generally get \$1.25. They got on an average \$1.10.

Q. So that the men the government employed were paid \$1.25, and the men St. Louis employed got \$1.10?—A. Yes.

Q. When the men were transferred from the Wellington street bridge they were receiving \$1.25?—A. Yes.

Q. When they were handed over to St. Louis, how much did St. Louis pay them?—A. \$1.25.

Q. The government men were paid at the same rate as they had been formerly paid by the government, namely \$1.25 per day?—A. Yes.

Q. And the men you hired directly yourself, you paid \$1.10?—A. On the average—yes, \$1.10.

Q. The pay-rolls show \$1.10 a day or 11 cents an hour?—A. They show that.

Q. You then charged these 800 men to the government at \$1.50 a day?—A. Yes,

Q. The same as you charged your other men under your contract?—A. Yes, sir, under the contract prices.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. What were these 800 men doing at the time of the transfer?—A. They were pick and shovel men, good labour.

Q. How long had they been working for the government at the time they were transferred?—A. I should have to look up the account. I could not say from memory.

Q. What day were they turned over on?—A. There was a big dispute about that. Kennedy made a big kick. He thought it was not right.

Q. You have no recollection of the date?—A. It was some time about the 8th or 10th of March that that kick was made.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 13th, 1894.

The Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

E. H. PARENT recalled, sworn and examined :—

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Mr. Parent, it has been stated here in evidence that during the execution of the work you were nearly all the time in a state of intoxication or semi-intoxication, I want to know what you have to say about that?—A. Well, I deny that, and I not only deny it, but if it was allowed there would be a number of witnesses that would come and swear that it is a falsehood and a tissue of falsehoods. After reading the depositions I have got honourable gentlemen in the House—

The CHAIRMAN.—If you would be good enough to confine yourself to the question and not to attribute falsehood to witnesses that have been examined. Say that it is not true and let the committee draw their own inferences.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You say it is not true?—A. It is not true.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You knew that Villeneuve was head time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You also knew that he was an employee on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Drawing a salary there?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Was it on the Lachine canal?—A. Well, it was on the Lachine canal, the office belongs to the department of railways and canals.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did you make any inquiries to see whether he was working as time-keeper for Mr. St. Louis or the government?—A. I knew he was working for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Did you know that he was being paid by Mr. St. Louis?—A. That I ignored.

Q. That you ignored?—A. I supposed he would be paid.

Q. But you didn't know that of your own knowledge?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you inquire of Mr. St. Louis what he was going to give him or anything about this employment?—A. Not a word.

Q. Did you report the fact to the department at Ottawa that the head time-keeper was an employee of Mr. St. Louis. Did the department at Ottawa know it?—A. Did they know it?

Q. Did they know that Villeneuve was employed there?—A. I did not make any report to that effect.

Q. You made no direct report?—A. Except at the end of the work when I asked for his time to be extended. I told them that he had been employed and I asked for him to be allowed to be employed further on, and it was allowed.

Q. You told the government that he had been employed?—A. Yes.

Q. And you asked to extend his employment on the works?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell the government he had been employed by Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, I don't think I mentioned that. I merely said he had been employed at time-keeping.

Q. Had any inquiries been made through you by the department respecting the time-keeping on that work?—A. No, sir.

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Q. Well, I want to ask you as an engineer whether this is the usual course where a contract for labour is given, to be paid for by the government, to allow the contractor to have the sole keeping of the time?—A. No, sir, it is not the rule, and it should not be.

Q. It should not be, why?—A. It should not be because the government should have their own time-keepers responsible to the government and not to any other party outside.

Q. Was any time-keeper appointed by the government?—A. Well, there was Mr. Kennedy, who had charge as overseer of the works, who appointed his own time-keeper and all his staff, and he was supposed to have them all at work both on the Grand Trunk and Wellington bridges.

Q. Well, we have heard that Mr. Kennedy was overseer, superintendent of the work, and that he at a certain period turned over the workmen to Mr. St. Louis under the contract?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to that time Mr. Kennedy had kept the time?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What explanation did you give to me or what reason did you assign to me why the work should be done by day labour and not by contract?—A. That was given through a letter, a report that I sent to the department in Mr. Trudeau's time, when I suggested that I believed it was better to have the labour supplied by a contractor on account of fear of strikes. The men working for the government and employed directly by the government would, I thought, be more likely to strike for higher wages and put us in some kind of difficulty than they would be if employed by a contractor who was in the habit of employing them all the time, and it was on that account that I said I thought it would be the better plan to get the labour employed by a contractor.

Q. Had you any verbal communication with me after the tenders were received on the subject?—A. I don't remember.

By the Chairman :

Q. Were you here at the office, did you come up?—A. Yes, I was often at the office here, I came every month.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You don't remember that Mr. Schreiber sent for you, that I refused to award the tender for labour and you and he had a conversation with me on the subject?—A. That may be. I don't recollect it. We had a discussion, I don't recollect that at all.

Q. On what authority did you advertise for labour on the canal?—A. On verbal authority from Mr. Trudeau. I thought there was a letter, but it appears it cannot be found and therefore it must be only verbal, but Mr. Trudeau knew the thing was going on and approved of it.

WILLIAM JOHN McEWAN sworn and examined:—

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Mr. McEwan, you have been examined on behalf of the suppliant in the exchequer court in the case of St. Louis vs. Queen?—A. Yes.

Q. I would only ask you the general question, as to whether you had been in the employ of St. Louis on the Lachine canal works?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. I commenced as a foreman.

Q. On what work?—A. On the excavation.

Q. Do you remember at what time, at what date you began to work?—A. On the 5th of March.

Q. What day did you begin to work?—A. On Sunday.

Q. Did you come on the work on Sunday morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Previously to the 5th of March had you also been on the work?—A. I was there on the day before, on Saturday.

Q. At what part of the day?—A. I was there in the afternoon.

Q. You say that you were a foreman on the excavation?—A. Yes.

Q. When you began to take charge of this work do you know whether there were any carters employed on the works?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they employed for the purpose of helping in the excavation?—A. In helping the excavation, carting away the earth.

Q. Now, when you came there on the 5th March, in the morning, was the excavation just begun, or was it begun to a certain depth?—A. It was begun a few days before.

Q. On the afternoon of the previous Saturday had you seen the excavation being worked?—A. They were at work at the time.

Q. Why did you go there on Saturday afternoon?—A. To get employment.

Q. To ask for employment?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see carters on the works on Saturday afternoon also?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you give an idea of the number, whether only two or three or more than that?—A. There were more than that. I could not say the number exactly—I suppose 15 or 20, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. On Saturday?—A. Yes.

Q. Did that staff of carters gradually increase as the excavation was going on?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied there were more than two or three carters on Saturday afternoon?—A. Yes.

Q. I want a definite assertion. Are you able to swear there were more than two or three carters?—A. Yes, there were.

Q. It was not your work to count them?—A. No, sir.

Q. You only saw those that may be on the bank?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it hard to count carters like that? Some were away and some were coming back?—A. Some were loading and going away and the empty carts were backing up.

Q. After you began as foreman on the excavations, did you change your employment?—A. Yes. I was put after that on the piers.

Q. Did you become a time-keeper?—A. I was a time-keeper afterwards towards the end of the work.

Q. Whilst you were either foreman or time-keeper on the work, had you occasion to take the time of the carters?—A. Yes, a couple of mornings.

Q. At what time, when you were foreman or when you were time-keeper?—A. It was when I was time-keeper, I think.

Q. When would that be?—A. That would be in April.

Q. When you took the time of the carters, to whom did you report?—A. To Ville-neuve.

Q. Did you ever report to Frigon for the time of the carters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know him as your superior officer, so far as the time-keeping was concerned?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. How many days did you keep the time of the carters?—A. I took the time about three or four times, I guess, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. You have some of these time-books in your possession?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you destroy them?—A. I never destroyed any, Mr. Haggart.

Q. Do you know a person by the name of Peter Jackson?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have a conversation with him in reference to these time-books?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never?—A. No, sir.

Q. You have never had a time-book in your possession in reference to that work since the inquiry in Montreal?—A. Since the inquiry in Montreal, no, sir.

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Q. Had you before?—A. I had before—yes.

Q. When did you destroy them?—A. I did not destroy them, sir.

Q. Where are they?—A. They were given into St. Louis' office.

Q. Have you had any in your possession since they were given to St. Louis' office?
—A. No, sir; the only original time-books I had was when I kept the time at the latter end of the work with Doheny, and they were given into St. Louis' office.

Q. Had you any copies of them?—A. No.

Q. None whatever?—A. No.

Q. You never had a conversation with Jackson, who was building the Lachine shore, on the subject?—A. No, sir. I often had a conversation with Jackson, but never with regard to the time-books. I never had any time-books in my possession until the latter end of the work, at the finish of the work.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. You left them in the service, when you were discharged?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Frigon about the time-books?—A. No, sir.

ALFRED DROLET sworn, examined by Mr. Geoffrion.

The evidence was taken in French and translated as follows:—

Q. Have you been heard in the exchequer court as a witness in the case of St. Louis vs. The Queen?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your employment?—A. Foreman and time-keeper.

Q. When did you begin to work for St. Louis?—A. I began to work for St. Louis toward the 10th or 11th of February.

Q. Did you begin as a foreman or time-keeper?—A. I began as a labourer.

Q. When were you promoted as foreman?—A. To the best of my knowledge I do not think I was there a fortnight as a labourer when I was appointed foreman.

Q. What part of the works?—A. I began to be a foreman on the excavation.

Q. On what bridge?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Had you occasion to take the time of the carters employed on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. All the night time was taken by me. I have taken some time for the day time.

Q. How many times had you occasion to take the day time?—A. I think that I took the day time for the carters for about a month. I was keeping time both for night and day at that period.

Q. When you took the time to whom did you report?—A. To Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. He was the head time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever reported any of the time taken by you for the carters to Henry Frigon?—A. I made almost all my reports to Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. When it was not Mr. Villeneuve, who was it?—A. To the best of my knowledge it was always to Mr. Villeneuve. Sometimes I also gave it to Mr. Ouimet.

Q. Ouimet was also one of the time-keepers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ouimet is dead now?—A. Yes, sir,

Q. Do you know if Ouimet also had occasion to take the time of the carters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what did you take your time?—A. I took the time on sheets of paper and also on a small book I have.

Q. What has become of that book?—A. I left it at my house and it has been burnt.

Q. It was a private book?—A. Yes, it was a private book, it only had in it the numbers of the men.

Q. The names of the men were not there?—A. No.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. There was nothing else in the book?—A. No. It was only the numbers of the men I was taking, because the men were designated by a number. When Mr. Villeneuve took a man on he would give him a number. I passed on the works about twice a day and also at night, twice before midnight and twice after.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. That was four times a day?—A. No, it was eight times. Twice in the forenoon, twice in the afternoon, twice before midnight, twice after midnight, eight times in the 24 hours.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did the other time-keepers pass in the same way?—A. During the night I was the only time-keeper that remained there. I went all round the works to see about all the men who were there.

Q. That was at night?—A. During the day time I did the same.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. What class of men were you time-keeper for?—A. For the day labourers and carpenters and carters.

Q. You took the time every night?—A. Every night.

Q. Where did you take the name of the carters and what did you keep it in?—A. Upon a bit of paper and in a book that belonged to me personally when I happened to have no paper with me.

Q. Did you keep it regularly every day and night?—A. When I was on duty at night I took all the time myself. In the day I took it at 6.30 in the morning, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 6.30 for the night time.

Q. Did you keep the time of the carters regularly from when you went on until when you left?—A. All the night time I took myself.

Q. Why did you not keep it in the day time as you kept the labourers' time during the day?—A. When I was on day duty I was taking the time of the labourers and carpenters and carters.

Q. Why did you not say that when you gave your evidence before the court, that you kept the time of the carters altogether?—A. I remember very well that I said the same thing in court that I say here.

Q. Here is your examination by Mr. Osler:—

“Q. What class of men did you keep the time for?—A. They were labourers and foremen.

“Q. No stonemasons, or cutters or carters?—A. Yes, I took some time of the carters.

“Q. For the night or for the day?—A. Some times for day, some times for night.”

WITNESS.—Yes, I took all the night time.

Q. Do you remember being called and meeting Mr. Schreiber in Montreal on the 6th of April and your time-book being examined at the little office at the bridge?—A. Never. There was never any question of that.

Q. What pay did you receive?—A. 25 cents an hour.

Q. How were you entered on the pay-sheet?—A. I have never looked on the pay-lists because it was not my business. My business was only on the work.

Q. How did you return yourself on the time-roll?—A. I have never looked.

Q. In what capacity did you report yourself?—A. In what capacity?

Q. Yes?—A. I was appointed foreman and Mr. Villeneuve put me on the list as foreman.

Q. On the fly-sheet or on the book on which you kept the time did you report your own time?—A. No.

Q. Well, if you did not report your own time how was it reported?—A. My own time was taken by Mr. Villeneuve when I reported to him the time of the other men.

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When I was on night duty I gave Villeneuve the time of all the men who had worked during the night at 6.30 in the morning.

Mr. HAGGART.—I want to put in evidence the pay-list on which he is a foreman and receiving \$4 a day.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Have you been in the employment of Mr. St. Louis since the work stopped?—

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you received any money from him, directly or indirectly, since?—A. No, sir.

Q. What have you been doing since then?—A. I have been working on the steamers on the wharf.

Mr. HAGGART.—Here is the other pay-sheet on which he is put down as a day foreman receiving \$4 a day.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—This is the report of the government of what St. Louis is charging.

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes, this is what St. Louis furnished in his contract. He says he was his foreman receiving 40 cents an hour.

Mr. LISTER.—Does he put in a separate charge for night?

Mr. HAGGART.—Yes.

Mr. LISTER.—And day also?

Mr. HAGGART.—It is night force in both cases. He charges it as night altogether.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Did you get paid for night and day too?—A. I was paid for the time I worked. When I worked in the day I was paid for the day; when I worked during the night I was paid for the night.

Q. How much an hour all round?—A. At 25 cents an hour.

Mr. LISTER.—25 cents an hour, and the charge made by St. Louis to the government is 40 cents an hour.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. From the 25th of February to the 25th of March you seem to have worked all night?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all night and day on Sunday?—A. From the day I began I never missed an hour from the day I went on the work until I left.

Q. Then, according to this roll here, Mr. St. Louis bills the government for you for \$8 a day on Sunday?—A. About that, sir, I don't know anything. Mr. St. Louis paid to me the price that was agreed to by me. About his business I don't know anything.

Q. You put in the whole 12 hours at night there? You did not take any refreshment or get off at all?—A. No, sir. I am 29 years old and I never tasted a glass of wine or any liquor.

Q. Did you not get off for meals?—A. No, all I can remember is that I left the work once because I had forgotten to bring my meal with me and it was midnight.

Q. Besides staying these 12 hours at night, if I understood you rightly, you visited the work 4 times in the day for the purpose of taking the time?—A. I visited the work 4 times a day when I was on day duty.

Mr. HAGGART.—I understood the witness to say—I might be mistaken—that each day and night he visited the work 4 times in the night and 4 times in the day time.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—That is what I understood also.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I do not know if I have understood you aright, have you been time-keeper for day and night at the same time?—A. When I was time-keeper both day and night I did not visit the work 8 times because I had no time to do it. I began at 6.30 in the morning and I finished at 8.30 or 9 in the evening.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. The whole time that you were on the work did you keep the day time as well as the night time? How did you keep the day time as well if you were on the work at night?—A. When I was keeping time day and night I was there at half-past 6 in the morning and when I left at half-past eight or nine some other time-keepers were there to replace me.

Q. But all your time is in the rolls as night time?—A. When I was keeping time for day and night, at 6.30 in the morning I took the time for the day time. Then I took it at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Then I took it at 6.30 in the evening for the night gang who were to begin work at 7. Then there was another man to replace me for the time to be taken at midnight.

Q. On our pay-rolls you are charged for night time for the whole time along for 12 hours, did you work from 6 o'clock at night till 6 in the morning?—A. When I was on night duty I worked continually from 6 o'clock in the evening till 6 in the morning.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. According to the pay-list there is no night missed that you are not charged for from the time you went till you came back to work?—A. It is because when I was employed for day duty my name was not changed on the night roll. I was charged for night all the time although occasionally I was put on day duty. It made no difference at all. I made the same time during the day that I was making during the night.

Q. How do you know that?—A. Because Mr. Villeneuve told me.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Mr. Villeneuve told you that you were charged for night work although you never were there at night at all?—A. When I was on night and day duty there could be no difference. It could be charged for night or day. He charged me for all the time. When I was on day duty, as there was no difference, he left me on the night list because I was taking the time of the night staff.

MR. TARTE.—He means it made no difference to him. He was receiving the same salary.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Between the 26th of March and the 21st of April did you work 10 or 12 hours?—A. It would be difficult to say how many hours I worked because I was the whole day on the work. Sometimes I had only 3 or 4 hours to go to bed and then I went to bed.

Q. Then, between those dates, the 26th of March and the 21st of April, do you mean to say that you worked on every one of those nights and every one of those days?—A. I could not say that because at first I was on the night list for some time. I don't remember until what day but I think it was the beginning or middle of April.

Q. As a matter of fact did you work during the night of every day between the 26th of March and the 21st of April?—A. As I said before, I never failed to be there for one hour whether I was on duty at night or day.

PATRICK COUGHLIN sworn and examined.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. In what capacity were you employed on the works?—A. I was head time-keeper on the Wellington bridge.

Q. And in that capacity you signed all the pay-lists?—A. All the original pay-lists.

Q. For both works for the Wellington bridge and for the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Just for the Wellington bridge.

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Q. You did not sign for the Grand Trunk?—A. I signed for the Grand Trunk bridge simply for the reason that I was told to sign it.

Q. What was that reason?—A. The superintendent told me to sign it.

Q. Mr. Parent?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Mr. Kennedy told you to sign?—A. Yes.

Q. What reason did he give you to make you sign this list?—A. No reasons whatever, only he presented them to me and told me to sign them, and I signed them.

Q. Did you go on the Grand Trunk works to ascertain about the time?—A. Only in the beginning of the Grand Trunk works did I count them. Once the work got busy, after that, they were not counted, and I was not disposed to count them. There was a timekeeper on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Did you see Mr. Douglas on the Grand Trunk works?—A. Yes, I saw Mr. Douglas around both works.

Q. How many times?—A. Towards the latter part of the work: I did not notice the number of times I came across him whilst I was taking the time.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Were you one of the time-keepers who was called, I think, about the 6th of April to go in and meet Mr. Schreiber?—A. I was in the office when Mr. Schreiber came in about that date.

Q. What was he asking you for?—A. Mr. Schreiber wished to see our time-books and the time-sheets.

Q. Had you had any time-books and time-sheets then up to the 6th of April?—A. Yes; they were in the office then, and Mr. Schreiber examined them.

Q. The time-books? Did he examine you in reference to your time-keeping?—A. Yes; he asked me some questions. I do not exactly remember now—it is so long ago—just what they were, but I gave him what explanations he required, as well as I remember now.

Q. You led him to believe, I suppose, that all the time was correct?—A. Yes. I know for a fact that the time on the Wellington bridge is correct.

Q. The rest of it you know nothing about, although you certified to it. You certified to it at the request of Mr. Kennedy?—A. On the Grand Trunk—yes.

Q. Without knowing whether the men were there or not?—A. Without knowing whether the men were there or not. I was told to. But the Wellington bridge, I know for a fact that the Wellington bridge time is correct.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you ask Villeneuve for information about the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. In the beginning, I used to count the stonemasons on the Grand Trunk, in order to return the count to Mr. Desbarats, but the time I was counting them—it was not to take the time, but the understanding was to give Mr. Desbarats an idea of the number of men, at that particular time, on the work.

Q. Would you tell Villeneuve, also, that information?—A. In the beginning, he compared with me several times.

Q. Did Parent ever instruct you to sign these Grand Trunk lists?—A. No, sir.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Did Mr. Parent ask you to give him the time of the men kept by you?—A. To report to him?

Q. Yes?—A. Mr. Parent asked me at one time for a report of the number of men and I told him that he would have to see Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Parent then mentioned to me “I understand that Kennedy told you to refuse me the time.” I called Mr. Parent back and said, “I want you to distinctly understand that Kennedy has not told me to refuse anyone information, but he says anyone who wants information with reference to the work must go to him and not to an employee.”

Q. Still, you did not give Parent the information he wanted—you referred him to Kennedy?—A. Yes.

The AUDITOR GENERAL.—This system of certificates I can explain has been the result of the audit office. I thought that this system of certificates was perfectly sure, as long as a man was thoroughly intelligent and honest, that we had an absolute proof of the accuracy of the work done and material supplied; and if there is a justification for this kind of conduct on the part of these persons who are employed by the government then there must be some other means found to do this work. We are all aiming at the same point and object. The public accounts in a higher position and myself as the servant of the government. I would like to draw the attention of the government to the position in which we now are. This has been carried on to a great extent and I would not like afterwards to have the committee suppose that I was listening to this evidence and going on and exacting and requiring the same kind of certificates. I would like to know if there is not some better method that can suggest itself to the committee.

MR. LISTER.—A better method suggests itself to my mind. Where work is done in this way the government should have its own timekeeper.

The AUDITOR GENERAL.—Coughlan was the timekeeper of the government.

WITNESS.—I was appointed by Mr. Kennedy.

MR. LISTER.—It does not seem to be any protection then if the government timekeeper certifies to time he knows nothing about.

The witness was then discharged.

E. H. PARENT recalled and examined :—

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You have been sworn?—A. Yes.

Q. You heard the evidence that has just been given by Coughlan?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Kennedy stated the other day that you instructed him to sign the Grand Trunk pay-list, did you do that or not?—A. I told Mr. Kennedy—

Q. Answer the question?—A. No, I never told him to sign. I would not sign the pay list before he had signed himself and have taken the responsibility of signing them with Coughlan. I would not take the responsibility of signing a pay-list. If he would not sign them I would not sign them.

Q. Did you know at the time you were speaking with Kennedy that you had no time-keeper there or that Mr. Kennedy had none?—A. No, sir; I was under the impression that Mr. Coughlan was keeping the time all over, and that was the reason why Mr. Kennedy told me once "I am not such a goose to certify to pay-lists if I did not keep the time."

Q. You discussed that matter of time-keeping with Kennedy?—A. Yes, I did, and with Papineau also.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. Coughlan had a staff under him of five or six, had he not?—A. Yes. I was under the impression that one of those kept the time of the Grand Trunk, too. It was understood to be so. That is why he signed the pay-list. I never suggested he was to sign the pay-list without knowing what he was to sign. I said "No, I won't sign the pay-lists before you sign them."

Q. Was there any question about your signing the pay-list before you did sign them?—A. I think once. I think on one occasion, the list was sent to me to be signed, or the list was sent to me without Mr. Kennedy's signature, and it was to be made all right. I said "No, there is no all right about it. Let Kennedy sign and I will sign afterwards. I won't sign before he signs. He must certify to their correctness."

Q. You did not sign any pay-list until it was certified to by Kennedy and Coughlan?—A. No, sir, I never signed any. Mr. Kennedy has insisted considerably upon his being very honest—

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THE CHAIRMAN.—We do not want any observations of that kind.

THE WITNESS.—I want to say I have been honest also, I did not receive one cent.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. You received nothing?—A. I received nothing.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You were acquainted with Douglas, the bridge engineer of the railways and canals department?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he go to Montreal during the construction of these two bridges, the Wellington bridge as well as the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. When did he go there for the first time?—A. He went there for the first time I should think in February for a short time.

Q. Then when did he go there again?—A. He went down again for the last six weeks. That is my recollection, I did not take the dates.

Q. Then he remained there, in a permanent manner, for about six weeks?—A. That is my recollection—yes.

Mr. HAGGART—The whole time Mr. Douglas was there is given in the evidence.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Did he take any interest in the carrying on of these works—did he go on the works?—A. Yes, he was very frequently on the works. He took an interest.

Q. He could see what was going on there, I presume?—A. Yes, undoubtedly.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER re-called and examined.

By Mr. Moncrieff :

Q. Did you know at any time during the progress of the work that Villeneuve was in the pay of St. Louis?—A. No, I have no recollection of having seen him there. I have no doubt if he says I did see him there, I did. I have no recollection of having seen him.

Q. You never understood in any way until after the whole work was done that he was receiving pay from St. Louis?—A. Not in the least—in any way whatever. I think my letter to Parent indicates that.

F. X. TRUDEL sworn and examined.

By Mr. Tarte :

The evidence of this witness was taken in French and translated, as follows:—

Q. You have been employed on the Grand Trunk bridge works?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As foreman.

Q. On whose orders did you work?—A. Under Mr. Kennedy's orders.

Q. Was it Mr. Kennedy that put you to work?—A. I was presented to Mr. Kennedy by Mr. St. Louis as a foreman.

Q. Who put you to work?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. What part of the works had you to oversee?—A. Works in general, so to speak.

Q. On what bridge?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. From whom did you take your orders during the whole execution of the works?
—A. Always from Mr. Kennedy when I was embarrassed about anything.

Q. Did you have much trouble in getting what you wanted for the execution of the works?—A. I had trouble and difficulty from the first day to the last one.

Q. When was the first day you went on?—A. I did not keep note of the exact date, but it was at the beginning of February.

Q. Did you see Mr. Douglas oftentime on the work?—A. Yes, I saw him quite often.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him about the work?—A. No important conversation, insignificant conversations.

Q. How many men were under your orders?—A. It varied. We began with a certain number of men and it went on increasing according to the necessity of the work.

Q. If the works had been directed otherwise they would have cost a great deal less?—A. Yes, on many things.

Mr. HAGGART.—There is no doubt about that—that is admitted.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Did you see Mr. Parent on the works?—A. Yes, often.

Q. Was he sober or drunk?—A. I do not know, he spoke to me only two or three times.

WITNESS discharged.

Mr. HAGGART.—I wish to put in the examination on discovery of Mr. St. Louis in the case of St. Louis vs. The Queen in the exchequer court. Also the evidence taken in the exchequer court in the same case.

(Marked exhibits numbers 32 and 33.)

Committee then adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM 49,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14th July, 1894.

The Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

The deposition of J. A. Ouimet, time-keeper, was put in by Mr. Emard and marked exhibit 34.

The CHAIRMAN.—The clerk informs me that the books spoken of by Mr. Frigon, the other day as being in Washington have been received accompanied by an account for express charges of \$10.80.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I do not think so. It is marked c.o.d. \$10. The eighty cents are for express charges

HENRY FRIGON recalled and further examined :—

By the Chairman :

Q. You have been sworn before, Mr. Frigon?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Haggart :

Q. You heard McEwan giving his evidence yesterday. Do you know what time he came on the work?—A. Not exactly, but he came after me. When he came first on the work he did not know St. Louis or Villeneuve at all, it was me who introduced him. It was about the middle of March.

Q. Will you look at those books? Are these the books spoken of in your evidence the other day as the original time-books?—A. Yes, they are. They are the first time-books, the time-books I kept at the time. [Time-books put in and marked exhibits nos. 35 and 36.]

Q. Have you gone over them since they arrived with the books that you have filed as a copy? Is it a correct copy?—A. Yes.

Q. You have no doubt it is a correct copy?—A. No.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Mr. Frigon, you say that these books, the two volumes now filed, were all written by you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Everything that is in them is written by you?—A. Everything, unless Mr. Villeneuve added a few names. I do not know.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Villeneuve had the books?—A. No, sir, they never went out of my hands since after the work.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. After the works?—A. After the works.

Q. During the works you left them in Villeneuve's hands to make entries from them?—A. Yes.

Q. You used to report every day?—A. Not every day, sometimes every day and sometimes every two or three days.

Q. Not more than two or three days?—A. I do not remember exactly, perhaps four.

Q. Would four be the utmost?—A. I do not know exactly, I cannot remember.

Q. Did you report at least once a week?—A. Yes.

Q. You are sure of that?—A. Yes, as far as I can remember.

Q. You made two statements in your prior examination. To the Honourable Mr. Haggart you answered that you reported to Mr. Villeneuve every fortnight and when you were examined by me you said every day or every other day. Which is correct?—A. I meant I reported every fortnight, before pay day, but during the fortnight, every day and sometimes by two, three or four days.

Q. So, as a matter of fact, when you were questioned by me as follows: "How often did you report to Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Every two or three days, some every day." That is correct?—A. Yes, and the other is correct. I reported every fortnight also.

Q. Take the first volume in order of date, exhibit no. 36. Do I understand that you began to write the names of the parties that were engaged?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Just open your book and note them in the order of the numbers that were given to them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Afterwards every day, once or twice a day at least, as you told us, you would go on the works and take their time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went on the works to take their time did you take that book with you?—A. Yes, sir, sometimes I had this book and sometimes I had just a slip of paper, and I would take the number and come back and enter it in my book.

Q. But when you had not the book, did you come back to the office the same day and put it in your book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make the entries for each day's report every day? When you had not the book did you enter them the same day or the next morning at the latest?—A. The same day or the next morning at the latest.

Q. And you would not make an entry for the second day without making the entry for the day previous? In other words, you never entered two days at a time; you only entered one day at a time?—A. Yes, that may be.

Q. I do not want to know what may be. I was not there at the time. When you entered on a slip of paper did you enter the same day or the following day in your book, before making another entry?—A. Yes, I entered the same day.

Q. These carters were all present, you say, on the 16th March?—A. Well, they must have been because they are marked there.

Q. If your book is correct they were there. They started work on the 6th of March?—A. Yes, sir, they started work on the 6th of March.

Q. Well, François Racette, under no. 13, is marked as having worked on the 4th of March and having worked ten hours?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you happen to put it in this book if you began it only on the 6th?—A. Well, sometimes the week following or the next pay day a man would complain that he was a day or so short or something like that. Well, under the orders of Mr. Villeneuve, he used to tell me to give him a day ahead—fifteen hours, as the case might happen. That is the way it might happen to be put on the 4th or 5th.

Q. That book shows he worked on the 4th?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he worked on the 4th?—A. No, not exactly; he may have worked on the 4th.

Q. Look at no. 23, Arthur Elliott. Your book shows that he worked on the 3rd and 4th?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he worked on the 3rd and 4th?—A. He may have and may not. It may not be in some cases.

Q. You reported him 10 hours on the 3rd, and 10 hours on the 4th?—A. Yes, after the examination he had a right to have five hours on that day. After working a fortnight or a week he claimed more time than I had in my book. Sometimes I may have forgotten, or he might have had extra time, and asked me to add five hours, and as there was an order for doing it I did it. He might have worked on that day also, I do not remember.

Q. Did you not swear there was not a single carter on the work before the 6th, and these are three, shown by your book?—A. I swear that the general work begun on the 6th, by my time-book.

Q. You swore more than that. You swore your time-book was correct?—A. Yes.

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Q. And the carters charged before the 6th were falsely charged. Did you not swear they are falsely charged to the government.—A. I do not remember.

Q. You don't remember having sworn that?—A. No.

Q. You did not swear the carters began work on the 6th of March?—A. Yes.

Q. There are three appearing on your books that may have worked sooner?—A. I explained they may have worked after that time, and I gave this for time that was not marked at the time. That is the reason as far as I can remember.

Q. That is the only explanation you can give?—A. That is the only explanation I can give.

Q. Whilst we are on this—There is also another man by the name of Isidore Dorval, who worked on the 4th, for ten hours. Is that the same explanation?—A. I do not believe they worked on these two days. This is time that was added to it for extra work they may have done.

Q. Don't they appear by each of these accounts to have made full time and appear to be credited with full time?—A. Not all of them.

Q. Those (pointing to book)?—A. Yes, these men.

Q. Try and find a single hour lost during the fortnight?—A. Yes, there is Elliott, there, with a few days lost, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

Q. The first fortnight. These entries are all up to the 10th of March. You are now up to the 21st of March. Between the 6th of March and 10th of March, did these men lose a single hour? Are they not credited for all the working hours?—A. Yes, they are.

Q. Then if you had two extra days, it is because they worked before?—A. Not exactly.

Q. Now, you only took the names of the carters who were present at the beginning of the work on the 6th?—A. Yes.

Q. You did?—A. Yes.

Q. Look at numbers 4, 5 and 6, Alfred Bougie, N. Rochon and N. Lachance. They are written as on the 4th, 5th and 6th. Does it not show by your book that they did not work?—A. Yes.

Q. How does it happen that you took their names and they are not on the work?—A. These names are names given me by Villeneuve that I had never seen.

Q. Did you not say that you were the time-keeper of the carters?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you not say you took their names yourself?—A. As I said the other day, Villeneuve gave me names to put on the time-book of men that I never saw, and these are some.

Q. Now your statement is: Not that you took the names of the carters yourself, but you took them from Villeneuve?—A. I took the names of the carters that came and gave me their names; those that did not come, I did not take them.

Q. These did not come—these names there. These are names that Villeneuve told you?—A. He was ahead of me and I followed his orders.

Q. You say you never swore that the names of these carters were taken by you on the works?—A. I never swore that the names were taken by me on the works. The balance was taken by me and nobody else.

Q. Here is a document which you file as being a true copy of these two books. Will you be kind enough to show where you find in your pencil or original book, the entries corresponding with those found on page "A" of exhibit 31. Will you show where you find in your original books the places of these entries, the original of these entries?—A. As near as possible it was an exact copy, That is what I said—80, 80, 60, 50, 110, 120.

Q. This is for one?—A. Yes, these are all Cousineau's men. These are the total amount of hours here.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do the total amounts agree—69 days?—A. Yes, sir. I find on examination and comparison of the books that the same number of days are entered in both. In the original the names of Cousineau, who was the head carter, and of his men are given in detail.

In the copy the same total of 69 days is given without names for Cousineau's men. The sum total is the same in both.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Will you explain, now, why this entry which you now refer to as being for a period ending the 24th of March and beginning the 6th of March is entered after the 8th of April in your books?—A. It is very simple. It is because I commenced with this book, with the single carters in the beginning, and when the double teams came round afterwards, I took the last page in my book. Then afterwards I followed it up. Coming this way there is this memorandum of material received on the work and the time. Then I jump over, and so on.

Q. Then you worked backwards?—A. Backwards and forwards.

Q. You say the double teams are entered in a different part of your books?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. You started the double teams in the second volume finishing on the 8th of April?—A. Yes, I commenced on the 8th of March here, and I followed backwards to the 24th of March and the 8th of April.

Q. Your explanation is that it went backwards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you explain to the committee why on the days that were Sundays, you entered some as ten instead of fifteen and afterwards altered them from the number 10 into 15?—A. It is very simple, because I did not know what St. Louis was allowing to the men. Sometimes he told me he was going to give two days for one, sometimes 15 hours for one. The simple point was to find out what days they worked.

Q. Look at the 19th of March, and look whether you have entered some men at ten, some at fifteen?—A. That would be all 15, when they worked 10 it made 15.

Q. But you did not know that St. Louis was paying time and a-half. Why did you enter time and a-half for some and not for others?—A. Because it was understood.

Q. You said you did not know?—A. I knew it afterwards. That is the reason I made the corrections.

Q. Afterwards?—A. It does not make any difference. What difference does it make, as long as a man worked ten hours on a Sunday and Mr. St. Louis would give him what he wished? He might pay him for one and a-half days or for two days, but if they worked less than ten hours that would be different. If they worked an hour or two, it would be entered two hours.

Q. You knew therefore, they were entitled to double?—A. At the time it was corrected.

Q. When was it corrected?—A. After he told me, I suppose.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Was it long after it was corrected?—A. I do not remember.

Q. How long?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Surely you can remember?—A. I cannot remember that thing. Don't you ask me something hard.

Q. Don't lose your temper; you are obliged to answer, and I will see that you answer me?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Was it a month?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. You cannot remember in any way?—A. No.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, when you started to make these corrections—I repeat my question—why did you correct, out of eighteen names, only three, and leave the others at ten?—A. I have been explaining. Sunday work the men worked ten hours as a day's work. If St. Louis wanted to allow them fifteen hours it was his business, or twelve hours or twenty hours, it was his business. The only thing was that the man who made ten hours had made a day.

Q. I find you have credited men on the 10th with ten hours. I find you have credited others with fifteen hours for the same work on the same day?—A. It is all

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fifteen hours. This is Sunday. The moment they worked ten hours they worked fifteen. St. Louis could pay them.

By the Chairman :

Q. Mr. Geoffrion says your books show a distinction was made, that you entered a different number of hours for the men, and he asks you why you did that?—A. It is because I ought to have made them all fifteen. Take my copy.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Your copy is all right?—A. That is Sunday. Don't you understand what I mean?

Q. I am trying to show to the committee that this is not an exact copy, is it? In fact, the copy is at fifteen?—A. Yes.

Q. You call fifteen instead of ten an exact copy?—A. Certainly, because you don't understand my answer. Sundays it was understood to be a day and a-half, and they made a custom of working a day—ten hours. I marked that day ten hours in the place of fifteen in others. It was understood that the men worked ten hours, but it was fifteen hours.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Would it not appear from that book that a man actually worked fifteen hours, and would be credited for considerably more time? There are ten hours marked of actual work?—A. Yes.

Q. These are marked ten hours? Are not those marked fifteen hours, entitled to more?—A. No, sir.

Q. They were not entitled to twenty-two and a-half hours?—A. No, none of them worked fifteen hours.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Ten hours was the night service?—A. Yes. Those who worked less than the ten hours, they are marked.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. If a man worked five hours for a day, you would credit him with five hours on the book?

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Those credited with fifteen hours, who had worked only ten, they are not favourites of yours?—A. No; I have no favourites.

Q. Were they allowed fifteen, when they are only worked ten?—A. The ten ought to be marked fifteen.

By Mr. Bergeron :

Q. Are there any men who really did work more than ten hours?

THE CHAIRMAN.—He has answered that already.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. No. 6, the name appears to be rubbed off, can you read it again?—A. Edward Germain.

Q. Is not this man credited for work during 11 days of that fortnight? I mean in the original. Was not this man before this erasure credited with 11 days' work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Having worked during 11 days some hours, I want to know whether or not he was on the works 11 days?—A. I could not remember that to-day.

Q. Did you make these entries yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make these entries one by one, day by day, having ascertained whether a man was there or not? Did you not make 11 entries, marked one day after another

for this man?—A. These are matters that I do not remember to-day. It may have happened then.

Q. Are there not 11 days put opposite the name of that man?—A. The name is rubbed out there.

Q. You only passed your pencil through the name, not on the number of days?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. I do not know.

Q. When you made that correction did you report it to Villeneuve.—A. Certainly he must have seen it when he saw my books to copy.

Q. You say he saw your book every day or every other day. How do you know you corrected entries all at one time?—A. I don't know.

Q. Nor do I. You left these in blank and didn't mention these entries in the copy?—A. Because it didn't count.

Q. I want to say it is not a facsimile?—A. It is not a facsimile, but I will swear there is no more time made on these works than there is in the time-book.

MR. GEOFFRION—The entries in the time-book are made downward, for the list of workmen. They are not made across. Whereas these particular entries were made across, and these eleven entries were knocked out by a stroke of the pencil.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. I want to know if the copy which is mentioned has been made all by yourself?—A. Mostly all the names are put down by myself in the copy and all the time, except the adding up of the total.

Q. These figures are not really done by you?—A. No.

Q. By whom were they written?—A. By Mr. Monte.

Q. I see in your deposition that you verified them with him in the evening?—A. Yes, and these are his figures.

Q. And you verified these entries to see whether they are according to the original?—A. Yes, these are his entries.

Q. But did you verify them, that they are according to the originals before bringing the book?—A. I have not.

Q. And how could you swear it is a true copy?—A. Because I made it a true copy.

Q. You said you copied only the names?—A. It is true except errors that might have happened.

Q. You swore that you have written only the names?—A. The names and the time.

Q. It is only the extension?—A. Only the extension.

Q. Look at nos. 45, 46 and 47 of the 10th of March. According to that original book, who were the carters working under those numbers?—A. 45, Alphonse Daoust ; 46, Alphonse Daoust ; 47, Giroux.

Q. What is the name of Giroux, written?—A. Albert Francis.

Q. You swear that?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it not a fact that Albert is followed by "do do," or something of that sort, to show that it was Albert Daoust?—A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. Is Albert not followed by Daoust?—A. Here is the number 46, 47, 48.

Q. The genuine name is Albert?—A. The genuine name is Albert and there is Francis written over. The number is 47. There is only one number to the man and there is only one name. What difference does it make?

Q. I want to identify the names. You do not appear to be very particular about the names. I am. You claim that the name is Albert Francis Giroux?—A. It is Giroux, 47.

Q. You do not know whether it is Francis or Albert?—A. No, it is 47. He has his own name.

Q. At the end of the first volume there is a leaf that is torn off, and it appears the sequel of the page is left there and scratched off with a pencil. You remember what was there?—A. No, some mistake, I suppose.

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Q. Well, look also at the last entry in your second volume and see whether you have any copies of those entries in the book filed as a copy?—A. Here is the night time, Cousineau is entered in the copy 720 hours and in the original 72 days—the total is the same.

Q. Is not your total 236 days, in the copy, while in the original it is only 200 days?—A. That is the total of the night time altogether from the 16th to the 21st.

Q. You find in your copy 236 days?—A. You are mixing night time and day time.

Q. Is it not a fact that both are there?—A. This is all night time and that is all day time.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. You say that they correspond?—A. Yes, they correspond exactly, hour for hour.

Q. The statement is made by Mr. Geoffrion, that in the original the number of days appears to be 200, whilst in what you declare to be a copy he claims that there are 236 days. Is that so or is it not?—A. Let me understand Mr. Geoffrion's question.

Q. You have brought the quantities here. These quantities form a total of 200 days, and in the copy, after you rearranged it, under the arrangement, according to my view it is 236 days?—A. Here this addition comprises all the night time and the double time. In my copy all the night time is on one page in my copy, in the original, on the same page, the day time and the night time is on the same page. The copy is only for one fortnight, and in the original from the 16th to the 24th of March, and from the 25th of March to the 7th of April, and from the 8th of April to the 21st of April.

By the Chairman :

Q. So you find no discrepancy between the two?—A. No.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. Only you have rearranged them in your books?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Mr. Frigon, did you ever forge the name of your brother-in-law, L. J. Lamontagne?—A. I never forged the name of anybody.

Q. Did you ever write his name on a promissory note, without his signing it?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You knew the firm of M. B. Desmarteau, wine merchants, 18 years ago?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember having given them a note as your brother-in-law, as maker for the purchase of wine?—A. These are matters of about 25 years ago. I do not remember. I swear I never forged a name in my life and I defy anybody in this world to prove it.

Q. Didn't your brother-in-law L. J. Lamontagne pay that thing to save you from a criminal prosecution?—A. I never forged anybody's name in my life.

Q. Had you written his name without his consent?—A. No, never, I never forged, I defy anybody to say it.

Q. Had you written his name without his consent?—A. Never.

Q. Had you used his name without his consent?—A. Never.

Q. Were you threatened with criminal prosecution by Desmarteau & Co.?—A. Never.

Q. Will you swear that?—A. Not to my knowledge.

THE CHAIRMAN—It would be fair to indicate to this committee what your object is.

MR. GEOFFRION—It seems to me it is very relevant. I put the question on instruction, the reason why I put it is, because when a man produces books and claims he is the author of vouchers, he may be certainly questioned as to his reliability.

MR. LISTER—Was he ever prosecuted?

WITNESS—No, sir.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Who settled that affair for you?—A. Never, I never forged.

Q. You never made a confession to your father-in-law?—A. Never, never, never.

Q. Never asked him to go and pay this for you to save you from trouble?—A. Never.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Is your father-in-law alive?—A. Yes, he was all the time here, since the beginning.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you not, within three or four months, approach a certain newspaper in Montreal, to sell them information which you have brought before this committee?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know a newspaper in Montreal called the *Montreal Herald*?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever interview one of the editors of that paper and offer that information for a consideration?—A. I do not know any.

Q. Did you not ask one of the editors—Mr. O'Connor?—A. I do not know him. I never saw him in my life.

Q. Did you not go into the office of the *Herald* and there address yourself to one of the editors?—A. I never put my foot in the office of the *Herald* never since the office was changed from Beaver Hall hill to Craig street.

Q. You swear you never offered that information in this case for money consideration?—A. I do not know any of the *Herald* men.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you ever go to the *Herald* office on Craig street?—A. Never.

Q. For that or any other business?—A. For that or any other business.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. And never sent anybody to make them an offer for you on your behalf?—A. I never spoke to anybody about these books, never. If they had, I never would have accepted a cent.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. What has been your occupation for the last 25 years?—A. I have been a contractor, sir. I lost my money and took different positions as foreman and inspector. I am to-day inspector of Montreal turnpike trust.

Q. Who engaged you?—A. St. Louis in his private office. He sent for me by Villeneuve. He engaged me in his private office. I have still the punch he gave me, when he sent me to work for the punching of tickets for the checking of stone.

Q. The other day Mr. Geoffrion asked you about some occupation you had been in recently on the turnpike road?—A. Yes, I am inspector of the Montreal turnpike road.

Q. What are your duties?—A. Inspecting about 60 miles of road.

Q. Who recommended you?—A. Several parties; Mr. Emard, St. Louis, Bernier, one of the commissioners, and St. George, the city surveyor of the city of Montreal.

Q. You say you have been discharged. You got notice of discharge?—A. I got notice of suspension, but I think I can take my place when I go back.

Q. Were you discharged for any malfeasance?—A. No, sir; you have my letter.

By Mr. Lister :

Q. Why did you, in Montreal, make a communication with the minister of justice and others, as to the information you had? What is your reason for communicating with the minister of justice?—A. Because I thought it was the proper time to do it.

Q. You intended doing it all along?—A. All along, sir.

Q. You kept back this information on the investigation before the commissioners?—A. Yes.

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Q. Thinking it would come before parliament and that would be a better place for you to give this information than before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. You knew it all then the same as you do now?—A. Yes.

Q. You were sworn then to tell all the truth?—A. I did.

Q. You did not tell all there you told us?—A. No, I was not asked for it.

Q. The excuse you give is, that you were not asked the question and you only answered such questions as you were asked?—A. Yes.

Q. After the investigation before the commission you and St. Louis were good friends, I suppose?—A. Yes.

Q. So good that he recommended you to a position on the turnpike trust?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it that he recommended you?—A. Oh, about three or four months ago.

Q. Not after the commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I suppose that Mr. St. Louis used all his influence with others to get you that position?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did everything he could to get it for you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you told him then that you were holding back a portion of the information for the purpose of giving it to the committee?—A. No.

Q. You were on perfectly friendly terms?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He trusted you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you trusted him?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He lent you money?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than once?—A. A couple of times, \$35 altogether.

Q. Have you and he been on bad terms since?—

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Had you any quarrel?—A. Not a word. I met him as I stated before, three or four or five or six days before coming up here. He had a telegram that Mr. Emard had received from François Gauvreau and he showed it to me on St. James street in front of the St. Lawrence Hall. He asked me there: "Do you know anything about this." I told him, "No." He said: "If you do, you had better let me know." I said I knew nothing of it and I had nothing to let him know.

Q. You told him you knew nothing?—A. No.

Q. When was that?—A. Four or five days ago.

Q. You did know something then?—A. No.

Q. You did not intimate to him that you had written a letter?—A. What letter?

Q. The letter to the department?—A. No, sir.

Q. It was after that you wrote it or before?—A. Before.

Q. You had written a letter to the department, stating that you could give this information?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you did not tell him that you had written that letter?—A. No.

Q. You never gave him to understand that you were a witness?—A. No, sir. He asked me if I had received a subpoena.

Q. And you said "no"?—A. Yes.

Q. But you had?—A. No; I had not.

Q. But you expected to receive a subpoena?—A. Long before the inquiry here, he asked me if I had received any subpoena three or four times, and I said "no."

Q. What you want the committee to understand is, that your conscience compelled you to come here?—Yes.

Q. Conscientious feelings of what was right, forced you to come here?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. If I understand you rightly—A. Mr. Tarte, I would like to give an opinion as to this question between you and me. What I said was, that Mr. St. Louis told me that he had paid for one of your sons \$100 or \$200. I did not say that he had paid it

to you. It is what he said to me, and he said it to me, all the same, at the time I did not know that you were even married.

Q. It was not true in any case?—A. I did not say that it was true, but the *Star* reports it in that way.

Q. Yet you told us, if I understand you right, that Mr. Villeneuve gave you some names, especially the names of Bougie, Rochon and Lachance?—A. Yes.

Q. Those men have never worked to your knowledge?—A. Never worked.

Q. Why did you put these names down?—A. Because he told me to put them, he was my superior and I did not know at the time what he wanted to do it for.

Q. Did you know as a fact that these persons did not work?—A. Certainly I do.

Q. Did you know at the time when you entered these names that the parties did not work?—A. I knew that there were no carters working under that name.

Q. You knew it?—A. Yes.

Q. And still you made those false entries?—A. I did not know if it was false, I made it because he told me.

Q. You were timekeeper and knew these men had not worked, and yet you made those entries?—A. I did not know what reason he had to make me do it.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you know at the time that no such carters worked?—A. I knew.

By Mr. Tarte :

Q. You told us, and it is a very important point, that Mr. Villeneuve had himself made entries in those books, if I understood you aright, is it true or not?—A. Eh?

Q. Did Mr. Villeneuve make any entries with his own hands in your books here?—A. I do not know.

Q. You swore that half an hour ago?—A. I said I did not know.

Q. Did you swear that Mr. Villeneuve made, himself, entries in your book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Monte the only person with you when you made the copy of the book?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. EMARD put in two pay-lists which were marked exhibits no. 37 and 38

The CHAIRMAN.—Has any one any further witnesses to call?

There being no response, the chairman declared the investigation closed.

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COMMITTEE ROOM 49,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 18th, 1894.

The Committee met, Mr. BAKER in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Before taking up the business of the committee I may mention that the minister of public works is here, and he was not aware that the inquiry with reference to the building of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges over the Lachine canal was closed. It was closed the other day, and the committee decided to report the evidence to the house, but I am informed that he is desirous of making a statement to the committee and perhaps those who have charge of the inquiry will move that the investigation be reopened for the purpose of receiving his statement.

MR. MULOCK.—Certainly, I have no objection.

MR. OUIMET.—I wish to be sworn.

J. A. OUIMET called, sworn and examined :

I may state previous to reading the short statement that I have prepared during the night, that I heard last night from the member for Beauharnois that some persons whose names he did not give me, had asserted that it was through my solicitations and my influence with the department of railways and canals that Mr. St. Louis got his contract for labour on the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges over the Lachine canal. I affirm that the statement is totally without foundation. I had nothing to do with the matter. The first time I heard of it was some time in March when a dispute arose as to the interpretation of the contract. Mr. St. Louis came to Ottawa with his counsel, Mr. Emard, and informed me that Mr. Kennedy contended that his contract did not include the teamsters and showed me what he told me was a copy of his contract, and asked me to introduce him to the Hon. Mr. Haggart. I met Mr. Haggart in his private room in this building and introduced Mr. St. Louis to him. I think Mr. Schreiber was there also, and I left them together to discuss the question. I think there was also a dispute as to what was meant by skilled labour. To the best of my recollection I took no part at all in the discussion and left them. Now, it has been stated by Mr. Kennedy that Mr. St. Louis sent him letters saying that I requested that the bearers of those letters should be employed. I beg to say that a few men, about half a dozen, mostly from my county, wrote to me here in Ottawa requesting me to write to Mr. St. Louis to ask him for employment. This I did every time through my private secretary, but I did not know at the time for what work it was, not knowing of the contract. Some time late in April, being in Montreal on a Sunday afternoon, I paid a short visit to the works with Mr. St. Louis and several other gentlemen. A large number of men were at work both at the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. On Sunday?—A. Yes, on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Douglas of the railways and canals department was with us. Everything seemed to be very well organized and all the men there seemed to work very well. Every one present, including Mr. Douglas, noticed the same thing and expressed their satisfaction at the way things were going. Now, I am told that it is said that funds were raised by me from Mr. St. Louis to carry out the Vaudreuil election. This is entirely untrue. I don't know that Mr. St. Louis has subscribed for the Vaudreuil election, and if he has done so it is wholly outside of my knowledge. After what I have stated it is useless for me to affirm that I had nothing to do with the contract, its obtaining or its carrying out, and I had not the smallest interest in the contract or its results either directly or indirectly. I have not

been able to attend the work of the committee except on a few occasions and for a very short time. I had informed my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Haggart, that if anything was said involving me in any way with the contract or its carrying out, I was always ready to give my evidence. Mr. Haggart, on my inquiring from him, always told me that there was no evidence concerning me personally and that my evidence was not wanted. The reason of my presenting myself this morning was the statement made to me in the house last night or early this morning, as I have stated, by Mr. Bergeron, and I declare that I am ready to be cross-examined at any time on the facts as stated by me, and on any fact connected with the investigation concerning the Curran and the Grand Trunk bridges.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Are there any questions to be put to Mr. Ouimet?

MR. MULOCK.—Was there any evidence alluding to him at all?

THE CHAIRMAN.—Some slips were put in in which Mr. St. Louis said that certain parties mentioned were recommended by Mr. Ouimet.

MR. OUIMET.—The witness Kennedy mentioned that.

THE CHAIRMAN.—These slips were produced by some witness.

MR. MULOCK.—At the stage when Kennedy was being examined?

THE CHAIRMAN.—I think so.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. With that exception and what Mr. Bergeron told, you don't understand that you were in any way connected with this affair?—A. No, what I said was that I had intimated to Mr. Haggart that not having time to be present, as it was rumoured that perhaps my name might be mentioned, I was ready at any time to come here and give my evidence if I was involved. Mr. Bergeron only mentioned it to me about the end of the last sitting of the house, and when I reached home I just made out this statement which I have now read.

MR. HAGGART.—The only evidence given in reference to that matter is Frigon's statements that he heard St. Louis say so and St. Louis denied it on oath.

WITNESS.—The principal reason is not what was said in the evidence. I do not understand that there was any direct or indirect evidence against me, but it having been intimated last night by a friend of mine, that persons were circulating the rumour that I had some interest in the contract, that I had used my influence to get the contract from the minister of railways and canals in favour of Mr. St. Louis, I thought it was only fair for me that I should state what I have said, that I had nothing to do with the giving away of the contract. In fact I did not know of it until long after it had been entered into.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Of course, on his examination, St. Louis was asked if he was related to any member of the cabinet and he answered yes, that he had the honour, I think, of being a nephew of yours or a cousin of yours. Is that true?—A. St. Louis is a first cousin of mine and that is one of the reasons, perhaps, why people might believe I had used undue influence on his behalf.

By Mr. Mulock :

Q. You alluded to the Vaudreuil election; do you happen to know if St. Louis contributed to that election?—A. No.

Q. To any election?—A. To any election—that may be going very far. It is not to my knowledge that he contributed to that election which took place, I think, in April, 1892 or 1893, about the same time this work was going on.

Q. It would be after, would it?—A. It was when the works were about—

Q. They were begun in January, 1893?—A. Yes, that election took place in 1893.

Q. Do you happen to know whether he contributed to any election since that, since January, 1893?—A. No, I am not aware of that.

Ordered,—That the statement of the minister of public works be reported to the house with the recommendation that it be added to the evidence in this inquiry which was reported on 14th July, 1894.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBITS REFERRED TO IN MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Plan of works on blue paper (*not reproduced here*).

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Coloured plan of works (*not reproduced here*).

EXHIBIT No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—MONTREAL DIVISION,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER, MONTREAL, 16th February, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—As you know, the chief engineer, in a letter of the 6th instant, has expressed the opinion that the superintendence and control of the works on the Wellington bridge, as far as the technical part is concerned, should be done by the office here without any extra cost; notwithstanding my objections, and the reasons I gave to him; showing the importance of retaining your services, at least until the end of this work, the conclusion has been arrived at that the work which you were doing, which you have done until now, should be done directly by the employees of my office. Therefore, I regret to have to inform you that at the end of this month your services, as resident engineer, will not be required any longer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. PARENT,

Superintending Engineer.

G. J. DESBARATS, Esq., resident engineer,
Montreal.

(Enclosed herein letter of the engineer in chief dated 13th instant.)

[*Exhibit No. 3 is also embodied in Mr. Desbarats' evidence of 8th June, 1894.*]

EXHIBIT No. 4.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANALS,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1893.

LACHINE CANAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 7th instant with reference to the staff pay-list in connection with the Wellington street bridge for January, and covering a copy of a letter signed by the late chief engineer of canals, placing Mr. Desbarats in charge

of the construction of the new Wellington street bridge at a salary of \$150 during the execution of the work.

The department does not take the same view of this matter as you do, and I quite agree that one engineer can readily attend to the giving of the lines and levels at the bridges in Montreal and look after the Lachine drain matters, and one only can be kept, and that is Mr. Papineau.

Yours truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer.

E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
 Superintending Engineer,
 Montreal, P.Q.

[*Exhibit No. 4 is also embodied in Mr. Desbarats' evidence of 8th June, 1894.*]

EXHIBIT No. 5.

MONTREAL, 27th January, 1893.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
 To EM. ST. LOUIS, Dr.
 (LATE OF ST. LOUIS BROS.)
 General Contractor.

For the supplying of stonecutters, to cut and dress stone, at the flour sheds, foot of Colborne street, on the Lachine canal, for the new Wellington bridge, as per contract as follows :—

1893.		\$	cts.
Jan. 10...	25 stonecutters, 225 hours at 33cts.....	74	25
do 11...	.....	
do 12...	30 do 270 do 33cts.....	89	10
do 13...	31 do 279 do 33cts.....	92	07
do 14...	36 do 324 do 33cts.....	106	92
do 16...	38 do 342 do 33cts.....	112	86
do 17...	41 do 365 do 33cts.....	120	45
do 18...	44 do 395 do 33cts.....	130	35
do 19...	48 do 427 do 33cts.....	140	91
do 20...	51 do 459 do 33cts.....	151	47
do 21...	52 do 468 do 33cts.....	154	44
do 23...	52 do 465 do 33cts.....	153	45
do 24...	56 do 504 do 33cts.....	166	32
do 25...	57 do 513 do 33cts.....	169	29
	Total.... 5,036 do 33cts.....	\$1,661	88

As per tender accepted. E.K.

Received above goods.

HUGH DOHENY, *Measurer and Foreman Cutter.*

M. KENNY, *Foreman Cutter.*

P. COUGHLIN, *Clerk.*

Prices just and fair.

E. H. PARENT, *Suptg. Engineer.*

I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars.

E. KENNEDY, *Supt.*

Public Accounts.

MEMO. of Stonecutters' time for the Wellington bridge, from the 10th to the 25th
January, 1893.

Name.	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	Total Time.	Rate per Hour.	Amount.
																	\$ cts.
Eloi Paquette, sr.	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Eloi Paquette, jr.	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	81	33	26 73
Jacques Richard	9		9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	116	33	38 28
Auguste Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	113	33	37 29
Michel Dumont	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Wilbrod Bertrand	9		9	9	9				9	9	9	9	9	9	72	33	23 76
Edmond Lagarde	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Sebastien Latour	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Francis Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Thomas Lamouche	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Joseph Lamontagne	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Alphonse Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Joseph Richard	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Zotique Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	38	38 61
Alexandre Malo	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Joseph St. Jean	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Joseph Villeneuve	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Charles Paquette	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Alfred Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9					81	33	26 73
Trefflé Lagarde	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Napoléon St. Louis	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Alphonse Jetté	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Emmanuel Guerin	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Dieudonné Laberge	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Louis Dechesne	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	117	33	38 61
Joseph Dechesne			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108	33	35 64
William Welsh			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108	33	35 64
Come Marcotte			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108	33	35 64
Patrick Quinlan			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108	33	35 64
Lawrence Mullin				9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	99	33	32 67
Gédon Labelle			9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	108	33	35 64
Arthur Thibaudeau					9	9	9		4	9	9	9	9	9	76	33	25 08
Edward Cérat					9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	90	33	29 70
John Ceeds					9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	90	33	29 70
Joseph Rose					9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	81	33	26 73
Archibald McCall					9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	90	33	29 70
J. Bte. Lamère					9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	90	33	29 70
Norbert Senecal						9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	72	33	23 76
Charles Watson						9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	81	33	26 73
Patrick McLeece							9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	72	33	23 76
Wilfrid Leroux							9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	72	33	23 76
Joseph Delfoumie							9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	72	33	23 76
Arthur Ethier								9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63	33	20 79
Zéphir Gauthier								9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63	33	20 79
Joseph Bertrand								9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63	33	20 79
Joseph Caron								9	9	9	9	9	9	9	63	33	20 79
J. Bte. Caron									9	9	9	9	9	9	54	33	17 82
William Lagarde									9	9	9	9	9	9	54	33	17 82
Romual Jary									9	9	7	9	9	9	52	33	17 16
Stanislas Gervais										9	9	9	9	9	45	33	14 85
Adélarde Labelle										9	8	9	9	9	44	33	14 52
Augustin Brisebois											9	9	9	9	36	33	11 88
Kenneth Bishop											9	9	9	9	36	33	11 88
Moses Purves											9	9	9	9	36	33	11 88
Alphonse Lebrun														9	18	33	5 94
Fortunat Jobin														9	18	33	5 94
Cléophas Emond														9	18	33	5 94
Hormisdas Laurin														9	18	33	5 94
Adolphe Trudeau															9	9	2 97
Napoléon Trudeau															9	9	2 97
Leon Cardinal															9	9	2 97
Total	225		170	279	324	342	365	395	427	459	468	465	504	513	5036		\$1,661 88

EXHIBIT No. 6.

A. Hurteau & Frère,
Storey & O'Connor,
End, Trihey & Co.,

J. & B. Grier,
Henderson Bros.,

H. Bulmer, Jr. & Bros.
D. Pariseau.

MONTREAL, November 26th, 1892.

Messrs. SHEARER & BROWN,
Montreal, P. Q.

DEAR SIRS,—We shall be pleased to receive a tender from you for timber and lumber required for the construction of the pier, cribwork, etc., in connection with the new bridge to be built at Wellington street across the Lachine canal, Montreal.

Foundations.	75 pieces pine 12" x 12", in length from 13 to 34 feet, equalling about 21,000', b.m.
Piles.	250 pieces pine 12" x 12" x 30 feet long, equalling about 7,500 lineal feet.
Bracing.	160 pieces pine 15' x 12" x 12" } 160 do 8' x 12" x 12" } equalling about 45,000 feet, b.m.
Crib work.	500 pieces pine 12" x 12" from 10 to 30 feet long, equalling about 132,000 feet, b.m.
Stringers.	About 70,000 feet, b.m. of pine 12" x 12" from 25 to 30 feet long.
Spruce.	1,000 pieces round spruce logs from 18 to 45 feet long, mean diameter to be about 12".
Planks.	About 100,000 feet, b.m. of 3" pine planks from 10 to 16 feet long, average width to be 10".
Boards.	About 15,000 feet, b.m. of 1" pine boards in length from 12 to 16 feet, average width to be 10".
Oak waling.	About 3,000 lineal feet of oak 12" x 8" in length from 18 feet and upwards.
Round oak piles.	60 pieces round oak 36 feet long x 10" diameter at small end, equalling 2,160 lineal feet.
Oak planks.	About 20,000 feet, b.m. oak planks 12 feet x 12" x 2".

Quotations to state price per lineal foot, per one thousand feet (1000), b.m., and per each piece for each item as above specified.

You will please state when first and final deliveries can be made at or near Wellington bridge, Lachine canal, Montreal, as it is necessary that the above mentioned lumber and timber be delivered as the progress of the work may require.

Tenders for the above must be received at my office, lock no. 2, Lachine canal, Montreal, not later than Saturday, December third (3), eighteen hundred and ninety-two (1892).

The undersigned reserves it as a right to reject any and all tenders.

Yours respectfully,

Superintendent, Lachine Canal.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

MONTREAL, October 18th, 1892.

Re WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your consideration, a series of plans and an estimate of cost in connection with the building of a new bridge across the Lachine canal on Wellington street.

The present Wellington bridge has become inadequate to the requirements of the traffic which is steadily increasing.

The proposed new bridge will afford double the facilities of the present one, since it will allow this traffic to circulate over four tracks and the foot passengers on two foot paths.

As a consequence, the width of the bridge had to be increased from 18 feet to 48 feet, which involves the building of a new centre pier 50 feet wide, and the removal of the two abutment piers upon which rest the ends of the present Wellington bridge and of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge.

These two bridges, owing to the removal of the abutment piers, will have to be much increased in length. The Wellington roadway bridge will be 225 feet and the Grand Trunk Railway bridge 254 feet.

This new plan will provide navigable channels 75 feet wide each side of the centre pier.

The width of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge will not be altered and its centre pier may remain as it is.

Both bridges are to be iron and steel structures.

As shown on plan, the centre pier is to be widened and lengthened with cribwork, in its upper portion. The lower portion, where the widening is not sufficient to admit of cribwork, will be lined with a row of piles, sheeted with a timber facing.

The total cost of these works is estimated at \$170,000, a detailed statement of which is annexed to this report.

The material of the substructure, such as timber, stone, iron, cement, &c., will be purchased by tender, and the superstructure will be given out by contract.

I would advise the government to build a substructure by day's work, owing to the uncertainty of the mode of execution which circumstances will command.

If the water could be let out of the canal, say from 15th December next to the 1st February, 1893; the building of the centre pier and cribwork would be much facilitated, as also the driving of piles. There would probably be a saving of at least \$15,000.

I have, &c.,

E. H. PARENT,
Suptg. Engineer.

T. TRUDEAU Esq., Chief Engineer of Canals.

[*Exhibit No. 7 is also embodied in Mr. Schreiber's evidence of 8th June, 1894.*]

EXHIBIT No. 8.

OTTAWA, December 23rd, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—As superintending engineer of the Lachine, Chambly, Beauharnois and St. Ours canals, you have full charge of the staff and of the direction of the works of construction, repairs and operation, and you are held responsible for the economical conduct of the works and of the efficiency of the operation; all orders will be given through you, and the staff of employees, including the superintenders, are under your direction, and must look to you for instructions, reporting to you on all matters.

I may here state I am not a little surprised that you should have allowed Superintendent Kennedy to invite tenders, when you might have been well aware that it was your duty to receive tenders, open them, sending an abstract to me with your recommendation for the minister's consideration. I am still more surprised that you should allow such a circular to be sent out, as one recently issued by Superintendent Kennedy, for tenders which specified neither the length nor the quality of the material (timber.)

I shall be glad to hear from you that in future you will take the necessary steps to better control your staff, for the discipline of which you will be held responsible.

Yours truly,

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer.

E. H. PARENT, Esq., C.E., Superintending Engineer, Canals, Montreal.

[*Exhibit No. 8 is also embodied in Mr. Schreiber's evidence of 8th June, 1894.*]

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the supplying of "Skilled Labour" for building the new Wellington Bridge Pier and renewal of Masonry of Old Lock No. 1.

Occupation.	W. G. TURNER & Co.				EM. ST. LOUIS.				JOHN B. ROSE.				J. E. TROTTIER.	
	Wellington Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		Wellington Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		Wellington Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		Well. Bdge.	Old Lock No. 1.
	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.	Day's work per hour.	Overtime per hour.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Foreman.....	45	65	40	65	40	60	40	60	48	72	.....	.....	45	70
Stonecutters.....	35	50	32½	47½	33	46	33	46	39	55	.....	.....	37	50
Stonecutters and masons.....	35	50	32½	45	32	45	32	45	38	54	.....	.....	35	49
Skilled labourers.....	20	.....	20	.....	18½	20	18½	20	21	25	.....	.....	20	22
Double teams.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single do.....	No	quo	tati	ons.	25	37½	25	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derricks.....	do	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sunday labour, charge double.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Copy No. B. 150

MONTREAL, 10th January, 1893.

LACHINE CANAL.

No. 13081
Subj. 8.
Ref.

(Enclosed abstract of Tenders.)
 Abstract returned
 E. H. PARENT
 18-1-93.

SIR,—I beg to submit to your consideration an abstract of tenders sent in by contractors for the supply of labour required, for the construction of the masonry pier of the Wellington bridge, &c.

Although the tenders show eight items, it is most likely that only stone cutters and masons will be called for, as it is the intention to furnish our own labourers, derricks and teams.

This mode of procuring skilful hands, from contractors for a work which has to be done within a limited time, is considered the safest and to minimize the risk of a strike at a critical moment, as these men are almost constantly employed by the contractors and are paid weekly by them, and can be better controlled by those who employed them the year around.

As will be seen by the within abstract, Mr. Emmanuel St. Louis is the lowest tenderer, he is a reliable and responsible contractor and I would therefore recommend the acceptance of his offer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. H. PARENT,
Supt. Engr.

C. SCHREIBER, Esq.,
Chief Engineer Rys. and Canals,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1892.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 15th instant, we beg to inform you that we will supply you with first class workmen of the different trades wanted, at the following prices and rates for your different works on Lachine canal.

Wellington Bridge.

Foreman	45c. per hour.
“ overtime	65c. “
Stonecutters	35c. “
“ overtime	50c. “
Masons	35c. “
“ overtime	50c. “

Lock No. 1.

Foreman	40c. per hour.
“ overtime	65c. “
Stonecutters	32½c. “
“ overtime	47½c. “
Masons	32½c. “
“ overtime	45c. “
Sunday work to be paid double the above rates.	
Double teams	50c. per hour.
Skilled derrick and cement labourers	20c. “

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

W. G. TURNER & Co.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Supt. Lachine Canal, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you the following offer for the furnishing or supplying of competent stonecutters, stonesetters, &c., &c., to be employed cutting and laying stone for the renewal of old lock no. 1, Lachine canal, the whole in conformity with your honoured of the 15th instant, and in accordance with the following schedule of prices.

Foremen	40c. per hour.
Stonecutters	33c. “
Stonesetters and masons	32c. “
Skilled labourers	18½c. “
Double teams	50c. “
Single teams	25c. “
Derricks	25c. “

For the overtime the following schedule of prices is proposed:—

Foremen	60c. per hour.
Stonecutters	46c. “
Stonesetters and masons	45c. “
Skilled labourers	20c. “
Double teams	50c. “
Single teams	37½c. “

Except for Sunday works for which double time will be charged.

Hoping that the above will be found satisfactory and to be favoured with your esteemed order.

I remain, sir, yours very truly,

E. ST. LOUIS.

ED. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Superintendent Lachine Canal, Montreal.

Public Accounts.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you the following offer for the furnishing or supplying of competent stonecutters, stonemasons, &c., &c., to be employed cutting and laying stone for the Wellington bridge, the whole in conformity with your honoured order of the 15th instant, and in accordance with the following schedule of prices, viz. :—

Foreman	40c. per hour.
Stonecutters	33c. “
Stonemasons and masons	32c. “
Skilled labourers	18½c. “
Double teams	50c. “
Single teams	25c. “
Derricks	25c. “

For the overtime the following schedule of prices is proposed :—

Foreman	60c. per hour.
Stonecutters	46c. “
Stonemasons and masons	45c. “
Skilled labourers	20c. “
Double teams	50c. “
Single teams	37½c. “

Except for Sunday works for which double time will be charged.

Hoping that the above will be found satisfactory and to be favoured with your esteemed order.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

E. ST. LOUIS.

E. KENNEDY, Esq.,
Superintendent Lachine Canal, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1892.

E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
Superintending Engineer of Canals,
Montreal.

SIR,—I, the undersigned, beg to propose to supply competent stone cutters, masons and labourers to be employed at the Wellington bridge work for the following prices, viz. :—

Foreman	48c. per hour.
Stonecutters	39c. “
Masons	38c. “
Labourers	21c. “

For the overtime the prices will be as follows :—

Foreman	72c. per hour.
Stonecutters	55c. “
Masons	54c. “
Labourers	25c. “

For Sunday time the prices will be charged double.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. ROSE,
Contractor.

MONTREAL, 20th December, 1892.

E. H. PARENT, Esq.,
 Superintending Engineer of Canals,
 Montreal.

SIR,—I will furnish you for the prices mentioned below, the stone-cutters, masons, labourers, &c., as you may require for the construction of the Wellington bridge, viz. :—

Foreman	45c. per hour.
Stonecutters	37c. “
Masons	35c. “
Labourers	20c. “

For overtime the prices will be :—

Foreman	70c. “
Stonecutters	50c. “
Masons	49c. “
Labourers	22c. “

For Sunday works I will charge double time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. TROTTIER,
Contractor.
 1209 Mignonne st.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

STONE for new Wellington Bridge and renewal of Masonry, Old Lock No. 1.

Material.	Quantity.	EM. ST. LOUIS.		GARSON & CO.		H. J. BEEMER.		J. B. DELORMIER.		No Quotations.
		Rate per c. yd. on Cars at Quarry	Rate per c. yd. delivered on Siding at Wellington Bge.	Rate per c. yd. on Cars at Quarry	Rate per c. yd. delivered on Siding at Wellington Bge.	Rate per c. yd. on Cars at Quarry	Rate per c. yd. delivered on Siding at Wellington Bge.	Rate per c. yd. on Cars at Quarry	Rate per c. yd. delivered on Siding at Wellington Bge.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Stone for pier and abutments, Wellington B'dge	Stone as per specification..	4 45	6 50	3 50	5 10	4 00	6 00	2 75	*4 50	Jno. Ross, Greece's Point. N. K. Connolly, St. Vincent de Paul. *Recommend, C.S. Lowest. 6th Dec., 1892.
	Backing as per specification..	2 75	4 75	1 50	3 10	2 00	4 00	1 00	*2 75	
Renewal of masonry, Old Lock No. 1.	Stone as per specification..	4 45	6 50	4 00	5 60	4 00	6 00	No quotations.		

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 13.

TIMBER and Lumber, New Wellington Bridge.

Materials.	Quantity.	J. & B. Grier.		A. Hurteau & Frère.		Henderson Bros.		Shearer & Brown.	
		Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12 in. x 12 in. pine	360,000 ft. B. M.	18 75	6,750 00	30 00	10,800 00	20 00	7,200 00	20 00	7,200 00
Flat timber.	14,115 ft. lin.	0 11½	1,623 20	0 18	2,540 70	0 10½	14,825 05	0 10	1,411 50
Round spruce ...	27,000 "	0 08½	2,295 00	0 15	4,050 00	0 07	1,890 00	0 07	1,890 00
Oak piles	2,160 "	0 25	540 00	0 50	1,080 00	0 22	475 20	0 25	540 00
Oak, 12 in. x 8 in.	24,000 ft. B. M.	42 00	1,008 00	65 00	1,560 00	37 00	888 00	42 50	1,020 00
Oak, 12 in. x 2 in.	20,000 " ..	42 00	840 00	55 00	1,100 00	37 00	740 00	42 50	850 00
1 in. boards.	15,000 " ..	11 50	172 50	16 00	240 00	10 00	150 00	12 00	180 00
3 in. planks.	100,000 " ..	10 75	1,075 00	13 50	1,350 00	12 00	1,200 00	11 00	1,100 00
Total.			14,303 70		22,720 70		14,025 25		14,191 50

Parties from whom no quotations were received :—

- Messrs. End, Trihey & Co.
- “ H. Bulmer, jr., & Bro.
- “ Storey & O'Connor.
- “ D. Parizeau, Esq.

EXHIBIT No. 14.

---	Two Guy Derricks, eight-ton Capacity.	Four Stiffly Derricks, five-ton Capacity.	Two Stiffley Derricks, three ton Capacity.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Miller Bros. & Toms.	*345 60	*555 00	*400 00
do	190 00	465 00	325 00
M. Beatty & Sons .....	.....	460 00	190 00
Jno. McDougall & Co. ....	.....	250 00	210 00
---	Two Hoisting engines, double drums and boilers, Eighteen-horse power.	Two Hoisting engines, double drums and boiler, fifteen-horse power.	Two double drum and horse powers.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Miller Bros. & Toms.	1,100 00	950 00	225 00
Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.	*1,050 00+	*900 00	*225 00
do .....	.....	.....	*170 00
M. Beatty & Sons	1,350 00	.....	400 00
do	1,550 00	.....	300 00
Jno. McDougall. ....	.....	.....	200 00

* Recommend, C. S., lowest. + 20-horse power.

EXHIBIT No. 15.

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the Supplying of Sand required in the construction of the New Wellington street Bridge.

Item.	PROSPER LAPLANTE.			M. F. CUMMINGS.			J. BTE. POIRIER.			JOS. JACQUES.		
	How Sold.		Rate.	How Sold.		Rate.	How Sold.		Rate.	How Sold.		Rate.
	Number of Barriques.	Quantity.		Number of Barriques.	Quantity.		Number of Barriques.	Quantity.		Number of Barriques.	Quantity.	
		Ft.	\$ cts.		Ft.	\$ cts.		Ft.	\$ cts.		Ft.	\$ cts.
Land.	3	18	1 75	*4	*27	*1 25	4	27	3 10	No quotation.		

* Recommend, C. S., J. H.

EXHIBIT No. 16.

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the supplying of Stone required for the G. T. Ry. Bridge and Old Lock No. 1.

ITEMS.	GARSON, PURSER & Co.				HORACE J. BEEMER				EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS.				REMARKS.
	G. T. R. Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		G. T. R. Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		G. T. R. Bridge.		Old Lock No. 1.		
	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.		
Coping and face stone (bluestone)	c. y.	5 25	c. y.	5 25									No quotations from A. Stewart
Backing (blue stone)		3 20											do do H.G. Reid
Coping and face stone					c. y.	6 50	c. y.	6 50	c. y.	6 35	c. y.	6 35	do do George W. Stephens
Backing						4 50				2 50		2 50	do do J. B. Delorimier.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Copy No. 389.

ABSTRACT of Tenders for the supply of Engine Power, Pile Driver and Labour, to do pile driving at Wellington street Bridge :

Item.	J. H. WOOD, JR.		EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS.		WM. HOOD & SON.		Remarks.
	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	How sold.	Rate.	
		\$ cts.		cts.			
Steam engine.....	Per day.	4 00					Recommended. C. S. It will be noticed, Mr. Wood did not tender so that his prices could be com- pared with the others. J. H.
Piling machine.....	do .	2 00	Pile driving Per lin. ft.....	47	Pile driving Per lin. ft.....	25	
Labour.....	do .	1 75					
Forged iron for shoes, &c.....			Per lb.....	12	Per lb.....	10	

I consider Mr. Hood's prices to be acceptable. They are what is generally paid in Montreal in similar circumstances.

E. H. PARENT,
Supt'g Engineer.

EXHIBIT No. 18.

EIGHTEEN FEET NAVIGATION, WITH OLD ABUTMENTS PARTIALLY TAKEN DOWN
AND REBUILT.

LACHINE CANAL.

Estimate of the cost of the Wellington street bridges for 18 feet navigation.

Masonry in piers and abutments.....	1,900 cubic yds. at \$18 00	\$34,200 00
Concrete.....	50 " 7 00	350 00
Earth excavation.....	3,000 " 1 25	3,760 00
Cribwork.....	3,600 " 3 00	10,800 00
Piling.....	7,600 " 0 75	5,700 00
Timber in foundations.....	600 " 0 30	180 00
Plank.....	2,800 " 20 00	56 00
Ice removed.....	17,000 " 0 75	12,750 00
Cribwork removed.....	7,000 " 2 00	14,000 00
Masonry removed.....	3,100 " 2 00	6,200 00
False works, pumping, &c.....		6,500 00
		\$ 94,486 00
Add 10 per cent for contingencies, &c.....		9,448 60
	Carried forward.....	\$103,934 60

Brought forward	\$103,934 60
Superstructure	61,000 00
Generator	2,600 00
Works by the Grand Trunk Railway Co.	1,152 00
Grand Trunk Railway, cartage	600 00
Total	\$169,286 60
Or say	\$170,000 00

EIGHTEEN FEET NAVIGATION WITH OLD ABUTMENTS CARRIED DOWN.

LACHINE CANAL.

Estimates of cost of the Wellington street bridges for 18 feet navigation.

Masonry in piers and abutment	3,800 cubic yds. at \$18 00	\$68,400 00
Concrete	50 " 7 00	350 00
Earth excavation	5,500 " 1 25	6,875 00
Cribwork	6,600 " 3 00	19,800 00
Piling	7,600 0 75	5,700 00
Tender in foundations	1,000 lineal feet at 0 30	300 00
Plank "	5,300 feet, b.m., at 20 00	1,060 00
Ice removed	19,000 cubic yds. at 0 75	14,250 00
Cribwork removed	7,000 " 2 00	14,000 00
Masonry removed	3,100 2 00	6,200 00
False works, pumping, &c.		8,000 00
		\$144,935 00
Add 10 per cent for contingencies, &c.		14,493 50
		\$159,428 50
Superstructure		61,000 00
Generator		2,600 00
Work by the Grand Trunk Railway Company		1,152 00
Grand Trunk Railway Cartage		600 00
Total		\$224,780 50
Or say		225,000 00

TWENTY FEET NAVIGATION.

LACHINE CANAL.

Estimate of the cost of the Wellington street bridges for 20 feet navigation.

Masonry in piers and abutments	4,150 cubic yds. at \$18 00	\$74,700 00
Concrete	50 " 7 00	350 00
Earth excavation	8,000 " 1 25	10,000 00
Cribwork	7,300 " 3 00	21,900 00
Piling	7,600 " 0 75	3,700 00
Tender in foundations	1,000 lin. ft. at 0 30	300 00
Plank in "	5,000 feet, b.m. 20 00	1,060 00
Ice removed	19,000 cubic yds. at 0 75	14,250 00
Cribwork removed	7,000 " 2 00	14,000 00
Masonry removed	3,100 " 2 00	6,200 00
False works, pumping, &c.		9,000 00
		\$157,460 00
Add 10 per cent for contingencies, &c.		15,746 00
Carried forward		\$173,206 00

Public Accounts.

	Brought forward.....	\$173,206 00
Superstructure.....		61,000 00
Generator.....		2,600 00
Works by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.....		1,152 00
Grand Trunk Railway cartage.....		600 00
	Total.....	\$238,558 00
Or say.....		\$238,000 00

TWENTY-TWO FEET NAVIGATION.

LACHINE CANAL.

Estimate of the cost of the Wellington street bridges for 22 feet navigation.

Masonry in piers and abutments.....	4,500 cubic yds. at \$18 00		\$81,000 00	
Concrete.....	50 "	7 00	350 00	
Earth excavation.....	10,000 "	1 25	12,500 00	
Cribwork.....	8,000 "	3 00	24,000 00	
Piling.....	7,600 lin. ft.	0 75	5,700 00	
Timber in foundations.....	1,000 c. ft.	0 30	300 00	
Plank " ".....	5,300 ft., b.m.	20 00	1,060 00	
Ice removed.....	1,900 c. yds.	0 75	14,250 00	
Cribwork removed.....	7,000 "	2 00	14,000 00	
Masonry removed.....	3,100 "	2 00	6,200 00	
False work, pumping, &c.....			10,000 00	
			\$169,360 00	
Add 10 per cent for contingencies, &c.....			16,936 00	
			\$186,296 00	
Superstructure.....			61,000 00	
Generator.....			2,600 00	
Works by Grand Trunk Railway.....			1,152 00	
Grand Trunk Railway, cartage.....			600 00	
	Total.....		\$251,648 00	
Or say.....			\$250,000 00	

LACHINE CANAL.

WELLINGTON STREET BRIDGES.

Quantities taken from plan of February 20th, 1893.

Masonry above a line 21 feet below water. Corresponding to 18 feet navigation.

	Cubic yards.	
Highway bridge abutments.....	1,646	
" centre pier.....	1,299	
G. T. R. bridge abutments.....	745	
" pivot pier, 2 courses.....	53	
	3,743	

Additional masonry to 20 feet navigation.

	Cubic yards.	
Highway bridge abutments.....	146	
" pivot pier.....	124	
G. T. R. bridge abutments.....	78	
	348	

Additional masonry for 22 feet navigation.

	Cubic yards.
Highway bridge abutments.....	149
“ pivot pier.....	125
G. T. R. bridge abutments.....	79
	353
Total masonry for 22 feet navigation.....	4,444

The original estimate provided for the masonry of the centre pier at 18 feet navigation (1,299 cubic yards,) and for about 500 cubic yards of masonry in abutments.

This last quantity is from memory.

G. J. DESBARATS.

LACHINE CANAL.

WELLINGTON STREET BRIDGES.

Quantities taken from plan of February 20th, 1893.

Earth excavation to 18 feet navigation.

	Cubic yards.
Highway pivot pier.....	556
do abutments.....	1,590
G. T. R. abutments.....	1,019
Cribwork above bridge.....	1,778
	4,943
Additional excavation to 20 feet navigation.	
Highway pivot pier.....	185
do abutments.....	187
G. T. R. abutments.....	102
	474
Additional excavation to 22 feet navigation.....	474
	5,891

These quantities are much smaller than those given as actually done (9,720 cubic yards.)

TIMBER.

Square timber :

	Cubic feet.
Foundations of pier.....	1,008
Crib above bridges.....	9,896
Crib below bridges.....	3,736
	14,640

FLAT TIMBER.

	Lineal feet.
Crib above bridges.....	10,882
Crib below bridges.....	3,410
	14,292

The large increase in the quantity of flat timber in the finished work is due to extra rows of longitudinal ties in the cribwork. This quantity is given as 24,460 lineal feet.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 19.

LACHINE CANAL—WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

MEMORANDUM of the dates on which the labour pay rolls were despatched from Montreal office, dates received at department at Ottawa and dates of completion of examination and check by check clerk.

LABOUR PAY ROLL.		Despatched from Montreal.	Received at Department	Examina- tion by Check Clerk completed.	Certified by Chief Engineer.	Remarks.
For Month of	Amount.					
1892.	\$ cts.	1892.	1892.	1892.	1892.	
November.....	2,544 74	December 5	December 7	December 9	December 10	
		1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	
December	3,307 23	January 11	January 11	January 13	January 13	
January	4,494 95	February 5	February 6	February 14	February 16	
February	11,879 26	March 25	March 27	March 29	March 29	
do	4,169 58	do 25	do 27	do 29	do 29	
March	73,013 13	April 17	April 18	April 24	April 24	
do	10,129 78	do 22	do 24	do 28	do 28	
do	7,263 64	do 22	do 24	do 28	do 28	Returned twice for correction.
do	2,491 43	do 22	do 24	do 28	do 26	
April	1,165 44	June 1	June 2	August 24	August 24	Held for explanations.
do	106,423 20	May 20	do 22	Not passed.	Not passed.	
do	26,499 22	do 22	do 23	do ..	do ..	
May	5,043 52	June 7	do 8	do ..	do ..	
do	2,002 21	do 7	do 8	June 19	June 19	
do	1,434 50	do 7	do 8	Not passed.	Not passed.	
June.....	710 86	July 3	July 4	do ..	do ..	
do	3,441 75	do 6	do 7	do ..	do ..	
do	3,507 22	do 6	do 7	do ..	do ..	
July	415 13	August 5	August 7	August 10	August 12	
August.....	299 53	September 5	September 6	September 7	September 7	
September.....	859 77	October 10	October 11	October 16	October 16	

EXHIBIT No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, CANADA.

No. 4953.
\$14,717.45.

OTTAWA, 29th March, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents, being for material and labour supplies, February last, Wellington street bridge.

Appropriation : Lachine Canal—Capital.

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 4th April, 1893.

EXHIBIT No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
CANADA.

No. 6071.
\$74,777 45

OTTAWA, 24th April, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of seventy-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents, being for labour and materials, March, Wellington street bridge.

Appropriation: Lachine Canal—Capital.

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 28th April, 1893.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
CANADA.

No. 6145.
\$9,000.00.

OTTAWA, 29th April, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of nine thousand dollars, being on account of pay-lists for March, 1893.

Appropriation: Lachine Canal—Capital.

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 5th May, 1893.

EXHIBIT No. 23.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
CANADA.

No. 6273.
\$8,393.42.

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of eight thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents, being for night labour, March, \$17,393.42, less \$9,000 advanced.

Appropriation: Lachine Canal—Capital.

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 11th May, 1893.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 24.

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES, SESSION 1892.

LACHINE CANAL.

Amount to be voted \$175,000.

The locks and bridges are completed to the depth required to admit vessels drawing 14 feet of water, but the reaches of canal between the locks are only adapted to vessels drawing 12 feet.

1. In order to the completion of the enlargement of the canal for a 14 feet navigation, there remains yet to be executed the deepening of the canal bed for a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This involves the purchase of land on which the excavated material can be deposited.

2. In order to avoid further damages caused by leakage to the low-lying lands to the north of the canal, for which, in the past, heavy compensation has been demanded and paid, an open drain $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long is to be built at the foot of the canal slope to carry off the leakage waters; this drain will connect with the river St. Pierre, and so with the St. Lawrence. The river St. Pierre itself will require to be deepened and improved, from the point of junction to the river St. Lawrence. The land for the drain has to be purchased.

3. By the construction of the canal entrance piers at Lachine, the town has been cut off from its natural point for drainage and sewerage discharge, and adjacent low lands have become subject to flooding from the river. To remove the accumulations of surface water so caused, and to afford means of sewerage discharge a covered sewer, 6,000 feet long, is to be built from the town of Lachine to the proposed canal open drain, the land being furnished at the cost of the town.

4. At Wellington street, Montreal, the canal is crossed by two swing bridges. One is a double track highway bridge, and the other a railway bridge.

The opening in these bridges for the passage of vessels are at present only 46 feet wide, with a navigable depth of 15 feet of water.

When it becomes necessary to replace these bridges it is proposed to build the highway bridge with *four carriage tracks and two sidewalks*; to increase to 60 feet the breadth of both waterways for the passage of vessels, and to make the navigable depth of water 18 feet.

The cost of the enlargement of this canal so far up to the	
30th of June, 1891, is	\$6,526,607
The estimated cost of the works above-mentioned is	1,273,393
	<hr/>
Total estimated cost	\$7,800,000

The \$175,000 now asked for is for the purpose of commencing the works above-mentioned.

EXHIBIT No. 25.

Extract from Hansard, 3rd May, 1892, page 2049-2050.

LACHINE CANAL \$175,000.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—What is being done in regard to the Lachine canal, and for what purpose is this vote intended?

MR. HAGGART—This amount is for locks and bridges and works to secure the depth required for vessels drawing 14 feet of water, whereas at present the canal is

only adapted for 12 feet navigation. In order to complete the enlargement to 14 feet, the deepening of the canal will be required for six and one-half miles. This will involve the purchase of land on which the excavated material can be deposited, and in order to avoid the claims for damages, owing to the low-lying land in the neighbourhood of the canal being inundated, for which in the past the government has paid heavy compensation, it is desirable there should be an open drain constructed at the foot of the canal slope to carry off the water. It will carry the water to river St. Pierre, which will communicate with the St. Lawrence. The river St. Pierre will require to be deepened to the St. Lawrence. The land for the drain has to be purchased. For the purpose of constructing the canal entrance, the town of Lachine has been cut off, and the adjacent lands have been subjected to flooding from the river. To carry off the water and afford a regular discharge, a covered sewer 6,000 feet long is to be built from Lachine to the proposed canal, the land being furnished at the cost of the town. Wellington street at Montreal is crossed by two bridges, one a highway bridge, and the other a railway bridge. The opening for the passage of vessels is only 46 feet wide, while the navigable depth is 15 feet. It is proposed to replace those bridges and build a highway with four carriage tracks and two sidewalks, and increase the width to 60 feet for the passage of vessels, and make it navigable to a depth of 18 feet. The sum of \$175,000 is necessary for the purpose of carrying out these works.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Did I understand the minister to say that there would be 18 feet depth of water in the basin?

MR. HAGGART—From Wellington basin to Montreal harbour.

EXHIBIT No. 26.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
CANADA.

No. 6677.
\$66,000.

OTTAWA, 27th May, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of sixty-six thousand dollars, being for advance on account of pay rolls Wellington street bridge, April and May.

Appropriation : Lachine Canal—Capital.

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 3rd June, 1893.

EXHIBIT No. 27.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
CANADA.

No. 6764.
\$39,000

OTTAWA, 6th June, 1893.

To the Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Pay to the order of Em. St. Louis, the sum of thirty-nine thousand dollars, being for advance on account of pay rolls.

Appropriation : Lachine Canal—Capital.

J. W. PUGSLEY,
per Accountant.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,
Deputy Minister.

Bank of Montreal, paid 9th June, 1893.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 28.

Date.	E. St. Louis.	Wellington Bridge.	G. T. Railway.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 10 to 25.....	Stonecutters, 5,036 hrs. at 33c	1,661 88		1,661 88
Feb. 7 to 25.....	Foreman, 130 hrs. at 40c		52 00	
	Stonecutters, 3,925 hrs. at 33c		1,295 25	
	Labourers, 6,390 hrs. at 18½c		1,182 15	
	Carters, 150 hrs. at 50c		75 00	
	Derricks, 590 hrs. at 25c		147 50	
	Face stone, 206 c. yds. at \$6.35		1,308 09	
	Backing, 612¾ c. yds. at \$2.50		1,530 19	
Jan. 26 to Feb. 25.....	Stonecutters, 11,313 hrs. at 33c	3,733 29		5,590 18
	Foremen, 2,392½ hrs. at 40c	957 00		
	Skilled labourers, 3,885 hrs. at 18½c	718 73		
	Good labourers, 10,605 hrs. at 15c	1,590 75		
	Single carters, 2,390 hrs. at 25c	597 50		
	Double do 3,060 hrs. at 50c	1,530 00		
Feb. 25 to Mar. 25	Foremen, 2,900 hrs. at 40c		1,160 00	9,127 27
(Day force.)	do over-time, 515 hrs. at 60c		309 00	
	Stonecutters, 13,500 hrs. at 33c		4,455 00	
	Stonemasons, 4,845 hrs. at 32c		1,550 40	
	do over-time, 370 hrs. at 45c		166 50	
	Skilled labourers, 27,110 hrs. at 18½c		5,015 35	
	do over-time, 995 hrs. at 20c		199 00	
	Good labourers, 68,295 hrs. at 15c		10,244 25	
	do over-time, 1,470 hrs. at 18c		264 60	
	Blacksmiths, 960 hrs. at 22½c		216 00	
	Steam derrick engineer, 420 hrs. at 22½c		94 50	
	Hand derricks, 1,810 hrs. at 25c		452 50	
	Steam derricks, 390 hrs. at 50c		195 00	
	Single carters, 18,410 hrs. at 25c		4,602 50	
	Double do 2,940 hrs. at 50c		1,470 00	
	Face stone, 221¼ c. yds. at \$6.35		1,406 64	
	Backing, 143¾ c. yds. at \$2.50		357 68	
Feb. 25 to March 25.....	Foremen, 720 hrs. at 40c	288 00		32,158 92
(Day force.)	Stonemasons, 3,290 hrs. at 32c	1,052 80		
	Skilled labourers, 2,365 hrs. at 18½c	437 53		
	Stonecutters, 14,800 hrs. at 33c	4,884 00		
	Day force as per detailed sheet	25,164 75		
	Carters, single and double do	9,909 67		
	Over-time for day force do	881 78		
Feb. 25 to March 25.....	Foremen, 390 hrs. at 40c	156 00		42,618 53
(Night force.)	Stonemasons, 2,485 hrs. at 32c	795 20		
	Stonecutters, 595 hrs. at 33c	196 35		
	Night force as per detailed sheet	4,356 08		
	Double and single carts do	1,760 01		
Grand Trunk Railway	Foremen, 1,260 hrs. at 40c		504 00	7,263 64
(Night force.)	Stonemasons, 3,845 hrs. at 32c		1,230 40	
	Skilled labourers, 9,425 hrs. at 18½c		1,743 63	
	Good labourers, 20,905 hrs. at 15c		3,135 75	
	Blacksmiths, 280 hrs. at 22½c		63 00	
	Steam derrick engineers, 280 hrs. at 22½c		63 00	
	Single carters, 7,970 hrs. at 25c		1,992 50	
	Double carters, 1,950 hrs. at 50c		975 00	
	Hand derricks, 1,170 hrs. at 25c		292 50	
	Steam derricks, 260 hrs. at 50c		130 00	
				10,129 78
	Summary—			108,550 20
	Jan. 10 to 25	1,661 88		
	Jan. 26 to Feb. 25	9,127 27	5,590 18	
	Feb. 25 to March 25, day	42,618 53	32,158 92	
	do night	7,263 64	10,129 78	
		60,671 32	47,878 88	
	On account, \$6,677.78			66,000 00
				174,550 20

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

DR. TO EM. ST. LOUIS, Contractor.

1893.

P. O. Address, Montreal.

RECAPITULATION for labour and material supplied from the 7th of February up to the 25th of February last.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Foreman, 130 hours at 40c	\$ 52 00
Stonecutters, 3,925 hours at 33c	1,295 25
Labourers, 6,390 hours at 18½c	1,182 15
Carters, 150 hours at 50c	75 00
Derricks, 590 hours at 25c	147 50
Face stone, 206 cubic yards at \$6.35	1,308 09
Backing, 612½ cubic yards at \$2.50	1,530 19
Total	\$ 5,590 18

Received above goods.

M. DOHENY,

Stone Measurer and Checker.

P. COUGHLIN,

Clerk and Time-keeper.

I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars.

E. KENNEDY, *Supt.*

Prices just and fair.

E. H. PARENT,

Superintending Engineer.

G.T.R., Feb. 1 to 25.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

DR. TO EM. ST. LOUIS, Contractor.

P. O. Address, Montreal.

RECAPITULATION FOR WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

Stonecutters, 11,313 hours at 33c	\$ 3,733 29
Foremen, 2,392½ hours at 40c	957 00
Skilled labourers, 3,885 hours at 18½c	718 73
Good labourers, 10,605 hours at 15c	1,590 75
Single carters, 2,390 hours at 25c	597 50
Double carters, 3,060 hours at 50c	1,530 00
Total	\$ 9,127 27

Received above goods.

M. DOHENY,

Stone Measurer and Checker.

P. COUGHLIN,

Clerk and Time-keeper.

I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars.

E. KENNEDY, *Supt.*

Prices just and fair,

E. H. PARENT,

Superintending Engineer.

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 29.

CENTRE PIER.

50 x 50 x 18
2500
18
20000
2500
45000 ÷ 9
5000 ÷ 3
1667 cub. yds. at \$18.
18
13336
1667
\$30006 for centre pier.

REMOVE ABUT. PIERS.

650 x 19 x 17
20 - 1
13000
12350
17
86450
12350
209950 ÷ 9
23328 ÷ 3
7776 cub. yds. at \$1.50.
3888
\$ 11664
836 say for ends centre pier rem'd.
\$ 12500

EXTENSION CENTRE PIER.

About 200 ft. long (50 & 150).

W. B.	\$14444
G. T. B.	2276

170000	170000
149726	134726
20274	35274

G. T. R. Pier.

50
25 x 15
1250
15
18750

C. W.	130
	50
17850	6500
2083	15
694	32500
4	6500
\$ 2776	97500
	10833 cub. yds.
	3611

12500
11664
836

Superstructure.....	\$ 75,000
Centre pier.....	30,006
Abutments removed.....	12,500
	\$117,506
Extension, W. B.	\$ 14,444
Centre pier, G. T. B.	2,776
	\$ 17,220
Excavation, unwatering, &c., &c.	\$ 15,000
	17,000
	117,506
	\$149,726
False works and temporary bridge.	20,000
	169,726

Say, \$170,000.

EXHIBIT No. 30.

ON THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

Date.	Pay-list.	M. Doheny.	Date.	Pay-list.	M. Doheny.
1893.			1893.		
Mar. 20.	46	11½	April 17.	33	16
do 21.	46	11½	do 18.	33	15
do 22.	46	22½	do 19.	30	14
do 23.	46	26	do 20.	28	14
do 24.	46	25	do 21.	33	14
do 25.	46	25	do 22.	38	14
Sunday		No note kept by Doheny.	Sunday .		
Mar. 27.	64	26	April 24.	36	15
do 28.	63	7	do 25.	48	42
do 29.	64	12	do 26.	63	40
do 30.	64	23	do 27.	1	0
do 31.	60	27	do 28.	64	43
April 1.	61	29	do 29.	50	28
Sunday		No note kept by Doheny.	Sunday .		
April 3.	63	29	May 1.	3½ in ½ days.	5
do 4.	62	24	do 2.	26	11
do 5.	62	23	do 3.	33	13
do 6.	60	15	do 4.	9 in ½ days..	13
do 7.	47	12	do 5.	26	14
do 8.	35	16			
Sunday .				1,794½	768½
April 10.	49	20			
do 11.	47	18		Pay-list	1,794½
do 12.	44	16		Doheny	768½
do 13.	42	15			1,026½
do 14.	38	16			
do 15.	39	8			
Sunday .					

Public Accounts.

Michael Doheny began 20th March, 1893, to keep a check of the stone-cutters for the Wellington, Grand Trunk and Lock No. 1.

ON GRAND TRUNK AND LOCK NO. 1.

Date.	PAY-LIST.		M. Doheny.	Date.	PAY-LIST.		M. Doheny.
	Grand Trunk.	Lock 1.			Grand Trunk.	Lock 1.	
1893.				1893.			
Mar. 20..	12	115	95	April 10..	11	120	21
do 21..	12	115	102	do 11..	11	120	23
do 22..	12	115	83	do 12..	11	120	23
do 23..	12	115	70	do 13..	11	114	46
do 24..	12	115	63	do 14..	11	115	41
do 25..	12	115	72	do 15..	11	108	40
Sunday ..			No note kept by Doheny.	Sunday ..			No note kept by Doheny.
Mar. 27..	9	116	67	April 17..	11	119	38
do 28..	11	115	67	do 18..	11	104	37
do 29..	11	112	67	do 19..	11	78	0
do 30..	10	108	38	do 20..	11	63	0
do 31..	10	113	20	do 21..	11	63	0
April 1..	10	115	26	do 22..	0	63	0
Sunday ..			No note kept by Doheny.	Sunday ..			
April 3..	10	115	56	April 24..	0	63	40
do 4..	11	117	54	do 25..	0	63	30
do 5..	11	120	52	do 26..	0		0
do 6..	10	117	49	do 27..	0		0
do 7..	8	113	49	do 28..	3		0
do 8..	11	108	48	do 29..	16		8
Sunday ..			No note kept by Doheny.				
					334	3,372	1,425
							334
							3,372
							3,706
							1,425
							2,281

Endorsed.

Exchequer court, no. 817. St. Louis vs. The Queen. Respondent's exhibit P. Filed 20th June, 1894.—L. A. A., R.E.C.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

In re ST. LOUIS *vs.* THE QUEEN.

Extract from respondent's exhibit "O" (little book), filed at trial herein, 20th June, 1894.

G.T.R. and Lock No 1.		Wellington Bridge.	
Date.	Days.	Date.	Days.
Mar. 20	95	Mar. 20	11½
do 21	102	do 21	11½
do 22	83	do 22	22½
do 23	70	do 23	26
do 24	63	do 24	25
do 25	72, 0	do 25	25
do 27	64, 3=67	do 27	19, 7=26
do 28	64, 3	do 28	0, 7
do 29	63, 4=67	do 29	0, 12
do 30	34, 4=38	do 30	0, 23
do 31	17, 3=20	do 31	19, 8=27
April 1	23, 3=26	April 1	29, 0
do 3	56, 0		29
do 4	54, 0	April 4	24, 0
do 5	52, 0	do 5	23, 0
do 6	49	do 6	15, 0
do 7	49	do 7	12, 0
do 8	48	do 8	16, 0
do 10	21	do 10	20
do 11	23	do 11	18
do 12	23	do 12	16
do 13	46	do 13	15
do 14	41	do 14	16
do 15	40	do 15	8
do 17	38	do 17	16
do 18	37	do 18	15
do 19	0	do 19	14
do 20	0	do 20	14
do 21		do 21	14
do 22	0	do 22	14
do 24	40	do 24	15
do 25	30	do 25	42
do 26	0	do 26	40
do 27	0	do 27	0
do 28	0	do 28	43
do 29	8	do 29	28
		May 1	5
		do 2	11
		do 3	13
		do 4	13
		do 5	14
		do 6	20
		do 8	24
		do 9	27
		do 10	28
		do 11	28
		do 12	29
		do 13	29
		do 15	21
		do 16	22
		do 17	25

EXHIBIT No. 31.

Copy of time book for Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, Lachine Canal.

(Not reproduced here.)

Public Accounts.

EXHIBIT No. 32.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

Between

EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS,

Petitioner,

and

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

Respondent.

Before L. A. AUDETTE, registrar of the court, examined on discovery on Wednesday, this sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, the deposition of Emmanuel St. Louis taken at Montreal.

Mr. GEOFFRION, Q.C., and Mr. EMARD appeared for the suppliant.

Mr. HOGG, Q.C., appeared for the respondent.

The said witness, EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS, being duly sworn, doth depose and say :—

Examined by Mr. Hogg, Q.C., of counsel for the respondent.

Q. You are a contractor, Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have been a contractor for a number of years?—A. Yes, sir; I have been contracting for twenty-one years.

Q. Mostly engaged in public works, I suppose?—A. Well, mostly engaged in buildings.

Q. At large works?—A. Yes, sir, at large works.

Q. Your contracts, as a rule, have been for the doing of the work?—A. Both ways—yes.

Q. Both ways, but mostly for the doing of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you had any contracts other than those for the supplying of labour—other than the contracts mentioned in the pleadings in this case?—A. Yes, I have had plenty of contracts.

Q. You have had contracts of that kind?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than one?—A. Yes, sir, more than one.

Q. Where?—A. For the corporation of the city of Montreal.

Q. And in these cases you had the contract to supply labour at so much per man, the same as you had in this case?—A. Yes sir, at so much per man, the same as in this case.

Q. How did you become the contractor in this matter, for the supply of men for the construction of the Wellington bridge and the other works?—A. Well, in the usual way.

Q. I want you just to explain how you became the contractor?—A. They sent me a notice to give a tender to the office, and, according to the notice I received, I gave my tender.

Q. You gave your tender?—A. Yes, I gave a tender.

Q. That had reference only to the Wellington bridge at that time?—A. It had reference to the Wellington bridge and lock no. one.

Q. The Grand Trunk bridge was something that happened later?—A. Yes, the Grand Trunk Railway bridge was given to me later on.

Q. You then, I suppose, were one of several persons to whom notice had been given? Do you know that? Do you know whether there were any other persons to whom notice had been given to tender?—A. No.

Q. But at all events you got notice from whom?—A. Yes, I think it was first sent me by Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent.

Q. That is Edward Kennedy?—A. Yes, Mr. Edward Kennedy, the superintendent.

Q. And did you get any other notice than that?—A. Well, I do not recollect, but I do not know if I did not send a tender after that to Mr. Parent.

Q. Have you got the notice that you received from Mr. Kennedy?—A. No, sir, I have not got the notice that I received from Mr. Kennedy.

Q. You have not got that letter?—A. No, sir, I have not got any of them.

Q. Nor a copy of it?—A. No, sir, I have not got a copy of it.

By Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., of counsel for the petitioner :

Q. Did it appear to have been copied?—A. I do not recollect, but we generally received sometimes three or four notices from an architect, but we do not pay attention to them.

Q. Does that appear to be copied in a book?—A. No, I think it was a typewritten invitation.

By Mr. Hogg, Q.C., of counsel for the respondent, continuing his examination in chief :

Q. I would like to get that if you can find it? If you cannot we will try and get a copy of it, as I want to see whether it agrees with your tender or not?—A. Well, during the commission they had in Montreal, Mr. Kennedy could not produce it, nor I could not produce it.

By Mr. Geoffrion, Q.C., of counsel for the petitioner :

Q. Was Mr. Kennedy able to produce it?—A. No, Mr. Kennedy was not able to produce the notification he sent me, neither could Mr. Parent.

By Mr. Hogg, Q.C., of counsel for the respondent, continuing his examination in chief :

Q. Can you tell me now what you were invited to tender for?—A. Well, I have not got my tender here, but my tender was made according to the invitation I received.

Q. In the terms of the invitation you received?—A. Yes, my tender was made in the terms of the invitation I received, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Well, this is a letter press copy of your tender, I believe, that you supplied at the time. Look at it, and if that is correct, we will have it marked?—A. I do not see any Wellington bridge on that. That does not conform to my tender. This, what is printed here, conforms to my tender.

Q. Was there one for the old lock number one as well?—A. Yes, there were two tenders, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Whose writing is that? This is somebody in your office who wrote that?—A. Well, I think it is my clerk's writing.

Q. The second one, page two, is a copy of that one?—A. Yes, and the printed one is the Wellington bridge.

Q. This document that you are now looking at was made in your office, was it not?—A. I do not know.

Q. Is not that in the handwriting of one of your clerks?—A. It might be in the handwriting of one of my clerks, but I cannot positively say so until I see himself.

Q. Well then, turn over. Look at this document and say whether that is a copy of the tender for the Wellington bridge? Was that a copy made out by your clerk? That is all I want to know?—A. Well, I cannot swear that, but I think it is—I think it is, but I cannot swear that.

Q. But you think it is made out in the handwriting of one of your clerks?—A. Yes, I think it is, but I cannot swear to it.

Q. What clerk was it that wrote it, do you know?—A. I think it must be Mr. Michaud.

Public Accounts.

Q. You think those two documents are in the handwriting of Mr. Michaud?—A. Yes, I think so; of course, if this is my original tender, it must be in the handwriting of Mr. Michaud.

Q. It is a copy made in your office?—A. Well about that I do not know. I am not prepared to say that.

Q. Well, you think it is in the handwriting of Mr. Michaud?—A. Yes, I think so. Both of these documents are dated the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and number one is a tender for lock number one and number two is a tender for the Wellington bridge.

Q. You have already said that those tenders are in the terms of the letters of invitation that you received?—A. I suppose so,

Q. And with reference to the overtime marked there, with reference to the overtime, are you prepared to say that the invitation you had, had anything about overtime in it?—A. Yes, I am positive.

Q. You are positive it had overtime?—A. Yes, I am positive, it had overtime.

Q. Had it not extra or overtime?—A. No, I am positive it was overtime.

Q. Not extra or overtime?—A. Well, I meant in writing my letter by overtime, it was after six o'clock at night. The idea of putting overtime means not working the same as ordinary time. I call overtime after ten hours day work, that is, from seven a.m. to twelve, and from one p.m. to six, that is day time, and overtime is after six o'clock in the evening right along at night.

Q. Well, then you say that overtime and extra time is the same thing?—A. Not a bit of difference in the city.

Q. In other words a night gang working would be working overtime according to your interpretation?—A. Yes, positively.

Q. Would be working overtime?—A. Yes, a night gang would be working overtime.

Q. And the man that works all day, and works four or five hours extra, what would he be?—A. Overtime or extra time.

Q. And you say that the invitation that you had to make this tender, did not contain extra or overtime?—A. It did contain overtime.

Q. But not extra or overtime?—A. I know it contained overtime. I do not remember whether it mentioned extra time or not.

Q. You do not know whether it mentioned extra time or not?—A. No, I do not know whether it mentioned extra time or not, but in making my tender I meant in my tender by overtime, it was extra time or night time, but the overtime covers night time the same as extra time; that is the rule in Montreal, for everybody knows that a day's work is ten hours, and there was no mention, when calling for that tender—they never mentioned "you will work so many nights in a month, or so many nights in a week," they may perhaps have employed those men just two or three nights for all I know, but there was no specified time to say that a man would be supplied for two or three months. It was to supply the men as they wanted them that I tendered, perhaps one night in a week or three nights in a week, and so on.

Q. Now then, your tender was accepted, at all events?—A. Well, it was certainly accepted.

Q. Have you got the letter of acceptance?—A. Yes, sir, I have got the letter of acceptance.

Q. I would like to have that marked, if you have it?—A. Yes.

Mr. St. Louis produces the acceptance of his tender for the supply of labour for the Wellington bridge marked number three, and also for lock number one.

Q. That was on the twenty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two?—A. Yes.

Q. Then your contract was completed?—A. You had no other formal contract that was entered into, Mr. St. Louis, that was signed by you or any other parties under seal or anything of that kind?—A. No.

Q. This was the whole contract?—A. Yes; this was the whole contract.

Q. Then what did you do in pursuance of the contract that you had entered into? How did you go about the carrying of it out?—A. Well, as soon as I heard that I had

the work, I went and saw Mr. Parent, and Mr. Parent referred me to Mr. Kennedy. Then I asked Mr. Kennedy "When will you be ready to employ men?" He told me "As soon as the stone would be in;" so as soon as there was some stone there he told me to send eight or nine men for the morning, and every day I used to go on to the works, and as the stone was coming in, I would supply more men as he wanted them.

Q. Did you receive requests either verbal or written for the supply of men?—A. I do not think they had time to do that.

Q. Did they, as a matter of fact?—A. No.

Q. You did not receive any requisitions for the supply of men?—A. No, sir; not written. I received no requisitions for the supply of men.

Q. I say did you receive any requisitions written or verbal?—A. I did not receive any written, but verbal, of course. I would not send any man without having a verbal request.

Q. You had always verbal requests for men from the first to the last?—A. Yes, they were always verbal.

Q. But you do not remember of ever having received a written requisition for men?—A. No, sir, I never received any written requests.

Q. Who gave you the requisitions such as they were?—A. For supplying the men, do you mean?

Q. Yes, for supplying the men, who gave you the requisitions?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Mr. Kennedy invariably, or was there anybody else?—A. No, it was Mr. Kennedy.

Q. On all the requests?—A. Yes, every request.

Q. That is, the three several works that were in operation, Mr. Kennedy gave you the requisitions to supply men?—A. Yes, Mr. Kennedy gave me verbal requests to supply men.

Q. Now, you say you went on the works occasionally?—A. Yes, sir, I went on the works every day, or nearly every day. I may have missed a day, but I was there nearly every day, and at night too.

Q. And when you went there you would see how the men were getting on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And whether more men were required or not?—A. Yes, I would see if they wanted more men.

Q. And did you suggest to Mr. Kennedy the necessity of more men, or did you send the extra men on your own responsibility?—A. I never suggested anything of the kind to Mr. Kennedy.

Q. How then did you receive the requisitions?—A. I used to go on the work and Mr. Kennedy told me. I went to see Mr. Kennedy on the work, and as he enquired he would ask the foreman if more men could be employed to push on the work, and of course he would say verbably, so many more and so many more.

Q. And then you obeyed his requests?—A. Yes, every time.

Q. Now then, was that the general scheme of carrying out this contract from the beginning to the end, or was there any time in which you took the responsibility of putting men on the work yourself?—A. I never put one man on the work myself; I took no responsibility at all. The only thing that I said to the foreman that supplied Mr. Kennedy was, that if he found any man that did not do his duty to report him to Mr. Kennedy and for him to discharge him, and I would replace him by some other man, that I did not want any loafer loafing his time on the work. Those were my instructions. I said to the foreman that I supplied the government for Mr. Kennedy, that if he found any man loafing on the work to report it to Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Parent and he would have him replaced, but as to the instructions on the work, I never gave any orders.

Q. I do not mean to say that you gave any orders, but as to putting men on the work on your own responsibility, did you not do that?—A. No, sir; I never put any men on the work on my own responsibility but I always submitted to Mr. Kennedy for my orders.

Q. You always waited for your orders from him?—A. Yes, I always waited for my orders from Mr. Kennedy.

Public Accounts.

Q. Had Mr. Parent anything to do with ordering or requiring men?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did the requests come to you personally always?—A. The requests came generally personally.

Q. Personally from Mr. Kennedy to you?—A. Yes, personally from Mr. Kennedy to me. To the best of my memory there might be—

Q. There might have been occasions in which the requisition would come to your assistant? Had you an assistant on the works looking after the men for you?—A. When they heard that I had the contract there were a good many men who were accustomed to work for me that came to my office, and looked for a job, and I told them to wait, and as soon as I would get—they were going on with the work every day, and as soon as they would ask for more men, I would give them a note and recommend them to Mr. Kennedy that those were good men, and so on.

Q. And then, when you had a requisition, say, for ten or twenty men, or whatever number you would require to send, what did you do?—A. Well, when I had the requisition from Mr. Kennedy verbally to send ten stone cutters, or to send ten masons, or to send ten laborers, I sent ten stone cutters or ten masons or ten laborers as the case might be.

Q. Did you go with the men yourself to the work, or did you tell them where to go?—A. I just sent them on the works at the Wellington bridge.

A. And then they became subject to Mr. Kennedy's control?—A. Yes, after that they were under Mr. Kennedy's control; I generally sent word to Mr. Kennedy that those men were laborers, or stone cutters, or what ever they were that I supplied.

Q. You sent him word by a note?—A. Yes, I sent him word by a note.

Q. Then that was the way in which the contract was carried out by you?—A. Yes, that was the way from the beginning to the end that the contract was carried out.

Q. From beginning to end, that is from December right up to the very last man that was required?—A. It was done the same way under Mr. Marceau, too, when he took control of the work at the latter part.

Q. How did you keep record of your men, Mr. St. Louis?—A. Well, a record of men—it was the business of the time-keeper of the government—it was Mr. Kennedy's business to do that.

Q. That was the business of the officers of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. And did they employ somebody to look after the men? Did they employ somebody to keep a record of them?—A. Yes, I think that it appears, by the list certified, that Mr. Coughlin was the time-keeper for the government.

Q. That Mr. Coughlin was the time-keeper for the government?—A. Yes.

Q. He was the time-keeper for the government?—A. I think he was the time-keeper in chief for the government, as it appears at the bottom of my certified list.

Q. I suppose you got to know who were the different officers in charge as the works progressed?—A. Not necessarily.

Q. Not necessarily, but I say, as a matter of fact you must have known?—A. No, I never enquired about that.

Q. And then, you only know that Mr. Coughlin was the chief time-keeper of the government by reason of his name appearing on the bottom of this list?—A. Yes; well I heard so on the work, but to be sure of it, I saw, when the pay list came in my office to pay the men from it, that his name was on the list.

Q. Then just tell me the process by which the time was kept, if you can, and the manner in which the time sheets came into your possession?—A. The time sheets came in my office, to the best of my memory, certified by Mr. Parent and by Mr. Kennedy and by Mr. Coughlin.

Q. That was the first you saw of the time sheets?—A. Yes, that was the first I saw of the time sheets.

Q. What did you do then with the time sheets after that?—A. I have them still in my possession.

Q. You have them still in your possession?—A. Yes, I have them in my possession and I will produce them whenever you want them, of course.

Q. These time sheets that they sent in were the sheets prepared in the government office, you say, or prepared by government officers?—A. I do not know where they were prepared.

Q. Well, they were prepared before they reached you upon the time taken by Mr. Coughlin and his men?—A. Yes, I suppose they were.

Q. And they were signed by Mr. Parent, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Coughlin?—A. They were signed by the officers of the government.

Q. By Mr. Parent, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Coughlin, I said?—A. Yes.

Q. And then what did you do with those time sheets?—A. What did I do?

Q. Yes, what did you do with those time sheets?—A. I kept them in my office. I have them still.

Q. I know that, but did you not make out any time sheets yourself?—A. I made a copy from those sheets.

Q. You made a copy from them?—A. Yes, I made a copy from them, and of course, in making a copy from those sheets I checked my tender and put the price of each man that was on the time sheets supplied by me to the government.

Q. And the time as well?—A. Yes, certainly, I checked the time as well.

Q. The number of days and hours, as the case might be?—A. Certainly, according to the time sheets.

Q. You have those sheets yet?—A. Yes, I have got them yet.

Y. The time sheets I suppose, that were sent in by the officers of the government to you, would have no prices marked on them, would they?—A. Yes, there were some prices marked on them.

Q. That is, were they the prices of your tender?—A. No sir, they were not.

Q. I mean when they were sent to you first—when they reached you first, what prices were on them?—A. There were some prices of the men that had been paid.

Q. Prices of the men that had been paid?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom?—A. By me.

Q. When was that put on, do you know?—A. It was put on when I received the list.

Q. I want to know what was on them when they reached you?—A. I tell you the price of the men was on, the time of the men was on, and the amount to be paid was on, also, and I paid the men according to those time sheets and the men were there when they received their money and put their cross there.

Q. I do not know that I get at that part well, because those were time sheets made out by the government officers?—A. Certainly they were made out by government officers because the signatures of Mr. Parent, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Coughlin appeared at the bottom of it. I would not pay any man without those time sheets signed.

Q. Who could put on the prices that you paid? Who put on the prices that you paid your men?—A. I gave the prices that I paid the men.

Q. I want to know who put the prices on the pay sheets you paid to the men?—A. I do not know.

Q. Was it put on by you or your officers?—A. It was not put on by me or my officers; I suppose it was put on by the government officers.

Q. How did the officers of the government know the prices you were paying to your men?—A. How did they know?

Q. Yes, how did the officers of the government know the prices you were paying to your men?—A. Because I told them. For instance, Mr. Kennedy asked me to pay a foreman seven dollars per day when I had only four dollars in my contract. Well, he would say, it was a first class foreman that he would like to get, so I would not like him to say to me that I did not give him a good foreman, so I let him pay seven dollars, six dollars, five dollars, or whatever he liked for that foreman, when I had only four dollars in my tender. I did not want him to have an excuse that I supplied bad foremen, and that it was through my fault that the work did not go on.

Q. Well, what I understand is this: that those time sheets were made out by the government officers, the names put on, the amount of time put on for each man, and the

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prices that you were to pay for those men in every case?—A. Well, in every case, I cannot swear to.

Q. I mean all the men that you were paying?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. Was put on by the government officers?—A. Yes.

Q. And you paid them the amount that the government officers put on the pay list?—A. Yes, generally; Mr. Marceau did the same thing himself.

Q. That was the practice with you?—A. Yes.

Q. And you made a copy of these pay-sheets, I suppose?—A. Yes.

Q. And you sent in your pay-sheets to the government, did you, for your pay?—A. Yes, I sent in my pay-sheets to the government for my pay, according to my tender.

Q. Now, who made up those pay-sheets that you sent in to the government?—A. In my office.

Q. Those were the pay-sheets made up in your office?—A. Yes, they were made up in my office.

Q. The pay-sheets upon which your men were paid were made up by the government officers and sent to you, first, and then you made up your pay-sheets from that and sent them in to the government with the prices of your tender upon them for your payment?—A. Yes, the biggest part of them.

Q. I would like to know what exception there was, if any? What exceptions were there to that rule?—A. Well, the pay-sheets were sent to me for the Wellington bridge by Mr. Kennedy, and after the pay-sheets were sent to me by Mr. Marceau.

Q. Well, when I say the government officers, that would cover Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Marceau or any other government officers?—A. Yes, but I can say there were some more pay-sheets after Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent had been suspended. I am not prepared to say that all the lists were sent by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent.

Q. Now, then, do you know how Coughlin and his men kept time on the work?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. You do not know that?—A. No, sir.

Q. I suppose, in order to have a fair check upon the time-keeping of the government timekeepers, you probably had somebody on the work too, checking the time of the men, had you?—A. Yes, I think there were some for the stonecutters, if I remember well, and for the masons on the Wellington bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge. The name of Mr. Villeneuve, as chief timekeeper, with assistants.

Q. Was there any time kept by men of yours for the labourers and carts and other labourers that you supplied or other workmen that you supplied besides the masons and stonecutters?—A. I do not know exactly what you mean by that, because Mr. Villeneuve was taking the time on the work, and Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Parent's intention from the beginning that they were taking the time—

Q. Do not commence to defend Mr. Villeneuve and yourself. I am not saying anything about that. What I am asking you is this, Mr. St. Louis: Had you any men, I do not care whom he is, Villeneuve or anybody else, had you any men taking the time of the workmen generally upon the work and checking the government time?—A. Not altogether.

Q. Well, now, if you had not altogether, what had you?—A. I had on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. You had it on the Grand Trunk for all the men?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. And on the Wellington bridge?—A. To the best of my knowledge, stonecutters and masons.

Q. Masons only?—A. Stonecutters and masons, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Stonecutters and masons only?—A. Yes, stonecutters and masons only, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Then, as to the labourers and other workmen upon the Wellington bridge, you do not know you say, at present, whether there was any time kept by your timekeepers?—A. No, I do not think so.

Q. On lock number one?—A. On lock number one, I think it was our timekeeper, but I am not sure if it was always our timekeeper, as I do not remember the beginning of it, but I think it was our timekeeper.

Q. That you did keep time for lock number one, of all the men?—A. Yes, with the knowledge of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent.

Q. Now then, do you know the method that these timekeepers of yours kept the time, and checked that of the government timekeepers?—A. No sir, I do not know the method.

Q. You do not know the method?—A. No.

Q. You do not know the method that they adopted of keeping the time and—?—A. The ordinary method. They had some small books and they put the time in them, I suppose.

Q. They had some small books for putting the time of the men in?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you divide them up into night gangs and day gangs?—A. Yes.

Q. There were timekeepers for taking the time for the night?—A. Yes.

Q. So that in reality you were going on your side all the work of time keeping as well as the government?—A. I was keeping time on my side for the Grand Trunk bridge and lock number one, I think.

Q. And for the masons and stonecutters on the Wellington bridge?—A. I think so.

Q. So in that respect you were keeping the time of the men as well as the government?—A. Not altogether.

Q. Well, I say to that extent—to the extent that you have mentioned?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Then, did you ever inspect the method in which they were doing this work, yourself, personally?—A. No, I never did.

Q. You employed those men to do the work and you relied upon them doing it right?—A. I relied upon my chief clerk in my office.

Q. You relied on your chief clerk, but he was not on the work, though? He was not on the work?—A. No, he was not on the work, but the report was in my office.

Q. Then you relied upon this man taking the correct time?—A. Yes, most decidedly.

Q. And did you ever make any examination of their methods of doing it?—A. No, I never made any examination of their methods of taking time.

Q. Who instructed them how to take the time?—A. I think it was my clerk in my office who instructed them how to take the time.

Q. When you say your clerk, what clerk have you reference to?—A. My chief clerk.

Q. What is his name?—A. His name is Mr. Michaud.

Q. He instructed them how to take the time? That is your understanding of the matter?—A. I think so.

Q. Now, could you tell me the process that was adopted with reference to those time books when they were brought to your office? What was done with them?—A. That was the business of my chief clerk. I was so busy at the time with other large contracts at the court house and other places, that I could not pass my time at this place.

Q. And you gave your chief clerk general instructions what to do, and he carried them out?—A. I gave my clerk instructions to be careful that the time should be well kept, and have a report made every night in the office—every night or two nights in case any book might be lost, and to make a report to the office.

Q. And, with those instructions, you allowed him to carry out thing the best way he could?—A. Yes, generally, that is the way I am always doing.

Q. Now then just let us get back for a moment: The first thing that took place with reference to the payment was that you received every Monday from the officer of the government, whoever he might be, certain pay-sheets? How often did you receive them? Once a week or once a fortnight?—A. I cannot tell you by memory, but you will see it on the pay sheet.

Q. What periods elapsed?—A. I cannot tell you from memory. You must refer to the pay sheets.

Q. You do not remember that?—A. No, I do not remember that.

Q. At all events, you got those pay sheets sent to you periodically from time to time?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. What did you do with those pay sheets with reference to your time books, that is to your own time books?—A. What do you mean.

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Q. You had pay sheets sent to you from the government all signed, you say, and complete?—A. Yes, for part of the work.

Q. For part of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. What part of the work?—A. Only the Wellington bridge.

Q. Only the Wellington bridge, you say?—A. Yes.

Q. You have no pay sheets sent to you from the government officers for the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No, I had not.

Q. Nor lock number one?—A. I do not think so.

Q. And it was only the Wellington bridge, then, you got pay sheets from the government officers in the manner you have already described?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. What did you do with your time books—with your own time books with reference to those pay sheets you got from the government officers?—A. What did I do with my time books?

Q. Yes, what did you do with them?—A. What time books do you mean?

Q. The time books that you kept for your masons and stone cutters on the Wellington bridge; were they used for the purpose of comparison?—A. After my list was made I did not want any more time books; the lists were made from the time books?

Q. What lists?—A. The lists that were sent to the government.

Q. On what works?—A. On lock number one and the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Now, then, let us confine ourselves for a moment to the Wellington bridge and leave out the others from our minds. There you had time books for the masons and stone cutters? You had time kept for the masons and stone cutters?—A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. How were your pay lists made up with reference to the Wellington bridge, both for your own payment from the government and for the payment of your men?—A. The pay lists for the masons and stone cutters on the Wellington bridge—the men were paid from my small time book, and all the other men were paid by the list sent by the officer of the government.

Q. All the other men were paid upon the list sent by the officer of the government. Then you made up your pay lists for the masons and stone cutters for the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Now, then, on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge and on lock number one, you kept the time of everybody?—A. Well, yes.

Q. I mean all classes of workmen?—A. Yes I think so, but I am not very sure of the beginning when we first started.

Q. You have it more fixed in your mind with reference to the Grand Trunk bridge and lock number one, because they were later?—A. Yes, exactly, for the Grand Trunk I do not think I have any doubt, but I am not sure for the first paying of lock number one, if there were not some, but all the lists will show.

Q. I want to know the general rule that you followed?—A. You can get it just as quick in looking over the pay sheets. I am disposed to throw light on every part of the case.

Q. Well, now, Mr. St Louis, I want to know how you made up your pay lists of the Grand Trunk bridge and lock number one. I just want to know the general rule that you followed?—A. The general rule was we took from those little books, that is, from the time books; you know there was time taken over there, if I understand rightly, on a sheet, a small sheet and that was reported to the chief timekeeper; they would make a report of that time in case they might lose their books, and from these time books the men were paid, and from these time books the lists that were sent to the government were made, and only at the prices according to my tender.

Q. They were made only at the prices according to your tender?—A. Yes; of course, I would not put a cent lower.

Q. Now then, as I understand it, you made another copy of these lists for yourself, did you not?—A. We made copies.

Q. But upon one or more of the copies you retained you would put the prices that you were paying your men; that is what I understand from your affidavit and production?—A. I think so.

Q. You have a complete copy of all those lists in your possession with the same names and same amount of time and with the different prices, that is, the prices that you paid your men, extended out?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And these lists upon the Grand Trunk and the Wellington bridges were made up by you or your officers?—A. They were not made by me, but by my officers—by my chief timekeeper.

Q. These lists were not made up by the government officers?—A. I do not think so.

Q. These lists were not made up in the beginning by the government officers?—A. I do not think so. I could not say until I referred to the lists, when they will be exhibited.

Q. Now, then, we will have a look at those lists. Now, look at this document from the seventh February to the twenty-fifth of February? Now, look at these documents which appear to be the time sheets of the men on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge for the supply of workmen from the seventh of February to the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three: Is this the list which is made up in the manner you have described in your office?—A. I cannot answer that question before I compare it with the other lists that I have in my possession.

Q. You are not sufficiently familiar with the writing of those to say it was made in your office?—A. No I am not until I have referred to the lists I have got in my possession.

Q. But would you say that this is the manner in which you prepared your lists?—A. I suppose; I will bring them.

Q. I do not want you to do anything wrong. If you are going to bring your lists to compare them we will see them. Have you got them here?—A. Yes, I have them here.

Q. You can say that this, then, was made in your office, that is the one that I produce?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. That this pay sheet was made out in your office?—A. I cannot swear to that, but it looks to be the same. I never made those pay sheets myself.

Q. Do you know the handwriting?—A. No. I never went near those men. I had several employees to do this.

Q. Then the document that you produce was made in your office?—A. For the Grand Trunk bridge do you mean?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes, it was made in my office.

Q. You are satisfied of that?—A. Yes, I am satisfied with that.

Q. Now, then, look at the seven documents now produced; do you say that those were made in your office?—A. Yes, after my clerk said so.

Q. After taking proper information from your clerk, you are satisfied that they were made in your office?—A. Yes I am satisfied that they were made in my office.

Q. Those documents number from four to ten, inclusive: Will you just tell me what they are? What are those seven documents, numbered from four to ten, inclusive?—A. They are the accounts sent to the government.

Q. They are the accounts of lists of the men employed on the work with the time to each man?—A. Yes.

Q. With the summary of the account attached to each of them?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, I understand that these documents, numbered from four to ten, inclusive, were made up in your office from the time kept by your own timekeepers?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Well, that is what you have already stated; this is Grand Trunk work?—A. Yes.

Q. And you say that there are some alterations in one or two of them in red ink that you do not know about?—A. Yes.

Q. Now those time sheets, or those accounts, four to ten, are based upon the information which your timekeepers brought to your head clerk on the works?—A. Yes sir.

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Q. And that information was contained in small books?—A. Yes that information was contained in small books.

Q. These time books, I suppose, you filed away for future reference?—A. Those time books, after the lists were made, were done away with.

Q. Those time books, after the lists were made, were done away with, you say?—A. Yes.

Q. Immediately after the lists were made up?—A. Generally, yes. I cannot state immediately, but not more than a few days.

Q. At all events, a few days after the lists were made up, you destroyed those books?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. Was that your general practice, or was it applicable to this case only?—A. No. I copied from my documents so as not to get mixed up with the court house works and other works that I was working at with three or four hundred men. I did not want to get them mixed up.

Q. Who destroyed those time books?—A. I do not remember who did.

Q. Was that part of your instructions to your head clerk, to destroy them after the list was made up?—A. No, I never told him that.

Q. How do you know that they were destroyed?—A. They were generally destroyed.

Q. How do you know that those were destroyed?—A. Because they are not in my office.

Q. Is that the only reason? If they are in existence, I would like to see them?—A. They are not in existence.

Q. You cannot find them?—A. No, I could not find them.

Q. Have you made search for them?—A. I know that they are not in existence.

Q. Who told you that they were not in existence?—A. I know that they are not because it is my own business to destroy them.

Q. Well then, did you destroy them?—A. Yes, they have been destroyed.

Q. Did you destroy them?—A. Yes, they were destroyed by me.

Q. In what manner? Did you burn them, or what did you do with them?—A. I burned them.

Q. Were there many of them?—A. Yes, a good many of them. They were so many that that is the reason I destroyed them.

Q. Was that the only reason you destroyed them, because there were so many?—A. Yes, generally I destroyed them. I did not think that they were of any use; if I had known that they would have been of any use for this case I would have kept them, but, as I had my pay lists made up according to my books and certified, I did not think there was any necessity for keeping them any longer, otherwise I would have kept them because I had no reason to destroy them, only there are so many of them, and they get mixed up with other documents in my other contracts, as my office to-day is occupied by Messrs. Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau, the contractors for this court house.

Q. After these pay lists that we have been going over, numbered from four to ten, how did you get them certified? How did you get the accounts certified?—A. I sent them to the canal office.

Q. You sent them to the canal office?—A. Yes.

Q. And do you know what operation they were gone through with there before they were certified?—A. I think they were checked by Mr. Lesage and Mr. Duchesneau—by the clerk there at the office. I saw them checking them one time—once or twice.

Q. At all events, the clerk took them to the office of Mr. Parent, and there this document here on the face, that is, the printed sheet, was made out, and certified by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent?—A. Yes in the canal office—that was made in the canal office.

Q. That is what I say, that was made in the canal office?—A. Yes, and of course I made four copies one for me, two for the canal office, and one for the government.

Q. That is the way it was done?—A. Yes.

Q. Then when you got them certified you sent them into the department at Ottawa, or was that the way it was done, or were they forwarded by the canal office?—A. They were forwarded by the canal office to the department at Ottawa. Yes, I heard that they were sent by, I think it was, the secretary of the canal office.

Q. Somebody in the canal office forwarded them to Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you made up four copies, you say, of the pay sheets: I suppose you got one made up in rough draft; you made, you think, copies at all events?—A. Not me, personally, but there were copies made in my office.

Q. I mean that you were the man that was responsible for it, anyway?—A. Yes, I was responsible.

Q. Why did you have so many copies made?—A. Because I had no more time books, and I wanted to keep track of it.

Q. You made one for yourself, one for the government, and what did you do with the others?—A. It was the canal orders that they wanted to have three, and I made one for myself, and as I had no more time books I wanted to keep that as my time check. I did not want to keep two time books.

Q. What supervision did you give yourself to making up those time sheets?—A. Not one word. I told them to be careful, to make them correctly.

Q. Where were they made up?—A. They were made up in my office.

Q. You had a large office—I mean who had immediate charge of them?—A. My chief clerk.

Q. And anybody with him?—A. I think there were five or six clerks. I think that the first list was made, to the best of my knowledge, by one or two, and after that, they copied out and checked; for instance, each clerk would take a list and call out and check it at the same time, but I never came to see the proceedings. I took no part in the preparation—never did. I was satisfied, and I have got enough confidence in my chief clerk, and it was his look out after that.

Q. You have already given the instructions that you gave him—you have already told us the instructions to him?—A. Yes, I told him to be very careful to make those lists correctly, and check them, so that there would be no errors.

Q. You never interfered in the preparation of those lists you say?—A. Never.

Q. I suppose, as a matter of fact, you would be unable to go over those lists at present and analyse them for me?—A. No.

Q. That would be a matter for your chief clerk?—A. Yes, that would be a matter for my chief clerk.

Q. You would not know?—A. No, I would not know.

Q. For instance, if I asked you how many men, pick and shovellers, there were from the first of March, you could not tell?—A. No, I could not tell; those men classed as pick and shovellers would be so classed.

Q. That is after the first of March?—A. I do not know. I did not pay any attention to this list. The instructions were according to an understanding between the minister of railways, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Schreiber and my attorney, Mr. Emard, it was decided in Ottawa that all men, as I said to Mr. Haggart, that all men that I supplied to the government as skilled labourers—Mr. Haggart objected to the men being put all on the same footing, so we came to an understanding to have it settled amicably that all men working with picks and shovels in excavations were to be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day.

Q. And skilled labourers were to receive one dollar and eighty-five and a half cents per day?—A. Yes, according to my tender.

Q. That arrangement was made about the fifteenth of March?—A. I cannot tell you exactly the date.

Q. You know that the arrangement was made?—A. Yes, I know the arrangement was made because I was there present.

Q. Just read that letter and see if that was the arrangement made? All I want to know is, does the letter of the fourteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, contain the arrangement with reference to the classification of skilled and good labourers?—A. All laborers.

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Q. Just listen to it for a moment : It makes the arrangement of the classification between skilled labourers and good laborers with pick and shovel?—A. Certainly, I put skilled, but I do not know why, but it was all skilled labour that I furnished, only, to have no difficulty with Mr. Haggart, I made an amicable concession that I would allow one dollar and a half per day. I would take that for pick and shovel men.

Q. So there was a distinction then, from that time, so far as your price was concerned, between skilled labourers and others?—A. So far as the meaning of my tender for labourers is concerned, I had a right to charge one dollar and eighty-five cents for all my labourers supplied there.

Q. But after that time, that is, the fifteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, your price was one dollar and fifty cents per day?—A. Yes for pick and shovel men.

Q. But prior to the fifteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, you think you had a right to charge one dollar and eighty-five cents for pick and shovel men and any other kind of labourer?—A. Yes, that was the meaning of my tender.

Q. You think you had the right to charge that for all labour?—A. That was the intention when I made my tender.

Q. Now, you told me that you had a number of timekeepers. I would like to know how many timekeepers you had on the work?—A. Well, it is pretty hard for me to tell you that. I think that you could get that information from the chief timekeeper.

Q. Your chief timekeeper was?—A. I mean my chief clerk, or chief timekeeper.

Q. Your chief timekeeper was?—A. My chief timekeeper was Mr. Villeneuve. Mr. Villeneuve is an employee of the canal office in Montreal, that is the collector, Mr. John O'Neil's office.

Q. In connection in the canal?—A. Yes, and he is still there.

Q. And at this time, he was employed too?—A. At this time, as navigation was closed, he had dothing to do.

Q. But he draws his pay during the winter all the same?—A. I do not know.

Q. He was a government employee?—A. I know he was a government employee, and Mr. Schreiber knew he was there, and Mr. Parent knew he was there : He was a government employee, and one time when the navigation opened, Mr. Parent asked Mr. Schreiber to leave Mr. Villeneuve on the work—to leave Mr. Villeneuve on the work, and Mr. Schreiber told Mr. Parent to write to Mr. O'Neil, who was his chief superior, in order to have him stay so many days on the work and continue to take the time.

Q. As your employee?—A. Yes, as the employee of the government.

Q. No, as your employee? You were paying him were you not?—A. I am not prepared to say that.

Q. Well, you were paying him?—A. I do not know, but I would like to see the lists before answering that question.

Q. You know as a matter of fact he was being paid?—A. I do not know. I cannot swear that.

Q. Well, then, we will have to look at the list and see?—A. Yes, I paid Mr. Villeneuve : I find out, in putting the question to my head clerk, that I paid Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. You paid Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Yes, from information obtained from my head clerk, I am able to say I paid him.

Q. He was one of the men put on the pay list?—No sir.

Q. Villeneuve is not on the pay list?—I do not think so.

Q. Now, could you tell me who the clerks in your office were that were making up those pay lists from those copies?—A. No, I could not tell you who the clerks were in my office.

Q. You do not know them?—A. Well I might know some of them.

Q. Tell me who you do know? You had Mr. Michaud as head clerk?—A. Yes, Mr. Michaud was my head clerk.

Q. Who was next?—A. Mr. Stanton, and I think Mr. McEwen was one, and, if I understand the question right, he made the pay lists.

Q. Who had you in your service in your office making up pay lists and copying them?—A. I gave you two names; but really it was left to my chief clerk to employ two or three men, as Mr. Schreiber was anxious to get those lists as quickly as possible.

Q. So that you cannot tell me their names?—A. Well I gave you two of the names, Stanton and McEwen, but there might be some clerks working in my office that might be working for all I know, for the court house, by copying something. I never interfere in the making or looking after of those things, as I leave that to my chief clerk, and when I had three or four hundred men working in the court house and on other contracts I leave that to him, but you will find that out from the chief clerk of my office when you examine him in Ottawa.

Q. Do you know how much cut stone there was used in the two bridges, or in the whole of the works?—A. No, that was not my business.

Q. I suppose in order to ascertain the number of stone cutters one will have to go through the pay sheets?—A. No, it is not possible to tell: it is nearly impossible to make any valuation of the men on the pay sheets with the number of stone cutters supplied.

Q. Did you ever, as a matter, either of curiosity or from information, ascertain what the stone was costing per yard on that work, I mean on either of the works?—A. No it was not possible to ascertain the cost of different bridges at so much per yard, because our stone cutters were mixed up together.

Q. But I suppose you kept them all right on the time sheets?—A. Yes, I kept them all right on the time sheets, as the time was coming to the office.

Q. You have no idea, then, what the work was costing per yard, for instance?—A. No, but it has been made as near as possible from the Grand Trunk bridge, lock number one, and the Wellington bridge.

Q. What has been made as near as possible?—A. I say, suppose a man takes a piece of cut stone for lock number one, and that job is not in a hurry, well as soon as the stone was coming for the Grand Trunk bridge or the Wellington bridge he was removed to it without finishing that piece at lock number one, and after the stone on the Grand Trunk bridge or the Wellington bridge would be finished, he would come back, and I suppose work at his piece of stone on lock number one for half a day or three or four hours as the case might be, so they were changing from one peice sometimes twice a day, and there was no possibility of keeping track of how many hours on the Wellington bridge, or how many hours on the Grand Trunk bridge exactly.

Q. You had nothing to do with changing the men on the bridges?—A. No, I never gave any orders to the men on the work.

Q. So that you cannot tell anything about the cost of the cutting of the stone, for instance?—A. I can state that it is absolutely impossible to keep exactly the three jobs separate.

Q. But a fairly near estimate could be made of it?—A. It would be possible if a certain number of men would be placed in a yard and worked only for that job, and then say for lock number one the same thing, that is working at it alone, and for the Grand Trunk bridge in the same way, and for the Wellington bridge the same way, that is if they were kept separate, and having orders to work on that particular job only, but they were changing too often from one job to the other to keep the time perfectly correct.

Q. Well, then, you must have kept a pretty correct observation of what was going on?—A. Having had a large experience in contracting, I can look very quickly how a thing stands.

Q. Now, do you know of any of the men being entered upon the lists and improperly classified, for instance, timekeepers entered as foremen, and stonecutters entered as foremen, and people of that kind?—A. I have no reason to think that they were not entered correctly.

Q. I mean personally, do you know?—A. No, I do not know, personally.

Q. You do not know personally whether such a thing did happen?—A. No, certainly not.

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Q. You do not know then that timekeepers were entered on the list as foremen in some cases?—A. No; I do not recollect that.

Q. Or as masons?—A. No, I do not know. Of course those lists—you know Mr. Schreiber was anxious to get them as quickly as possible, so they were done in a hurry and there might be some few mistakes—there must be some few mistakes in them of a few men, but the differences in the prices I did not see.

Q. Personally you do not know whether it is a fact or not?—A. No.

Q. You say that the time sheets were wanted quickly; how often did you supply them to the officers of the government?—A. Well, as soon as they were done—I do not know that they were. I do not know how long the canal office kept them, but Mr. Schreiber knows all about that.

And it now being one of the clock, the further examination of this witness is continued until two p.m.

And at two p.m. re-appears the said witness, Emanuel St. Louis, and his examination was continued.

By Mr. Hogg, Q.C. :

Q. We will take the pay sheets and accounts of the Wellington bridge and identify them. Now, then, look at the eight pay sheets for the Wellington bridge, Mr. St. Louis, now produced, and marked from twelve to nineteen, inclusive. Those were prepared in your office were they not?—A. Yes, according to what my head clerk says, they were.

Q. And you also had copies of those in your office?—Yes, sir.

Q. Well now in the beginning of your examination you spoke of certain pay sheets that were made out by the government officers and were sent to you on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you recognize them amongst these, or are those the pay sheets that are made up from your own time books?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you say that those accounts—that those documents from twelve to nineteen are the pay sheets made up from your own time books?—A. Yes. As I told you before, there might be some stone cutters and masons which were not in the list supplied by the government: These little time books that were kept by our men, well, I suppose, it is not the same copy exactly as the pay list furnished by the government.

Q. But these are the pay lists furnished by the government upon which you got your pay?—A. Yes, except, as I have said before, with the exception of the stone cutters and masons. I am not familiar with them, it is the clerks that made them and they can answer better than I can. I told you before, I never went into those closely at all.

Q. The document produced numbered twenty with the exception of papers marked F 1, F 2, F 7 and F 10, which are attached to them, were all made up in your office? Of course the certificates which are attached to the accounts are always made up by the officers of the government.—A. Yes.

Q. Those are the accounts sent in to the government with reference to lock number one?—A. Yes. I make the same answer, as my clerk says they were.

Q. You have no doubt?—A. I have no doubt.

Q. Now, Mr. St. Louis, you were at the work there often, you say—every day nearly you were on that work?—A. Yes, I was there nearly every day.

Q. What do you say yourself, as an experienced contractor, as to the number of men employed on that work, considering all the difficulties of doing the work?—A. Well, I do not think that there were too many men.

Q. You do not think there were too many men to satisfy your contract?—A. To satisfy what? My contract?

Q. Yes, you do not think there were too many men to satisfy your contract?—A. It did not make any difference to me, they were at liberty to take them or discharge them from day to day. I had nothing to do with it.

Q. What do you say, as an experienced contractor, do you think that there were too many or too few men on the work?—A. I did not think it was any of my business.

Q. You would not like to express an opinion?—A. My opinion is that I do not think there were too many men for the work to be done in such a short time.

Q. Now then, Mr. St. Louis, have you got your pay lists upon which you paid your men?—A. What do you mean? What pay lists?

Q. The pay lists upon which you paid your men?—A. What pay lists do you mean?

Q. The pay lists of the several works in respect of which you were supplying men?—A. Yes, I have got the pay lists.

Q. Well I would like you to produce them?

MR. GEOFFRION, Q.C., of counsel for the petitioner, objected to this as being private.

By Mr. Hogg, Q.C., of counsel for the respondent :

Q. You have in your possession, Mr. St. Louis, as you have disclosed, under affidavit and production certain pay lists upon which you paid the workmen employed by you upon those works?—A. Yes.

Q. Those were the pay lists that were copies of those that were furnished to the government and that you retained for your own use—copies of the pay lists furnished to the government so far as the names of the men and the time that the men were employed, are concerned?—A. Yes.

Q. And those in your possession, that you objected to produce on your affidavit of production, contain the amount which you paid to your men?—A. Yes.

Q. What else do they contain besides that?—A. Well nothing else—the names and the time.

Q. Any vouchers on them for the payment?—A. No.

Q. No vouchers for the payments on them?—A. No.

Q. No receipts on the pay sheets?—A. No.

Q. Now then I ask you to produce these pay sheets here, so that I may go over them and compare them with those that I have?

MR. GEOFFRION, Q.C., of counsel for the petitioner is prepared to exhibit the said pay lists provided no reference is made to the amounts paid to the different parties or workmen therein mentioned.

By Mr. Hogg, Q.C. :

Q. Now, then, Mr. St. Louis, you have produced upon this examination all the Wellington bridge pay sheets in your possession upon which you paid your men?—A. Yes.

Q. And these pay sheets were made up in your office?—A. No, those pay sheets were made up by the employees of the government.

Q. Those particular ones you have now before you?—A. Yes they were made up by the employees of the government.

Q. Now, who made up those pay sheets?—A. Those pay sheets were sent to me by the employees of the government.

Q. All these pay sheets for the Wellington bridge?—A. I do not mean to say everyone of them—except the stone cutters and masons.

Q. As to the stone cutters and masons the pay sheets were made up in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. But those are the sheets upon which you paid your men?—A. I did not pay the men myself.

Q. Well I mean those are the sheets upon which the men were paid?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, what was the process of paying the men? How was it done?—A. It was done in a shed on the works and Mr Coughlin, I guess, was there, and Mr Kennedy was there to identify the men.

Q. Mr Kennedy and Mr Coughlin were there to identify the men?—A. Yes, I went over two or three times myself and I found that Mr Kennedy and Mr Coughlin were there and other foremen were there to identify the men.

Q. How was the payment made?—A. The payment was made by my paymaster in envelopes.

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Q. Envelopes containing what?—A. Containing money, I suppose.

Q. I simply want to get a description of how the payments were made?—A. The envelopes were made in my office and they were put in a bag or trunk, or what ever you may call it, and the pay sheet was taken down to the works in the office there and, I suppose, they would call the name on the pay sheet and they would look at the envelope and the amount was on top of the envelope, and such a name mentioned; but, before the envelope was given to the man, he was identified by Mr Kennedy and Mr Coughlin the timekeepers for the government.

Q. In every case?—A. Well, I was not there in every case myself.

Q. But you understood that was the system?—A. Yes that was the rule, when I was there it was done that way, and even Mr Parent was there sometimes himself.

Q. Then who put the money in the envelopes?—A. I do not know who put the money in the envelopes. It was the business of my paymaster. Sometimes there were three, four or five helping him.

Q. That is distributing the money and putting it in the envelopes, and marking the names on the envelopes?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did the money come from to put in the envelopes?—A. Where did it come from?

Q. Yes, where did the money come from to put in the envelopes?—A. From the banks.

Q. How did you get the money from the banks?—A. Well, I got some from the banks on cheques and when I was short of money there I got money from the District Savings Bank.

Q. Well, then, what I understand is this, that you would ascertain the amount of you pay sheet for a week or fortnight. Did you pay them by the fortnight or by the week?—A. I guess I paid them every two weeks: sometimes they were paid by the month. At the end of the work they were paid every fortnight.

Q. At each period of the payment of the men you would ascertain the amount of the pay lists—the total amount of the pay lists?—A. Yes.

Q. You would draw a cheque upon the bank or get the money from the bank and bring it to your office?—A. Yes, I drew some money from the bank.

Q. Drew enough to fill the envelopes and have the correct amount?—A. Sometimes not; sometimes not enough, but I would draw some more the next day or the day after, because it was a large place and there was no use in borrowing money.

Q. Then I suppose your cheques would represent the amount that was drawn for that purpose?—A. No.

Q. They would not represent the amounts drawn for that purpose?—No they would not.

Q. Why?—A. Because I drew some money in private books, and sometimes I would draw money for the other works I had on hand; and sometimes—suppose I had some work on hand of two or three different buildings—I would make a contract for three buildings, and three different proprietors, well, at the same time I would draw money—draw one cheque for all the money I wanted: well, suppose I wanted twenty-five or twenty-six thousand dollars for those three buildings, well, I do not separate the money for each different job, but I draw a cheque for the whole thing, and I give them to my paymaster, and he renders me an account, but I cannot separate and say, one job cost me so much, and another job cost me so much.

Q. Do I understand, then, that you kept this work separate from any other work that was going on? Where you keeping this separate so far as your pay sheets and time books were concerned?—A. It was kept separate of course, but the money was not drawn according to the pay sheets.

Q. But you had to furnish enough money for those pay sheets?—A. Well, of course.

Q. Well now, it does not matter to me where you got the money, all I want to know is, you got sufficient money to pay the amount of those pay lists from some place?—A. Yes.

Q. As a rule, you drew a check upon the bank for them? You deposited in the bank did not you?—A. Not generally.

Q. Did you carry it in your pocket?—A. No, I did not carry it in my pocket, but, for instance, suppose I drew from the Quebec government thirty thousand dollars, well, I deposited twenty thousand dollars, and would keep ten thousand dollars, if I happened to receive a cheque at the time I wanted it—not generally. I did not do that in every case.

Q. If you drew thirty thousand dollars for one work in your account, you would deposit that and draw against it?—A. No.

Q. How would you do it?—A. I would draw thirty thousand dollars from the bank and, if I wanted to place thirty thousand dollars to one credit, I would deposit thirty thousand dollars to another credit in some other bank. Suppose the government of Quebec sent me forty thousand dollars, well, we agree to put ten thousand dollars in the bank and each partner would take ten thousand dollars.

Q. But for your pay lists you got the money?—A. I got the money to pay according to the pay lists.

Q. You usually got it from the bank?—A. Yes, I got the money from the bank.

Q. I want to know whether you have the cheques on hand now that you drew for the purpose of getting that money in those envelopes?—A. No.

Q. What became of the cheques?—A. I did not require those cheques any more. As soon as my pass book in the bank was finished, the banks themselves remitted the cheques, sometimes every three months.

Q. They remitted them to you?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. What did you do with them?—A. I did not want to keep the cheques any longer.

Q. That is all right, but I want to know what you did with them?—A. They were destroyed. I have done that for years past.

Q. You have kept your bank pass books?—A. Yes, I have kept my bank pass book until it was finished or filled up, and then the bank gave me a new one.

Q. What did you do with the old one?—A. I did not keep it, as I never thought it was necessary.

Q. You never keep them?—A. Never. What would I do with it.

Q. Well, then, as I understood you, Mr. St. Louis, you have not got the cheques nor can you produce them. You are swearing to this?—A. I swear positively that I have not got one cheque in connection with the payments.

Q. You have not got one of them?—A. No I have not got one of them.

Q. I suppose you have your books of account though, that you made the entries of those moneys when they were drawn out in?—A. Every job I take, and then as Mr. Michaud was engaged by Messrs. Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau, when I balanced the job, I balanced it and then the books have been closed up—they are filled up and closed and a new set of books were opened for Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau in which Mr. Michaud was the employee of the company.

Q. When you drew a cheque for the purpose of paying those pay sheets; had you any entry made in your books of the fact of that money being drawn?—A. I never followed my bookkeeper's entries. I never looked at the books once in a year. I leave that responsibility to my head clerk.

Q. Have you got those books?—A. No, I have not got them.

Q. You have not got the books of account, that is your journal, ledger, and cash books in connection with these works?—A. No I have not got those books.

Q. Where are those books?—A. They followed the same road as the time books.

Q. That is, they have been destroyed?—A. Exactly, at the end of the job.

Q. When did you destroy the books?—A. They were all destroyed as soon as all those pay lists were completed and certified. I considered those pay lists as my books to verify my account at Ottawa.

Q. Do you know what books you had?—A. No, I do not know what books I had.

Q. You do not know what books you had?—A. No, I do not.

Q. I suppose you would have a cash book likely?—A. I suppose so.

Q. And a journal?—A. I suppose so.

Q. You would have a regular set of books?—A. I tell you I swear positively that I never looked in those books.

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Q. I am not asking you if you looked in them, did you ever have a regular set of books, I asked you?—A. I do not know. I do not know if there were ledgers and journals and cash books, or what I had. When I was in partners there was only one book. There was a contract, we will say, for thirty thousand dollars and when I received five thousand dollars I entered it because when I worked in stone work all the material has to be paid for in the quarry, and the stone cutters in the same way; there is no account for wood, brick or anything of that kind, but when there is a society of us, as in the court house contract, where there are three of us, there are different trades, such as painting, wood work, stone work, and materials, and it is different, but in the stone contractors there is no credit to be made, for every piece of stone has to be paid every week like the men, and that is the reason why we did not keep such a good set of books, like a railway contractor you might say, or a merchant in a store.

Q. That was not what I asked you. What I asked you was if you knew what books you kept?—A. No, I do not.

Q. You do not know what books you kept.—A. No, I do not know what books I kept.

Q. Your book-keeper would know that?—A. Yes, he would know that.

Q. You never had occasion to go over those books while he was there?—A. No, never. I never had.

Q. So then what I understand now is, that you have neither the time books, the cheques, or the bank pass books, or any of your books of account. They have all been destroyed?—A. Yes, they have all been destroyed.

Q. All been destroyed?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, I do not think you told me yet when the books of account were destroyed?—A. I do not remember the date.

Q. Was it prior to the investigation before the commission, or was it after the investigation by the commission?—A. It was very much before that.

Q. It was before the commission sat last year?—A. It was after my account was sent to Ottawa.

Q. You ordered the books to be destroyed?—A. I never gave the order.

Q. Well, if you did not give the order why would your book-keeper destroy your property?—A. My book-keeper did not destroy my books.

Q. Who did?—A. I did.

Q. Where did you destroy them?—A. In Montreal?

Q. Where in Montreal did you destroy them?—A. I cannot tell you where I destroyed them. I do not know why you want to know that.

Q. I would like to know where they were destroyed. I am anxious to see those books if they are in existence?—A. I swear positively that they are not in existence?

Q. Well I want to know where you destroyed them?—A. I do not know where I destroyed them, but I destroyed them.

Q. What building did you destroy them in?—A. I will not tell you that.

Q. You refuse positively to answer that?—A. I refuse to tell where I destroyed them.

Q. Did you burn them?—A. Yes, they were burnt.

Q. In the stove?—A. I will not answer that question.

Q. Do you refuse to answer it?—A.—Yes, I refuse to answer that question.

Q. Were they destroyed all at the one time, or did you destroy them from time to time?—A. I do not remember.

Q. You do not remember that?—A. No, I do not remember that.

Q. Were they large books, or were they small books?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. It was only last year, so you ought to be able to remember?—A. I do not recollect anything about that.

Q. Did you destroy them in the day time or at night?—I do not recollect that.

Q. How did it come about? Surely you can tell us something about the destruction of your own books?—A. I destroyed them, that is all.

Q. Where was this office at the time?—A. It was in Montreal.

Q. But I mean in what building in Montreal?—A. On the Wellington bridge.*

Q. No, but your office, where you had your clerks and book-keeper? Where was that?—A. In the court house here.

Q. Well, had you an office at the court house and an office at the bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you any other office in Montreal?—A. Yes I had.

Q. Where was your other office?—A. In the New York Life building.

Q. How many offices had you there?—A. I had one office there.

Q. Only one room?—A. Yes, only one room.

Q. What flat was it on?—A. It was on the seventh flat; one room divided into two on the seventh flat.

Q. And what other offices had you in that building besides?—A. None.

Q. Had you not any on a lower flat than that?—A. No.

Q. None on a lower flat?—A. No, none on a lower flat.

Q. I thought you had some down stairs where your clerks worked?—A. No, none.

Q. Well, now, you had a room, then, on the seventh flat of the New York Life building divided into two?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that where your book keeper, Mr. Michaud, remained and worked for you?—A. Yes.

Q. That is where your books of account in this work kept I suppose?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Do not you know, as a matter of fact, that is where he would have the books? If you had a bookkeeper I suppose that is where he kept the books?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Did he destroy your books there?—A. What books do you refer to?

Q. The books of account in reference to this contract?—A. I told you before, yes.

Q. You destroyed them in this office in the New York Life building?—A. No, I did not.

Q. Well, where did you destroy them?—A. That is my business, I will not answer.

Q. Where did you destroy the cheques, that you got back from the bank?—A. I generally do it.

Q. I mean those cheques, because you may do lots of things generally, but those particular cheques are what I want to get at?—A. I destroyed them because I did not need them any more.

Q. It is not why, it is where did you destroy them that I am asking you?—A. That is my business.

Q. You will not answer that?—A. No, I will not.

Q. Did you destroy those cheques more than once, or were all accumulated and destroyed at the end of the work?—A. I do not remember that.

Q. Now then you have told us how the men were paid, by envelopes, the money was put in the envelopes and marked on the back of the envelopes: what receipt or voucher did you take, or was taken for you, from the men for payments?—A. The identifications of the men, as I said before, by an employee of the government.

Q. Well that was the identity of the men all right, but I want to know what receipt did you take from the men for their payments?—A. I never had anything to do with the payment of the men.

Q. What receipts were taken?—A. We never had any receipt from the men in Montreal.

Q. You did not get them to sign their name or make their cross to the pay sheet?—A. No never. You will not get any man in Montreal to tell you such a story.

Q. Well, I asked you what you did in this case?—A. The same as we always do in Montreal. I never took a receipt from a man; we never do.

Q. So none of those pay sheets now produced, that is your pay sheets that you paid the men upon, have any vouchers or receipts for the payments?—A. I did not pay the men on those pay sheets, it was my clerk.

Q. I say, the pay sheets upon which the men were paid, none of those pay sheets contain any receipt or voucher?—A. There were no receipts taken.

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Q. I want to know whether upon those pay sheets, without going over them all, whether you took the receipt of any of the men upon them?—A. I told you before it was from the identification of the men by an employee of the government.

Q. Yes, you told me that, but that is not what I want. I want to know if you took any receipt or voucher from the men? Is there any receipt here?—A. I tell you it was through the identification of the men.

Q. And you took no receipt?—A. No, never. There are no receipts.

Q. Whether you do it as a rule, I ask?—A. I told you before I did not go there; I did not pay the men.

Q. I ask you plainly whether those time sheets before you, those ones here, contain the receipt of the men when they were paid?—A. There was no written receipt, but there was the identification when the men were asked "have you got so many dollars?" and the man would look at the sheets to see if he had a certain number of days and the amount on the envelope would correspond accordingly.

Q. Did the men receipt it in any way?—A. There is no written receipt.

Q. And I suppose we may take it for granted that the same rule prevailed with reference to the Grand Trunk work and on lock number one?—A. Yes, the same thing was there.

Q. You have with you the pay sheets of the Grand Trunk bridge and of lock number one—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon which payments were made to the men?—A. Yes.

Q. Now have you any record by which you can tell me the amount of money that you paid for wages?—A. No, I have not any.

Q. Upon either or any of those works, or upon the whole of the works?—A. No, I have no record.

Q. The pay sheets then are the only records that you have got?—A. Yes, that is all.

Q. And from those pay sheets the amount could be made up?—A. Those are my records.

Q. And from those pay sheets the total amount you paid could be made up?—A. I suppose so.

Q. And from the pay sheets of the government, that is those we have produced before, the total amount of what you claim at your rates under the contract can also be made up—they are on the account already in fact—the total amount of your claim at contract rates is on these sheets?—A. Yes; according to my tender,

Q. But you cannot say from any record you have got or any books that you have the total amount of money that you paid out for wages?—A. I told you before the only record I have is the pay list.

Q. You supplied the stone also?—A. Yes.

Q. All the stone for the three works you supplied?—A. No sir, not for the three.

Q. For which?—A. For the Grand Trunk bridge and for lock number one.

Q. And how did you render your accounts for the stone?—A. I rendered my account—I think that the stone was measured by an employee of the government, I do not remember his name, and my clerk; those two verified the account and it was found correct.

Q. Does the amount, that is that charged for the stone, appear in the pay lists, or were there separate accounts rendered?—A. I never paid any attention to the pay lists, how they were made as regards the stone or time.

Q. How many clerks had you in your office in the New York building?—A. I cannot remember.

Q. You do not know who they were? I mean during the period of this work?—A. There was Mr. Michaud. I have got only one permanent clerk, and the other clerks were clerks we had for the occasion, and I never had to do with the clerks, but Mr. Michaud is paid to do his work, and if he cannot do the work alone I let him get some help.

Q. Mr. Michaud was your chief clerk?—A. Certainly; I told you that fifty times before.

Q. I want to know the the names of the clerks in your office if you know them?—
A. There is only one clerk in my office to whom I give orders, and that is Mr. Michaud, and nobody else.

Q. Well now, during the period of this work, how many clerks had you in your office under Mr. Michaud?—A. I do not know.

Q. You do not know whether you had three, five, or six, or how many you had?—
A. No; I do not know how many I had.

Q. Would you remember them if the names were suggested to you, do you think?—
A. No; I would not.

Q. You have already given us two, you said McEwen and Stanton?—A. At the same time that the work was going on we were doing the work at the court house, so I cannot tell you who were the clerks for the court house or for the bridges.

Q. I do not care, if you had one thousand other jobs going on, or anything about the court house? Had you a man by the name of Ouimet?—A. I do not know. I do not remember.

Q. Had you a man by the name of Lafortune?—A. I think so, as I heard of that name.

Q. Had you a man by the name of Proulx?—A. I think so.

Q. Had you a man by the name of Beaudry?—A. I do not think so.

Q. Then, you remember some of those names I have suggested were in your office?—
A. Yes sir.

Q. What were their duties in connection with this work?—A. To take instructions from Mr Michaud?

Q. And they would do copying of time sheets and so on?—A. I suppose so, I do not know.

Q. You never came in contact with them at all?—A. Never.

Q. You never had anything to do with them while they were making up and copying those time sheets?—A. Never.

Cross examined by Mr Geoffrion, Q. C., of counsel for the petitioner:

Q. Mr St Louis, you have already stated that you are a contractor for the last twenty one years?—A. Yes.

Q. You have had many important contracts during that time?—A. Yes.

Q. You built the drill shed?—A. Yes sir.

Q. You were one of the co-directors in the court house?—A. Yes, and the Canadian Pacific Railway work shops.

Q. And many city of Montreal works also?—A. Yes; and the harbour commissioner's works too.

Q. Did you keep any of the pay lists or time books or any other papers in connection with those contracts? Have you any of them?—A. No, sir, I have not got any of them.

Q. Did you act differently in the case of the works in question in this case than you did for the other works you had previously?—A. I acted in the same way, only if I had known they would have been wanted in this case I would have kept them. If I had known that they would have been required, I would have kept them and not destroyed them.

Q. But whenever you disposed of, or did away with books, papers or other things, was it in view of the present investigation?—A. No sir, never. I did not think there was any reason to contest my account after the list was certified by the employees of the government.

Q. About your cheques. Are you in the habit of keeping your cheques when they are returned by the bank?—A. Never.

Q. As soon as you are sure that you are correct, you destroy them?—A. Exactly.

Q.—Those filled books, if I may call them, in which the time keepers entered the time of the men, are generally in lead pencil?—A. Yes in pencil, and when they happen to take the time in the rain, or if it is snowing they get very dirty, and they are of no use, but as soon as we have a true copy of them, they are finished and destroyed.

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Q. That is to say as soon as those books which are brought by your employees—the little time books, are transferred to the permanent books or the permanent pay lists, they are destroyed?—A. Yes, generally—always.

Q. As far as your bank pass books are concerned, I suppose, you are also in the habit of keeping only your current pass book?—A. Certainly.

Q. And I suppose it is easy to reconstruct your old pass books by having a copy of the ledger from the bank, so you had no object in destroying your pass books?—A. Exactly.

Q. The only pass books you have from your bankers are the current ones?—A. Yes, I have them here on my person.

Q. Give us the date of the first entry in that pass book?—A. October, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two.

Q. Your current pass book with the City and District Savings Bank dates one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date of your current bank book for the Bank of Hochelaga?—A. One thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three.

Q. What is the first month?—A. August, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three.

Q. The old pass book of the Bank of Hochelaga would actually stop there?—A. Yes.

Q. Now about your offices in the New York Life building, you have only one room divided into two?—A. Yes.

Q. A private office for you, and an office for your clerk?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it a large room?—A. No, about the size of this room that we are in.

Q. And you have only a safe there?—A. Yes.

Q. In which your private papers or valuables are kept?—A. Yes, everything.

Q. Is your safe large enough to keep and hold all those filled books? All the filled books that are kept by your workmen?—A. No, and that is the reason why I did not want to keep any more books than I could help, for I had to keep the books of the firm of Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau.

Q. Is it a rule of yours to put books like that in the waste paper basket, or rather destroy them on account of the private notes in them? Are you in the habit of throwing to the waste paper basket any account books when you want to destroy them?—A. No, never.

Q. About this letter from the deputy minister of railways with regard to skilled labour. Had you previous to that letter an interview either with him or the minister?—A. Previous to that letter did you say?

Q. Yes, previous to that letter had you an interview with either of the ministers?—A. Yes I had an interview with the minister himself, the Honourable Mr. Haggart and Mr. Schreiber and Mr. Emard my attorney.

Q. That is to say, Mr. Emard, your legal adviser, accompanied you to Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. And this letter, which was sent to Mr. Parent, was the consequence of the interview and discussion that you had with the minister and his deputy?—A. Yes a verbal understanding that we had with the minister and Mr. Schreiber, that was the result.

Q. On that interview you had with the minister, will you explain what was your contention? You have told us what was your intention in drafting your tender, I want to know what was your contention with the minister about what was meant by skilled labour?—A. Well, when I saw Mr. Haggart, I told him that Mr. Schreiber, the deputy minister, was objecting to paying the men as all skilled labourers, and I stated to Mr. Haggart that in writing my tender it was meant that every labourer that would be supplied on that work would be skilled labourers at the rate of one dollar and eighty-five and a half cents per day, and Mr. Haggart referred me to Mr. Schreiber for an understanding between us two, so I went to Mr. Schreiber and I said: "Well for pick and shovel men let us say one dollar and fifty cents per day, will that be too much?" so, in order to have no trouble and go right along with the work, we agreed and he said "I think that is all right." So I saw Mr. Haggart again in regard to making the report of one dollar and a half for the pick and shovel men.

Q. Your contention was that a man in the habit of doing a thing, even digging with a pick, was a skilled labourer?—A. Yes, I pretend that a man who is in the habit of making excavations is just as much a skilled labourer as any other skilled labourer, so is a man that makes up cement, or runs a derrick.

Q. So that this distinction for the pick and shovel men was agreed to by you?—A. Yes.

Q. And when you left Ottawa you were followed by a letter which was addressed to Mr. Parent.—A. Certainly, there was no trouble about that.

Q. Were there any other men besides those supplied by you working on the works there, namely, the regular employees of the government?—A. I think there was a permanent staff.

Q. On your visits, was it possible for you to make a distinction between the permanent staff and the men supplied, passing through the work?—A. No.

Q. Now you said that it is customary for contractors having a pretty large number of men to pay them either every Saturday or fortnight, to pay them by the help of the bookkeeper or an employee and not take receipts?—A. Only identify them.

Q. But what I mean is this, I want to know whether it is customary for contractors to take receipts or otherwise?—A. We never take receipts.

Q. As far as you are concerned you never take receipts?—A. Never did that. We never take receipts from the men that are working for us. We take receipts of materials but not of the men's time.

Q. And you do, as the city of Montreal corporation does, at a certain time, a man goes to the wicket and you have the trouble to have them identified and the money appearing opposite the man's name is handed to him in an envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. And a memo. is made by the party who pays them to show that the man was paid.—A. Never, not generally.

Q. Is there a cheque or little mark, to show that the men were paid?—A. Yes, of course, but not always.

Q. But the habit of the party charged to pay the men is, he has a list of the names, he pays them and makes a mark opposite the name of the man to show that he has done it?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is the way you did it there, with the extra precaution of having somebody to identify them.—A. Yes. The only extra precaution that was taken there on those works was the identification of the men on account of the number of employees.

And further the deponent saith not.

A. A. URQUHART.

I, the undersigned, of the city of Montreal, sworn stenographer in this cause, do hereby certify under the oath already taken by me, that the foregoing sheets numbered from one to seventy-four consecutively, being in all seventy-four pages, are and contain a true and faithful transcript in type writing of the evidence of the above named witness, as by me taken by means of stenography, the whole in manner and form as required by law.

A. A. URQUHART,

Official Stenographer.

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EXHIBIT No. 33.

EMANUEL ST. LOUIS *vs.* THE QUEEN.

Tried before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BURBIDGE, at Ottawa, June 15th, 1894, 10 a. m.

MR. GEOFFRION, Q. C., MR. FERGUSON, Q. C., and MR. EMARD, for Suppliants.

MR. OSLER, Q. C., MR. HOGG, Q. C., and MR. O'CONNOR, Q. C., for the Crown.

MR. GEOFFRION.—The case of the petitioner is fully set out in our petition. However, before going into our case it is proper that I should add further explanations. The works in question are divided into three divisions, first, what we call the Wellington bridge, the Grand Trunk bridge, and lock no. 1. The Wellington bridge is now called the Curran bridge. It is referred to in the correspondence and by the witnesses as the Wellington bridge, therefore, it will be better understood if we now refer to it as the Wellington bridge.

His LORDSHIP.—The suppliant in the case was the contractor for labour?

MR. GEOFFRION.—For labour and stone; and, it is “labour” with a qualification; it was for the supply of labour and stone. The contract is by correspondence. On the first page of the petition your lordship will find our tender. Neither side has been able to file the letter of Mr. Kennedy calling for the tenders. I suppose Mr. Kennedy did not keep a copy of it. The first tender is the Wellington bridge, the next is old lock no. 1, and then, by further correspondence, the government, who had not yet decided to build the Grand Trunk bridge, decided to extend the contract and build the Grand Trunk bridge. The Grand Trunk Company, for a certain amount, would build the bridge, but the negotiations failed, and subsequently the government joined to these works the Grand Trunk bridge.

His LORDSHIP.—The statement of defence admits your first three paragraphs. That covers the contract, I suppose?

MR. GEOFFRION.—Not all.

MR. HOGG.—Your lordship will observe that the contract for lock no. 1 is not set out in the petition of right, except in the amended petition of right. There was no further defence filed to the amended statement. All the correspondence my learned friend speaks of I have here, making out the three contracts.

His LORDSHIP.—Briefly then, what is the issue raised?

MR. GEOFFRION.—The tender for lock no. 1 is denied in the pleading. It is in our petition by mistake, thinking there was only one tender; we alleged only one tender, and we were allowed to amend, and the opposite side have not amended the plea, but I do not think they persist in their denial of that.

His LORDSHIP.—What is the real contest between you?

MR. GEOFFRION.—The real issue is as to the quantity of labour supplied, the second as to the classification of the labour; these are the main points. First, your lordship will see there was a tender only for skilled labourers. The tenderer, the petitioner, evidently had not been asked to tender, anyhow, they did not think that common labourers, or unskilled labour would be required. After the first two accounts, I believe, were filed with the government, and which were in full, and wherein evidently no common labour was required, then, in the third pay-list, or third account filed with the government the question was raised whether the government was to pay the price mentioned in our tender for common labourers. Your lordship will find that skilled labourers are tendered for at 18½ cents per hour. It is the fifth item.

His LORDSHIP.—That is the lowest of all the classifications?

MR. GEOFFRION.—Yes, my lord. Subsequently the matter was referred to the department, and your lordship will find at page 6 of the petition, paragraph 5, that this omission or difficulty was explained, classifying, therefore, skilled labourers to be paid \$1.85½

cents per day. I may at once correct this $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. This is an error of Mr. Schreiber writing the letter. It was meant to be \$1.85. We do not claim the benefit of that $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and our accounts rendered the government are only for \$1.85. This would make therefore 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. The day's work is 10 hours. By this statement contained in section 5, the department agreed to pay our tender prices for skilled labourers without defining more than that, and good labourers for pick and shovel work, \$1.50 per day, reducing it to 15 cents an hour for pick and shovel.

His LORDSHIP.—Anything but pick and shovel, you say, would be skilled labour ?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes. Skilled labour, in our understanding, means men accustomed to the work they are brought for ; so that a mortar-maker, a man that makes mortar, is a skilled labourer, or the man accustomed to work on derricks. It means that we agreed to give, not green hands, but furnish labourers, in a class where they were required, who were accustomed to their trade, however low may be that class of trade. This contention was made to the minister, and that concession was made. Both parties came to that compromise, that all were to be skilled labourers, provided they were good hands, except men for pick and shovel work. Our accounts have been prepared upon that basis, and the crown pleads that this classification is wrong, and they claim that they re-classified our men. First of all, they say, you have not supplied the quantity of men you allege, and secondly, you have not classified them properly.

There is also a difficulty between us as to whether this understanding, which was arrived at at a certain stage of the work, applies to the past. Our accounts had been supplied, two of them had been paid, but in these two first accounts this difficulty did not arise, there was no common labour work, but as soon as one came before them, they declined payment, they came to Montreal and had this understanding. It is alleged by the defence that this would only apply to future work, but our claim is, it related to the labour already supplied.

One other issue upon which there is difficulty is the item for the over-time. Your lordship will find that the same class of labour, if supplied, under the heading in the schedule, as over time, then the rates changed. Foremen would be charged 60 cents an hour on over-time, whilst it would be 40 cents an hour during the regular working hours, and so on. It is contended by the petitioner that over-time means all labour supplied by the contractor beyond the regular working hours of ten hours a day. The defence contend, on the contrary, that it means only when the same men work 11 or 12 hours, that over-time means additional hours worked by the same men ; and, their contention would, if we understand it rightly, mean this, that if there was urgency at the latter part of the work, and there was night work, and if Mr. St. Louis, the petitioner, would offer a fresh or new man to work three hours additional to the twelve it was not over-time, because this man was working only three hours ; that the rate of 60 cents an hour would be paid only to men working more than ten hours.

Then, of course, there comes up the contention, more or less, that when there were permanent employees working as gangs, night gangs and day gangs, and we admit, to a certain extent, that when a man has 100 men in his employ, and it is agreed that a certain gang will work for a certain number of days during the day, and another gang during the night, that it may not be understood as over-time, if it is a work which is to go on day and night regularly. In the present case it was only incidental, it was only because they wanted the work to be delivered at a certain time, dependent upon the opening of the navigation ; therefore, it was not a case where St. Louis, the petitioner, was to supply 500 men by way of night gangs and day gangs, to whom he could give permanent employment, and where he could hire them and say, I will pay you so much, provided you agree to work either day or night. On the contrary, Mr. St. Louis agreed that if extra work was required from him, that is extra workmen, workmen who would work outside the regular hours, that then it should be over-time. Of course this expression "over-time" will have to be interpreted, and evidence of custom will be tendered by us, and I suppose also by the opposite side.

Mr. FERGUSON.—I just wish to mention, before witnesses are called, that under clauses 8 and 9, it would be convenient for the crown to furnish us the particulars. They say a certain number of men were charged for by us who did not work, and they

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say, under the 9th clause, that we fraudulently inserted in the pay-list the names of men who never worked. I think we ought to have particulars of these. It would tend to shorten the proceedings.

Mr. OSLER.—We might be able to say something if we had had this demand a few days ago. Being asked for just as the court opens, we are not prepared to deliver them. As the case proceeds I think your lordship will see it is not a reasonable demand, having regard to what we have done to get the particulars.

His LORDSHIP.—I think the request comes at a very late time.

Mr. FERGUSON.—I do not ask my learned friend to produce them now. If they can be produced, they might let us have them to-morrow.

His LORDSHIP.—You do not wish to be taken by surprise. I will try and see that you are not taken by surprise, and that you will have an opportunity of presenting your case. That is all you desire?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—That is what we want.

Documents filed by the suppliants.

Exhibit no. 1.—Suppliants' tender for Wellington bridge, dated 20th December, 1892.

His LORDSHIP.—You may use copies, subject to their being compared with the originals. Whoever puts in a copy must produce the originals, if asked.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We are ready to put in the originals now.

Exhibit no. 2, reply of Mr. Parent, dated 21st January, 1893.

Exhibit no. 3, tender, dated 20th December, 1892, in respect to lock no. 1.

Exhibit no. 4, 27th February, 1893, letter from Mr. Parent, extending the prior contract.

Exhibit no. 5, 28th February, letter from the suppliant agreeing to the extension.

Exhibit no. 6, January 20th, notice from Mr. Parent, calling for tenders for the stone.

Exhibit no. 7, tender 27th January, 1893, the suppliant, to Parent.

Exhibit no. 8, the answer accepting Mr. St. Louis' tender, 2nd February, 1893.

Mr. HOGG.—Then there is the re-arrangement of the skilled labour.

Mr. OSLER.—We will put those in if you wish. They had better all go in together.

Mr. HOGG.—There is the letter of the 14th March, 1893, in which the dispute with reference to the skilled labour is settled, (exhibit A.)

Exhibit B, telegram of the 15th with reference to the same matter, which is read with it, and as part of it.

Mr. OSLER.—There is correspondence, which is not at hand at this moment, conveying the information to the contractor. The information was communicated, and we will put the letter in later on. It is taken as communicated.

His LORDSHIP.—Then there is no question in the case about the authority of the minister, or any officer, to do what has been done.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—It has not been raised.

His LORDSHIP.—There is nothing of that kind. It is admitted there is an appropriation by parliament for carrying on this work.

Mr. OSLER.—There is a certain appropriation; no appropriation for what is claimed now.

His LORDSHIP.—But for the work, generally?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The work was authorized by parliament.

Mr. OSLER.—Up to a certain limit.

His LORDSHIP.—I think there is a clause in the act which requires contracts binding upon the crown to be signed by the minister, and his secretary, or something of that kind. Is that defence being raised?

Mr. FERGUSON.—Oh no, that is not raised. They admit the contract.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—They have paid large amounts.

Mr. OSLER.—We do not say there was an appropriation which covers this.

His LORDSHIP.—It is admitted there was an appropriation by parliament for this work, generally?

Mr. OSLER.—No, it is a limited appropriation, as I understand it.

Mr. FERGUSON.—There is no question raised as to that.

His LORDSHIP.—I only wished to prevent the question being raised at a later time.

Mr. OSLER.—I think the amount of the appropriation is \$190,000.

Mr. FERGUSON.—It is not raised by the pleadings.

Mr. OSLER.—I think you have to prove it.

His LORDSHIP.—The burden is upon you to prove it. I wished to ascertain whether the minister was exercising his authority under the act, or not.

Mr. OSLER.—My learned friend distinctly understands we do not admit there is any appropriation by parliament for the amount that is now claimed in this suit.

His LORDSHIP.—You will probably find it in the statute.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We cannot say by memory what was the amount of the first appropriation. It is well-known that the appropriation was exceeded.

Mr. OSLER.—It ought not to have been.

JOSEPH ALFRED MICHAUD, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You are in the employ of the suppliant?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you in his employ in the fall of 1892?—A. Yes, I was in his employ conjointly with Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau, and then for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau is the firm constructing the court house in Montreal. Had you anything to do with the preparation of accounts that were rendered by Mr. St. Louis to the government for the supply of labor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the original of these accounts with you?—A. Well, I have duplicates here; I do not say it is the original, because the original sheets may have been sent up to the government, but I have the duplicates here.

Q. Which were prepared in the office?—A. In the office.

Q. Under your supervision?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the 25th January 1893, I understand that the first account was rendered about this supply of labour?—A. I will have to refer to the duplicate. Yes, the first one is from the 10th to the 25th, and must have been rendered a few days after the 25th January.

Q. Anyhow, the account included the 25th, did it?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount?—A. The amount was \$1,661.88.

Q. This applied only to the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether this amount was paid?—A. This amount was paid in full by the government, of course.

Q. In whose handwriting is the detail of the statement attached to the account?—A. This is the handwriting of Mr. James Villeneuve.

Q. Who is Mr. Villeneuve? What was he doing for Mr. St. Louis?—A. He was time-keeper for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Where did he perform his work? Was he in the office or on the work?—A. He was in the office to make his reports, but he generally remained on the work.

Q. He had to be on the work, and bring his reports to the office?—A. Yes.

Q. This detailed statement shows the list of men whose labour was supplied by Mr. St. Louis on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. At the dates mentioned in the statement?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know by whom these men were paid?—A. They were paid by myself.

Q. With whose money?—A. With Mr. St. Louis' money.

Q. Paid by yourself?—A. Yes.

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Q. Where is Mr. St. Louis' office in Montreal?—A. In the New York Life building.

Q. Did these men come to the city office, or did you go on the works to pay them?—A. They were paid on the works.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I understand the original of this is filed.

Mr. OSLER.—We will produce anything you call for.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I think we had better call for the document of the 25th January, the Wellington bridge. This is printed on the last page.

Mr. HOGG.—This is it.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Will you ascertain whether this is the original or duplicate prepared in your office and rendered to the government?—A. Yes sir, this is the original. (Marked exhibit no. 9.)

Mr. OSLER.—I would suggest to my learned friend, that these are all the pay-lists on the Wellington street bridge. Why not put them in as one; they are all attached.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Leave them attached, and mark them separately.

Mr. OSLER.—There is a bundle as it stands. Why not ask the witness what these are, and put them in at once.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Let him examine them one by one, leaving them attached.

His LORDSHIP.—Just see if that bundle which has been marked no. 9 contains all the accounts rendered for men's time in connection with the Wellington bridge?

WITNESS.—I think I would check them better if I took my duplicates.

His LORDSHIP.—Take your duplicates and look at them. Suppose, Mr. Geoffrion, you take it for granted for the present that they are, and if they are not you can show it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We will take it for granted these are correct, subject to verification.

Mr. OSLER.—Please do not understand we put them in as correct accounts. We produce them as what we received. That first bundle is not all of the Wellington street bridge.

His LORDSHIP.—You can examine them at recess. Exhibit no. 9 will be the accounts of the Wellington street bridge.

Mr. OSLER.—My learned friend calls upon us to produce the pay-sheets that we received from the suppliant with reference to Wellington street bridge. Pursuant to that call, we produce all that we have received with reference to the Wellington street bridge. They are marked in crayon 1 to 8 on the back. There are 8 separate bundles of papers. These are in response to my learned friend's call for the accounts sent in with reference to the Wellington street bridge. These we say are all we have, and we produce them.

His LORDSHIP.—Then, we will mark the whole of them exhibit no. 9. There should be nine bundles to complete the list, according to the statement.

Mr. OSLER.—The first two are attached.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I have no objection to their being filed now, but we are going to proceed with the three works together as soon as they proceeded together, and these are only for the Wellington bridge, because we had not begun the works on the other bridges.

Then, I call for the accounts relating to the Grand Trunk bridge, and lock no. 1.

Mr. HOGG.—These are the Grand Trunk accounts, numbers 1 to 7. (Marked exhibit no. 10.)

Mr. FERGUSON.—They are all subject to verification.

Mr. OSLER.—They are your accounts sent in.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Of course we will verify them.

His LORDSHIP.—If you find any of them are not the documents you are asking for, you may explain.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We want to call the attention of the court to anything that may not be understood.

Mr. HOGG.—Then in lock no. 1 there are two accounts (exhibit 11).

His LORDSHIP.—More than two.

Mr. HOGG.—Yes, there are four. Everything connected with lock no. 1 is in this one bundle (exhibit 11).

His LORDSHIP.—It is admitted that these cheques have been paid ; that you find in the particulars?

Mr. FERGUSON.—Of course, we specifically admit the payment.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Have you the account rendered in February for two of the works, beginning with the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, I have it.

Q. By whom was the statement prepared, the statement for \$9,127, 25th February?—A. This has been prepared partly in the office of Mr. St. Louis from the reports of the time-keeper, and partly from the employees of the government, the officer of the government on the Wellington bridge.

Q. Let us take the part that was returned by time-keepers.

Mr. OSLER.—We want all the returns, please ; we want the time book.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I want to know who these men are.

Mr. OSLER.—They will appear by the time book. We dont want his *viva voce* statement of them.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I asked him who the men were.

Mr. OSLER.—I misunderstood you.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Who are the time-keepers you mention as having supplied the returns?—A. The reurns have been supplied by Mr. Villeneuve for the stonecutters.

Q. So the part of this account which refers to the stonecutters' work was prepared in Mr. St. Louis' office under your supervision?—A. Yes.

Q. Under returns made by Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Yes.

Mr. OSLER.—That will not do.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The account is for more than the stonecutters. Upon what did you prepare the rest of the account?—A. The rest of the account has been prepared on time lists furnished by the officer of the government, by the government time-keeper.

Q. Do you know the name of the time-keeper?—A. These lists were sent by Mr. P. Coughlin.

Q. When you say on the government works, do I understand you to refer to the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. The works on the Wellington bridge were begun before the Grand Trunk bridge—A. Yes.

Q. And who were the time-keepers on the Grand Trunk bridge? Do you know whether there were any that made any reports for that account?—A. The chief time-keeper was Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. The men whose names were mentioned there, were they paid?

Mr. OSLER.—There will be pay-sheets surely, showing the receipts. It appears in writing.

His LORDSHIP.—Have you pay-sheets?—A. No, we have no vouchers from the men.

Mr. OSLER.—You have pay sheets upon which the men were paid.

WITNESS.—The men did not sign their names for the money.

Mr. OSLER.—That does not matter. You have something in writing?

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you bring those long statements in the field, or did you prepare sheets with the names of the men, and pure and simply the amount due opposite? Is that the list you carried with you when you went to pay?—A. When we went to pay

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sometimes for the Wellington bridge we had the list supplied by the officer, and for the Grand Trunk we had time-books.

Q. But you did not take receipts?—A. No, I think we begun to have a cross mark on a special sheet on the Grand Trunk, but I think these were abandoned; on the Grand Trunk we did not take any mark at all, because the men were paid before witnesses.

Mr. OSLER.—You must produce any documents you are talking about with a cross on.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. It was abandoned, and they were paid before witnesses?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether these payments were made to the wives or children or messengers, sometimes, sent by the workmen?—A. Well, I think so.

Q. You cannot tell?—A. No, I am not very sure.

Q. And who made the payments for this date of the 25th February?—A. I made the payments with assistants.

Q. Who generally assisted you at the time of the payment?—A. On the Grand Trunk I was assisted by Mr. Villeneuve, and some others, and on the Wellington bridge I was assisted by the government time-keeper, P. Coughlin, and Mr. Davin was there, and there may be one more, but I don't remember the name. Mr. Villeneuve was there in both cases.

His LORDSHIP.—You had your own bargain with these men for the prices you were paying them, and you paid them the prices you had agreed upon with them, and then charged the government the prices you had agreed upon with the government?—A. Yes.

Q. The amounts you paid were not the amounts that appear in this list?—A. No.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The reason I prove this payment is because these lists were returned to us. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the works, Mr. Coughlin and Mr. Parent, and we claimed these are our vouchers. I intend to prove that we have followed these returns that were given to Mr. St. Louis by these men actually in charge of the work, so that the payment is not so much, that is the amount, as the naked fact that we paid these men. The government have no interest in the amount.

Mr. OSLER.—We propose to take a little interest in it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I am only speaking for myself. I am afraid we will not always agree in this case.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. In this case the men were paid as usual?—A. Yes.

Q. According to the usual custom?—A. Yes.

Q. You have referred only to the item of the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You now refer to the account rendered for the Grand Trunk bridge on the same date?—A. I have it here.

Q. 25th February?—A. Yes, the amount is \$5,590.20.

Q. On whose return was this account prepared?—A. The chief time-keeper, Villeneuve.

Q. This account was also prepared at your office under your supervision?—A. Yes.

Q. And based upon these returns?—A. Yes.

His LORDSHIP.—And did you pay the men?—A. Yes, I did.

Mr. OSLER.—Based on what returns, and where are they?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We will come to that. Where are these returns, Mr. Osler is anxious to know?

Mr. OSLER.—I only wish to be reasonably regular.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Where are these returns?—A. Well, I have here returns from the Wellington bridge, and for the Grand Trunk I have a copy.

Q. What, do you say, was returned from the Wellington bridge? Was it a list like that?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it the field notes, or was it a full table prepared, in the Wellington bridge?—A. I call the return the pay-sheets prepared by the officer of the government, giving the name of the men, the time in details, and the price to be paid.

Q. But when these were sent to Mr. St. Louis' office in the city they were not accompanied by those field notes, or pencilled notes which generally formed the basis of these statements?—A. No, not for the Wellington bridge.

Q. As to the Grand Trunk bridge, you say you prepared them from returns?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were these returns prepared, and where?—A. The returns were prepared under the supervision of the chief time-keeper, Mr. Villeneuve, on the works, or sometimes at the office.

Q. Was he the only time-keeper? He needed several time-keepers?—A. Yes, he had assistants.

Q. And do you know how these time-keepers would report to the head time-keeper?—A. I think they reported all on the works.

Q. They did not report at your office?—A. I don't think so; I don't remember having seen them, only at the end of the work, when Mr. Villeneuve was not there, for two fortnights, I think, just towards the finish of the contract.

Q. But, as long as Mr. Villeneuve was chief time-keeper on the works, the other time-keepers would report to him?—A. To him, I had nothing to do with the time-keepers.

Q. And Mr. Villeneuve would bring these returns to you?—A. Yes.

Q. And you would prepare these accounts?—A. Yes.

Q. You are asked whether you have these returns by Mr. Villeneuve on which these accounts were prepared?—A. No, I have not got the original.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do you know what became of them?—A. Well, I don't know what became of them. I handed them to Mr. St. Louis, that is all.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have no more returns of that class for the Grand Trunk bridge than you ever had for the Wellington bridge?—A. No.

Q. Mr. Kennedy was in charge of the Wellington bridge more particularly, he was in charge of the whole work?—A. Yes, he was in charge of the whole work.

Q. And is it from his office that these pay lists would come prepared to Mr. St. Louis' office for the Wellington bridge, would they come from Mr. Kennedy's office, or from the government office?—A. Well, I don't exactly remember, but I know in several cases they came from Mr. Parent's office, because they had to send a list to Mr. Parent to get his signature on.

Q. It came from the office where the last signature was put?—A. Probably.

Q. By whom did the pay list purport to be signed?—A. At the beginning of the work these reports were signed by P. Coughlin, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent.

Q. Mr. E. H. Parent, the superintending engineer?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, as far as the Grand Trunk bridge is concerned, after you had prepared from the returns similar statements, what did you do with them? Did you do anything before paying the men on these returns? Did you submit them to the officers of the government on the work?

Mr. OSLER.—What did he do?

WITNESS.—I don't know exactly what you mean.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have just stated that the Wellington bridge would come all prepared and all signed?—A. Yes.

Q. They would come from the office of the government, either Mr. Parent or Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes.

Q. All prepared and signed?—A. Yes.

Q. You have also stated that the Grand Trunk pay lists were prepared by you or under your supervision?—A. Yes.

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Q. Following the same form, or in the same manner?—A. I may be mistaken, but I think they are similar, showing the names of the men, the number of hours and the amount due.

Q. Is there any difference in the form of those sent to you by the government, and those prepared by you?

Mr. OSLER.—You are leading him, and the document ought to be here.

WITNESS.—I don't understand the question.

His LORDSHIP.—The question he wants you to answer is, whether after you had made up the account respecting the Grand Trunk railway bridge, from the information given given you by Villeneuve, you did anything before you paid? Did you submit them to the government officers before you paid?—A. They were not submitted before we paid.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Were they at any time certified by the same officers?

By his Lordship :

Q. He wants to know whether the Grand Trunk railway accounts were ever certified by any officer of the crown?—A. Yes, the accounts rendered have been certified by the officer of the government. You have a copy here.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Were they certified by the same three names as the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. They were certified after you paid, and not before?—A. Not before.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. How often were the men paid?—A. They were paid by the month and fortnightly.

Q. Some paid monthly?—A. No. On the Wellington bridge we paid the month of February altogether, and the month of March, and after that they were paid fortnightly.

Q. Anyhow, the dates of the pay days, and the dates of rendering the accounts were not the same?—A. No.

Q. I find that you rendered your accounts at irregular intervals?—A. Yes.

Q. Besides the regular pay days, do you know whether almost every day or frequently men were discharged or quitted the work before the expiry of a fortnight, for instance, and do you know whether these men would be paid only after the fortnight for the number of days, or whether they would be paid for the number of days before the general pay day would come?

Mr. OSLER.—Does he know anything of that kind of his own knowledge? Surely that would come from the time keeper.

By his Lordship :

Q. This witness says he paid the men himself. Tell us how you paid them?—A. When a man was discharged he came down to the office and was paid.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. There was a general pay day?—A. Yes, there was a general pay day.

Q. Have there happened cases where men would be paid outside of those general pay days?—A. Yes.

Q. Explain to the court when it happened?—A. Well, when a man was not fit for the work, when he was discharged he came to the office and got paid.

Q. When men were so paid outside of the general pay day, was it done upon the return of time keepers or upon the return of some men upon the works?—A. Upon the return of time keepers.

Q. Was it only the time keepers, or did you require any other certificate? You would pay on the time keepers, return?—A. For the Grand Trunk I paid on Mr. Villeneuve's advice, because I did not pay a man before Mr. Villeneuve indentified the time

and the demand, and on the Wellington bridge I would not pay anyone unless I had the signature of the chief time keeper, P. Coughlin, and the superintendent, Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Now, when it was general pay day, do you now know whether any of these officers on the Wellington works were present?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you look to them for the identification of the men the same as you looked to Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Well, when we paid the men for the Wellington bridge, the chief time keeper was there with his assistant and indentified the men because we did not know them ourselves.

By his Lordship :

Q. Who was the chief time keeper?—A. P. Coughlin, the government timekeeper.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The assistants would be present?—A. Yes, and sometimes Mr. Kennedy would be present too.

Q. Look at the account 25th March?—A. That is for the Wellington bridge. I have it here.

Q. Just give the same explanation. On whose returns, or in other words on what material—first of all, you say this amount of \$51,748.14 is composed of two totals?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the first total?—A. The first total is \$42,618.53, representing day force, and the next total is \$9,129.64, night force.

Q. I believe it is the first time that the suppliant rendered to the government an account for night work?—A. Yes, the first time.

Q. In preparing a schedule of prices, and preparing prices for the night force, will you say whether you followed a schedule of prices indicated in the tender as being for over-time?—A. Yes, the prices of the night men, and over-time, are the same in the accounts rendered.

Q. That was the first time that the government was charged for what was meant by the suppliant as over-time?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, speaking of the night force, can you state to the court whether there are men there who worked only at night and who gave only extra hours, that is to say, they were new men doing only night work, instead of giving extra hours after the regular hours?—A. In this sheet rendered for night force they are new men, it is a new gang, a night gang, and for over-time, and for extra hours made by the day's men it is charged in the day force.

Q. But though you made it in the day force, do I understand that you would charge the extra time?—A. Yes.

Q. You have entered in the day time the extra hours of the day gang?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. And charged at the over-time rates?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The way you were instructed by the suppliant was to charge extra time given by the same men, or night work given by new men, as over-time?—A. Yes, at the price of the over-time.

Q. Now, on whose report did you prepare this account of \$51,748.17?—A. Taking night and day, they were prepared on the reports supplied by Mr. Villeneuve for the stone-masons, stone-cutters, and skilled labourers, and the night force, it is the same, foreman, stone-masons, and stone-cutters that is supplied by Villeneuve, and the remainder has been supplied by the officer of the government, P. Coughlin.

Q. Who were the time-keepers at that time, do you remember, that would have kept the time represented by these accounts? Mr. Coughlin had his force of time-keepers on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. And what force of time-keepers had Mr. Villeneuve on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. He had Mr. James McEwan, Alfred Drolet, George Beaudry, and I think a man named J. A. Ouimet.

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Q. Who were Davin, Glenny and Warburton?—A. They were on the Wellington under Mr. Coughlin.

Q. Do you know who employed these time-keepers, who engaged them?—A. I think they were engaged by the officer of the government.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Do you know?—A. I don't know.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You know they were taken among the men supplied by Mr. St. Louis for the work on these bridges?—A. Yes.

Q. And the names of these men were entered in the pay lists, in your accounts to the government as labourers supplied by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you know enough of the works to say whether when Mr. St. Louis brought men to work on the works, whether Mr. St. Louis had anything to do with the classification of these men, and the work they had to do, or whether he only delivered the men, if I may say so? Do you know?—A. No.

Q. Then you don't know about that personally?—A. No.

Q. On the same date, 25th March, you rendered an account also for the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. Before we go into that, in that list or that account rendered on the 25th March for \$51,748.17, do you know whether the men were all charged as skilled labourers, and whether there was any classification of men for pick and shovel?—A. Yes, the men are charged here at 15 cents an hour, and 18½ cents. The dispute between Mr. St. Louis and the department had been settled then.

Mr. Osler :

Q. What account are you speaking of?—A. The account finishing 25th March.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The classification of labour as between skilled labour and men for pick and shovel was followed, as you understand it?—A. It must have been settled at that time, as the prices are marked.

Q. Now, as to the Grand Trunk bridge account?—A. There are three total there, one for the day force, one for night force, and one for stone.

Q. The 25th March?—A. Yes, up to the 25th March.

Q. What is the day force for men's time?—A. \$30,394.60.

By his Lordship :

Q. Does that include any over-time for the day force?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Charged at over-time rates?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. What is the night force?—A. The night force is \$12,660.40.

By his Lordship :

Q. Fresh men charged at over-time rates?—A. Yes, for night work.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. And then the stone was \$1,764.32?—A. Yes.

Q. Who had control of the stone delivery, as to quantity, and so forth?—A. There were two stone measurers there, one was for measuring stone for the government, and the other for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Can you give the names?—Yes, Mr. Michael Doheny, I think, was there for the government, and Mr. Paul Parent was for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. And the items that we find in the different accounts furnished for the government for stone were also prepared by you?—A. Yes.

Q. Upon the returns of these men?—A. Yes, upon the returns of Mr. Parent, he had checked the stone with Mr. Doheny, and then he came back to the office with his report, and I suppose it was correct.

Q. That was Mr. Parent the measurer?—A. Yes.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—There is no difficulty as to the stone, is there, Mr. O'Connor?

Mr. HOGG.—They are all in the same pay-sheets, all in the same account.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—They are put in red ink.

Mr. OSLER.—We attack these accounts as utterly bad.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—In every particular?

Mr. OSLER.—Utterly bad and wrong.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You prepared this statement on Paul Parent's report?—A. Yes.

Q. You have already named the time-keepers on the Grand Trunk bridge on whose reports you prepared those?—A. Yes.

Q. I find a name in my notes of Stanton. Was Henry Stanton one of the time-keepers?—A. No, he was not a time-keeper, he was a copyist.

Q. I suppose your answer as to the payment is the same?—A. Yes, the same process.

Q. Now, this item of lock no. 1, \$6,911.45?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it a single total? A. No, \$2,106.55 for stone.

Q. Is there a classification of over-time there as in the others? Is the \$6,911.45 all day-time? A. It is all day-time.

Q. It is only one total charged as day-time? A. Yes.

Q. Who were the time-keepers on lock no. 1? A. The same force, the same time-keepers, the same force as the Grand Trunk.

Q. Is there a long distance between the two works, lock no. 1 and Grand Trunk bridge? A. No, the stone were cut in different sheds, but they were not very far apart.

Q. But as far as the work was concerned, had the time-keepers to travel a long distance to go to the two works? A. No, not very long.

Q. No night force nor over-time there. Now, on the 21st April, with reference to the Wellington bridge? A. I have night force and day force here.

Mr. OSLER.—Is it worth while loading up the notes with the details of these schedules?

His LORDSHIP.—He wishes to distinguish between the actual working over-time of the men employed in the day-time, and the over-time he claims for fresh men.

Mr. OSLER.—That appears in the schedule, and he has acted on the same principle throughout.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Does this classification between day-time and over-time, or day force and night force, appear on the face of the account? A. Yes, it is apparent.

His LORDSHIP.—What you claim as over-time made by fresh men is kept separately from the over-time made by day men.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. If I understand right the over-time which was made during the day, that is, the extension of the day-time would be put in the day force? A. Yes, in the day force at over-time rates all through.

Q. And when new men were brought in they would be charged as night force? A. Yes, and on separate sheets.

His LORDSHIP.—Did you pay all the money on all the accounts we have in these particulars?

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. His lordship wants to know whether you yourself made all the payments to all the men? A. Yes, I was paymaster on the work.

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Q. The answers you have already given for the different items so far would apply to the remainder?—A. Yes.

Q. You were in the employment of Mr. St. Louis all the time?—A. Yes.

Q. And followed the same process of preparing the accounts?—A. Yes. I wish to rectify an answer I made. It is about the preparation of the list of the accounts for the Wellington bridge. The first copy was made by Henry Stanton, he was in charge, he was a copyist in the office, and he took the time as per the list furnished by Coughlin and sent by Parent and Kennedy, and made up the account himself; he copied from the original.

Q. And what did you do with the other?—A. I have it here.

Q. Did you send to the government the original which you had received from Mr. Kennedy's office?—A. No.

Q. Or did you send to the government a copy made in your office?—A. A copy made in our office, because we had to change the price.

Q. But what you copied up to the prices which were changed, the rest was a correct copy?—A. A correct copy. There are some little mistakes.

Q. The intention was to make a correct copy?—A. Yes.

Q. And the only changes that were ordered to be made was in writing the amount opposite the time given by the men?—A. Yes.

Q. You said that these accounts were correct, with some corrections?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you say whether you have prepared a statement of the corrections which ought to be made to the accounts furnished to the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Please explain shortly what are these errors, and how you discovered them?—A. Well, during this summer I have gone over the accounts of the men's time list I had in my possession, and I found for the Wellington bridge several errors, some against Mr. St. Louis, and some were against the government. I have a duplicate copy here. For the month of March we have the results that were not charged, \$263.-87. From March 26th to April 21st not charged, \$27.99. Of course there is something charged too much, and something not charged, but that is the result. And from April 22nd to May 6th not charged, \$59.40. This is for the Wellington bridge, all three. Then as to the Grand Trunk bridge there are 70 hours charged too much in the fortnight ending 21st April, that is skilled labour, Isidore Langlois, \$12.95. (Marked exhibits 12 A, B and C.)

His LORDSHIP.—May I ask counsel if all the accounts put in here as originals, purport to be signed by officers of the government?

Mr. OSLER.—Yes, my lord. For all these pay-sheets there are the three signatures.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You told us that these had been prepared by you, or under your supervision, all these different accounts you have just referred to, these accounts sent to the government. Do you know whether several copies of them were made?—A. In the beginning, 2 to 5 copies were made, I think.

Q. What did you do with these copies?—A. We kept one copy here at the office after it had been signed by the officer of the government, and the other copies were sent to the canal office in Montreal.

Q. So that at the beginning you sent four copies to the canal office?—A. Yes, these copies were asked by the officials.

Q. And you kept one certified by the three officers you have already named for your office?—A. For ourselves.

Q. You say at the beginning; was there any alteration?—A. At the end of the work I think we supplied only three, and sometimes two.

Q. But during the work can you say whether the officers of the canal office had at least one copy of these accounts sent to the government?—A. Well, I am prepared to say that at the beginning they had a copy of it, but at the end of the work I cannot say.

Q. There was a change at the end of the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Conway replaced Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy ?—A. Yes.

Q. When you say at the beginning, and at the end, can you fix a date or a period when this change in giving the list might have taken place ?—A. I am positive we made five copies for the month of March, to the 25th March, but I do not know after that, whether we made 4 or 5 copies, but I know we made more than two.

Q. Will you say as to all these statements to which we have just referred whether any of them were certified by other officers than Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy after they were suspended ?—A. After they were suspended the accounts were certified by Mr. Marceau and Mr. John Conway in the same way as before.

Q. Was it the same time-keeper in charge ?—A. I think there is another name as time-keeper, I am not very sure.

Q. But do you know whether there were three signatures to the pay lists ?—A. There were three signatures.

Q. For the purpose of making these copies had you some extra hands in your office in Montreal ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whom were they ?—A. We had a man named Michael Proux, John A. Ouimet, J. H. Beaudry, and John McEwan, and Alfred Lafortune.

Q. What were your instructions to these men ?—A. My instruction was to do their work right. They had only to copy the lists supplied them, that is all they had to do.

Q. Do you know whether the copies were compared ?—A. When we made five copies they were compared all at a time. There were five accounts, and five around the table, and we compared the five accounts together.

Q. Whenever you made more than one copy ?—A. They were compared.

Q. I asked you whether the new staff, Mr. Marceau and Mr. Conway, signed the list on the Grand Trunk bridge ; will you state also whether they continued to prepare the pay lists for the Wellington bridge and send them to you as their predecessors had done ?—A. Yes, the time was kept by themselves.

Q. The work on the Wellington bridge was continued in the same manner ?—A. In the same manner as before.

Q. That is as far as keeping the time, and so forth, goes ?—A. Yes. Of course we had another man to check the time with the government time keeper, but it was the same system, of course.

Cross examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You then paid out all the money that was paid out ?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you procure that money ?—A. Well, when I had made out the amount required I submitted the amount to Mr. St. Louis and we drew money from the bank, and where there was not enough money in the bank, Mr. St. Louis got the balance from somewhere else.

Q. Then you would get money from the bank, and you would get money from Mr. St. Louis ?—A. Yes.

Q. How many pay days were there altogether, how many times did you go out, apart from the paying off of men, or sub-gangs, how many regular pay days were there ?—A. I cannot remember from memory.

Q. Did you pay by the week, or two weeks ?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge we paid every two weeks.

Q. Every two weeks was pay day on the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. Yes, and on the Wellington we paid for the month of February, one payment, and one payment up to the 25th of March, and after that they were paid fortnightly.

Q. On the same day as the Grand Trunk pay days ?—A. No.

Q. On a different day ?—A. On different days.

Q. Then I understand that you and you only paid out the money to the men ?—A. Yes sir.

Q. You came in contact with the men ?—A. Yes, that is the only time.

Q. And you were the only one. Then you would receive the cheque and go to the bank, would you ?—A. Yes.

Mr. OSLER.—I call for the cheque for the first pay roll.

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- Q. What bank did you deal with?—A. I have not got the cheque.
Q. What bank was it the cheque was on?—A. Well, the money—(Interrupted.)
Q. What bank would this cheque be on?—A. Hold on a minute—(Interrupted.)
Q. The first pay-day, what bank would the cheque be on?—A. It was on the Bank of Hochelaga.
Q. Was that the bank Mr. St. Louis dealt with?—A. No, not the only bank.
Q. What other bank?—A. The City Savings Bank and District Bank.
Q. What other bank?—A. I think that is all.
Q. Then for your first pay-roll what bank did you get a cheque upon?—A. For the first pay-roll the cheque was upon the Bank of Hochelaga.
Q. Now I want your cheque. You have notice to produce. Let me have the cheque.
His LORDSHIP.—Do you produce it, Mr. Geoffrion?
Mr. GEOFFRION.—On the examination for discovery, my client said he had not the cheque.
Mr. OSLER.—I call for it now.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—We have not got it.
Mr. OSLER.—I call for the bank book.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—We filed one.
Mr. OSLER.—Let me have it please.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—We filed one.
Mr. OSLER.—I want the bank book for the period.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—It does not exist any more.
Mr. OSLER.—I want the cash book for the period.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—Ask the witness if there was one.

By Mr. Osler :

- Q. Was there a cash book?—A. There was no cash book ; I did not keep any books for that work, just memoranda.
Q. Then I want the memoranda?—A. I have not got them.
Q. Where did you see them last?—A. I saw them last in the office.
Q. Where are they now?—A. I don't know, really.
Q. Have they gone from the office?—A. Yes.
Q. Did you take them?—A. No, I did not.
Q. Who had them last?—A. Mr. St. Louis.
Q. Do you remember how much your cheque was for the first pay-roll?—A. I don't exactly remember because the cheque was not made only for those works, we had something else to pay, and we drew the money, the whole amount required.

By his Lordship :

- Q. Do you tell me that Mr. St. Louis kept no books?—A. We kept some books before, but during that time I was too busy, I had to work night and day, so I discontinued to keep the books for that work, because we had—(Interrupted.)
Mr. OSLER.—Never mind any excuses.
WITNESS.—I must give the answer in full.

By Mr. Osler :

- Q. I have not asked any question. There will be enough to excuse presently. Now, have you any memorandum, any record showing what you paid out on your first pay roll?—A. Well, I have records, what I paid for the work.
Q. What records have you got?—A. Well, I have a copy of the time books.
Q. Where is the original time book?—A. Well, I have not got the original time books.
Q. What has become of the original time books?—A. Well, they have been handed to Mr. St. Louis.
Q. They have been handed to Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.
Mr. OSLER.—I call for their production.
Mr. GEOFFRION.—We have not got any.

Mr. OSLER.—You have not got any ?

WITNESS —No.

Q. What voucher have you got for your payment of the men ? You paid the men ?
—A. Yes.

Q. You got so much money, what have you got for the payment of any men ?—A.
I have no voucher at all.

Q. What have you got to discharge yourself personally for the money you received
to pay the men ? You were trusted with so much money ?—A. Of course.

Q. Being trusted with so much money, what did you do with it, what have you to
show ?—I have nothing to show.

Q. There is no record of what you did with it ?—A. No record.

Q. No voucher ?—A. No voucher.

Q. The original pay-roll is gone, and the original time book is gone ?—A. The time
books are gone, but I have some—(Interrupted.)

Q. Never mind the copies. Where did you get those original time books from ?—
A. When ?

Q. To you ; who gave them to you ?—A. The time keepers.

Q. Who ; name the men from whom you got the original papers ?—A. They came
from the chief time-keepers.

Q. Name the man please ?—A. James Villeneuve.

Q. Who else ?—A. He was the chief time-keeper.

Q. You have said that already, but who else did you get original papers from ?—
A. Well, I received original papers from the government officer too.

Q. From whom please ?—A. Well, those papers—(Interrupted.)

Q. From whom ? A. From the department in Montreal.

Q. From what men ?—A.—Oh, well, I cannot remember because they were handed
to me sometimes by Mr. St. Louis.

Q. And sometimes by whom ?—A. I had no time to go to the office.

Q. And sometimes by whom ?—A. Well, I don't remember, I think they have
always been handed to me by Mr. St. Louis.

Q. They have been always handed to you by Mr. St. Louis ?—A. Yes.

Q. The original books ?—A. The original time lists made up by the officers of the
government.

Q. There were no original time-lists by any government officer for the Grand Trunk
bridge ?—A. Yes.

Q. Then how did you make your pay-rolls for that work ?—A. For what work ?

Q. For the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. On time books.

Q. Furnished to you by ?—A. Villeneuve.

Q. And the same for lock no. 1 ?—A. Yes, the same.

Q. And also for the masons and stone cutters upon the Wellington bridge ?—A.
Yes.

Q. You had nothing from the government ?—A. No.

Q. Then these are all gone ?—A. I have—(Interrupted).

Q. But all the Villeneuve material, that is all gone ?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you see that material last ?—A. In the office.

Q. When ?—A. It is long ago.

Q. When ?—A. I don't remember exactly the date, but I think it is before the
commission opened in Montreal.

Q. Not since the commission opened in Montreal ?—A. No.

Q. When did you see your bank-book last ?—A. It was then.

Q. And you have not seen it since ?—A. No.

Q. That is to say you had a bank-book for these four banks you have named ?—A. I
mean the bank-book from the Bank of Hochelaga, that is what I mean when I say I
have not got the bank-book.

Q. What bank-books have you got ?—A. What else ?

Q. That show these transactions, that show any moneys that were applied on
this ?—A. I did not say we had money from other banks. I cannot say that because

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the money was brought to me by Mr. St. Louis, the money which I required over the fund we had in the Bank of Hochelaga, and I don't know where the money came from.

Q. He brought you money, but you did not know where it came from?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the largest amount you ever paid out on any pay-day?—A. It is in March, I think it is \$30,000, a little above \$30,000, about \$32,000.

Q. That is the money you paid out?—A. Yes, that date.

Q. Where did you get that money?—A. From the Bank of Hochelaga.

Q. That was the pay-roll of the whole three works?—A. No, sir, that was the pay-roll for the Wellington bridge.

Q. And the Wellington bridge only?—A. Only.

Q. That is the money you actually paid out?—A. Yes.

Q. For how long a time was that?—A. That was for a month.

Q. That is for a month's work you paid out about \$30,000?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that all in one cheque?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. One cheque on the Bank of Hochelaga?—A. Yes.

Q. And you put that up in envelopes?—A. I put the money in envelopes.

Q. And then you went and paid the men yourself?—A. Yes, with an assistant.

Q. Paid them where?—A. We paid them in a shed prepared on the works.

Q. Now, was there a night gang in that pay-list?—A. I don't remember exactly. Shall I look that up.

Q. You may refer. (Witness refers to his list)?—A. It is for day force only. There was no night-time, I think, then. That is 25th February to 25th March.

His LORDSHIP.—You gave us night-work for that.

Mr. OSLER.—There is about \$9,000 of night work in this.

WITNESS.—Over-time.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. What is this?—A. That is not night-time.

Q. On that list you gave us a memorandum, whether you were right or not, of night work \$9,139?—A. On the 25th?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes, that is right.

Q. These are the night gangs?—A. Yes.

Q. What is your total claim against the government on that pay-roll?—A. I should have a statement of the account.

Q. Give me what your total claim against the government on that was? \$51,000 odd?—A. You wish only for Wellington?

Q. Yes, just for that pay-roll that you paid \$30,000 for.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The witness never said he paid on the 25th March.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Go on please and tell me the amount of the claim. Is it \$51,000?—A. Yes, \$51,748.17.

Q. And does that correspond to the \$30,000 that you paid out?—Yes, it must.

Q. The difference showed the apparent profit?—A. Yes.

Q. The difference between the \$51,000 and the 30,000?—A. Yes.

Q. That difference shows the apparent profit or gain. Now in that case did you in paying your night gangs, did you pay them any more than your day gangs? Did you pay the night gangs any more than the day gang?—A. Yes sir.

Q. What is your payment, say, for instance, to your skilled labourers for day, and your skilled labourers for night-work?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I have not had time to decide whether it is important for the case that these particulars should be gone into. First of all the witness is not the party himself, and he is not called upon to reveal profits that the suppliant may have made, and in which the government have no interest. It already appears that we have here the very paylist and the amount opposite each name. We have prepared to communicate these lists, to say whether the number of hours and so forth is correct, according to the account furnished the government. Your lordship may look at the very statement,

but I do not think the defence is entitled to have it of record how much we paid. We cannot refuse to communicate what books we have, whether they are bound books, or pay-sheets.

HIS LORDSHIP.—But you have not your books.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We have, my lord.

HIS LORDSHIP.—He said he had not the original time-sheets.

MR. GEOFFRION.—No.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You do not expect much leniency from the court in regard to anything you have when these books are not forthcoming. Does it not occur to you that these profits may be made in one of two ways, either by a fair and reasonable difference between the sums paid and the sums to be received from the government, or the profits might arise from men being charged for that never were paid. I suppose that is what the crown mean. The crown have a right to ask this question on cross-examination.

MR. OSLER.—We say deliberately there were men paid for that never were there, and did not exist. We are here charging deliberate fraud, and think we can make it out.

MR. FERGUSON.—That is altogether a different question from the one my learned friend is now asking.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I have decided he has a right to ask this question.

MR. FERGUSON.—My learned friend was asking if he paid more at night than in the day.

MR. OSLER.—I am at large cross-examining upon the charge of fraud.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I have no doubt as to your right.

MR. OSLER.—And I propose to examine right down to the marrow.

Q. Now, will you give me the rates that you paid your men by night and by day?

HIS LORDSHIP.—You may have the objection noted. The evidence is objected to and allowed.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now go on please and tell me your rates by night and by day. That is the rate that you paid out?—A. This is the day force.

Q. What are you looking at?—A. This is the day force.

Q. That is a copy?—A. That is the original of the account of the 25th March.

By his Lordship :

Q. Showing the amount that you paid?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Carters working day time, what is the history of that? Where did you get this, please? Where do you get the information for this sheet?—A. It has been prepared by the officer of the government.

Q. From what?—A. By P. Coughlin, and an assistant.

By his Lordship :

Q. This is the actual statement of money you paid out?—A. This is the original for the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Supplied by the government?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. And you, taking that, went and paid the men on it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, in whose handwriting is this first paper?—A. I don't know, sir.

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Q. As I told you before—Where did you get this?—A. I got this sometimes from Mr. St. Louis, and sometimes Mr. Villeneuve brought this back to me. I suppose he, took this from the canal office, because they had to be signed by Mr. Parent.

Q. Whom did you get it from?—A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Whom did you get this particular document from?—A. I don't know, I cannot remember.

Q. This is carter's work day-time, a document with eight sheets. We are speaking of the account of the 25th March. Can you say whom you got this from?—A. No, I cannot remember exactly. I tell you the general case the answer I made is general.

Q. Then, attached to that is a document in eight sheets. What is this?—A. The document attached here is to procure the details, the details of the men's time, the details of the same men, the officer of the government, I suppose, had not the time to make up this list, and this has been supplied by the officer of the government too.

Q. It is not signed or certified?—A. No, it has been given afterwards. The other has been certified.

Q. Then, this will be the same money?—A. Yes.

Q. The one being details of the other?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, take John Boyle, and is this your claim against the government for John Boyle?—A. No, sir, that is the amount paid to him.

Q. 50½ hours?—A. No, that is days, at \$2.25 a day, and one hour extra.

Q. Is that \$2.25 what you get from the government or what you paid the carter?—A. What we paid the carter.

Q. Now, then, take John Boyle and tell me what you get for him where you charge him to the government, and at what amount?

Mr. OSLER.—These were refused to be produced on the affidavit on production, and they were refused to be produced before the commisssoner.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We refused to show the prices, but we were willing to allow the verification of the name, and the number of hours, and so forth. I admit that on discovery we would not allow the examination of the prices paid, but the rest was submitted.

His LORDSHIP.—Of course it is no concern of mine at this date, but I never think any books can be quite so bad as the inference drawn from their non-production. Of course that is a matter for counsel. I have nothing to do with that now.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. This is John Boyle, number of days?—A Yes.

Q. How many days?—A. 54 days.

Q. At how much a day?—A. 25 cents per hour.

Q. Is that the two horse rate?

His LORDSHIP.—Does that represent the carter and his horse?

Mr. OSLER.—The carter and his horses. He is a two horse carter.

WITNESS.—No, that is two single horses. It is not a double team. 25 cents is the rate by the contract.

By his Lordship :

Q. Two men and two horses?—A. Yes.

Q. And you paid \$2.25 for two men and two horses?—A. No, 26 days would make 52. I doubled the amount. Two men and two horses, 20 hours.

(Adjournment 1 p.m., until 2 p.m.)

By Mr. Osler :

Q. We were just tracing out, as an illustration, the John Boyle, carter. Show me what you paid him, and what you got?—A. We paid him \$113.85 for 48½ days. I am not very familiar with this. It is not made by myself.

Q. How many days, is it $41\frac{1}{2}$ days?—A. I would have to make a calculation to see if the 21 hours are added in this.

Q. Multiply $48\frac{1}{2}$ by \$2.25, and see if that comes right?—A. I don't know what the 21 hours are. That has not been put there by myself. That has been put there by the government officer who made the list.

Q. Then you paid John Boyle for $48\frac{1}{2}$ days with 21 hours on top of that?—A. Yes.

Q. And the \$2.25 per day, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour makes the amount you paid him, \$113.85?—A. Yes.

Q. Now what does your government rate give you for that man, where is that included in your government account?—A. The rate is 25 cents per hour instead of $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Q. And you allow for 540 hours?—A. Yes, that is 54 days.

Q. You have him entered for 54 days?—A. Yes.

Q. And have him in your pay-roll for 50 days and six hours, now where does the difference comes in?—A. The difference comes in according to the contract, some days paid double time, that is where the difference comes in.

Q. Then instead of extending your Sundays at 50 cents an hour?—A. We doubled the time.

Q. You doubled the time instead of doubling the rate?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Now, just see how that comes out. You charge the government for 54 days. We have 506 hours in the first case, and you charge for 540 hours. Then we have 34 hours. How many Sundays have you, and how do you show that it is for Sundays?—A. You see the 5th is a Sunday, the 12th is a Sunday, and the 19th is a Sunday. That is 20 hours extra.

Q. And the next Sunday nothing extra, and the next Sunday 20 hours extra. You have 40 hours extra. Now where does your six hours come in, or is that one of the errors?—A. That may be in the errors.

Q. There are 34 hours to be accounted for in Sundays, and you got 40 hours in Sundays.

Mr. FERGUSON.—It is the other way.

WITNESS.—We have 506 hours.

Q. That is what the man gets paid?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. He does not get anything for Sundays extra?—A. No.

Q. You make the profit on Sundays?—A. Yes.

Q. He gets paid for 506, and you get paid for 540, and you are paid six hours short apparently?—A. Yes, short.

Q. Is that in your schedule of errors? I am merely taking this as an illustrative item. There is nothing particular in it at all.

His LORDSHIP.—The tender says they were charged double time, and not double rates, for Sundays.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes, my lord.

WITNESS.—No, it is not entered in the list of errors.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Is that an error. Is it explainable?—A. It must be an error, it is not entered here, though.

Q. Now, give me the actual money you got from the government for that man, the actual money charged to the government for that man?—A. \$135.

Q. And your profit on that man is the difference between \$113.85 and \$135, or \$21.15. Now, do you recollect enough to know that you paid that man actually that money?—A. It was paid in the envelope in the office.

Q. Do you verify that?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you a voucher for it?—A. No, sir.

Q. We have to take your word for it?—A. Yes.

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Q. Nobody but you knows it?—A. I had some other clerks with me. Mr. Villeneuve was always with me, and Mr. Coughlin.

Q. But we have to depend upon your memory as to the correctness of this?—A. Oh no, you have to depend upon the government time-keeper. I did not copy this.

Q. But the correctness of the payments?—A. Of the payments, yes.

Q. Now, turn to the stone-mason on that bridge. Give me the second stone-mason on the list of Wellington street bridge?—A. Hugh McClosky.

Q. This is what you got?—A. Yes. We charged to the government 150 hours at 32 cents.

Q. 150 hours at 32 cents. That is what you are getting from the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Then turn to what you paid that man?—A. As I told you before, we have not got the time books. We have a copy.

Q. Turn to what you paid that mason.

Mr. OSLER.—That 150 hours includes 20 hours for Sunday. It is seven days and ten hours and the extra ten hours for Sunday.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—A man could make eight days in a week working on Sunday.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. What did you pay that man?—A. We paid him 135 hours.

Q. You paid him \$33.75?—A. Yes.

Q. You charged the government \$48.00, and paid \$33.75?—A. Yes.

Q. You make a profit on that man of \$14.25?—A. We paid them 15 hours for Sundays. They would not work for single time. We gave them five hours extra for Sunday.

Q. So that you get paid for 150 hours?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you make that out? There are 150 hours, 10 off which leaves 140, you paid him 135, 5 of which being deducted for extra, leaving 130. There are ten hours out?—A. Of course we have got to double the time on the Sunday.

His LORDSHIP.—It would be clearer to take the actual time he worked to start with.

Mr. OSLER.—He gets paid for 130 hours, apart from any extra for Sunday.

His LORDSHIP.—On what days did he work?

Mr. OSLER.—He commences on the 11th of March, he doesn't work Sunday, the 12th, but he works the 11th, 13th down to the 24th.

WITNESS.—Hold on a minute. Here is where the mistake appears. Here the account rendered to the government is charged up to the 25th at night, and this is made up to the 24th. I will show you the other list, and the ten hours is on the other list. I will show it to you. Here is the ten hours.

Q. Now, then, let me see the next item by which you charge the government. Turn to Hugh McClosky on the next pay-roll?

WITNESS.—He is charged up to the 25th at night.

Q. Show me where you charge the government for that? It is the more important because this particular second matter has been altered? A. Here it is. (Shown on list).

Q. You commence on the 26th?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the alteration of this column, who did that, what is the alteration of the column on the sheet number one of the day force list on Wellington street bridge ending March 31st; who altered that column?—A. This column has been altered because we had entered 20 hours there. When we made this list from the time books, you see this is a copy of our time books, and the clerks had put 20 hours, but I wished to have the right amount paid to the man, so I had to alter this, and put 15 hours instead of 20, because we paid 15, and we were getting 20. It was just to keep a record.

Q. You made the alteration, did you?—A. Yes.

Q. These have been altered all through in that column?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. Well it has been altered in the process of this work when we made the copies from the time-books.

Q. When did you make the alteration?—A. Before the time-books were destroyed

Q. When were the time-books destroyed?—A. They were destroyed before the commission opened; I don't know what time.

Q. Were these alterations made before or after the destruction of the time-books?—A. They were made before.

Q. Was that alteration in the original time-books?—A. No.

Q. This is an alteration from the destroyed time-books?—A. Of course, to get the right amount paid to the men.

Q. Now, give me a stone-cutter in the same list. Give me the third stone-cutter in that same pay-list. You have done a lot of scratching out very skillfully, too. The third stone-cutter is named Joseph Duchene?—A. Yes.

Q. This is the amount that the government paid you?—A. Charged to the government.

Q. 240 hours, at how much an hour?—A. 33 cents.

Q. This commenced on the 27th February and ends on the 25th March?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. 33 cents?—A. Yes.

Q. Then show me him on the copies of your pay roll. He commences on February 27th and ends 25th March, both days inclusive?—A. Here it is.

Q. How many hours? 100 hours?—A. 100 hours on this list.

Q. This is for a fortnight?—A. Yes.

Q. Then let us get the next pay-roll?—A. This is from the 27th. This day I counted before the 25th, and we begin on the 27th in the account; they knock that day out.

Q. So that we have here 90 hours?—A. Yes, up to the 10th.

Q. No, we have only 20 hours on this pay-roll. You commence with this man on the 27th?—A. Yes.

Q. And on this we have only 20 hours?—A. Yes.

Q. Now give me the other 220?—A. This is the fortnight ending March 10th. This is February and this is March.

Q. I see. It is 20 hours in February?—A. There is nothing in February there.

Q. Yes, 20 hours?—A. Yes, 20 hours.

Q. And then you have down to the 10th March?—A. Yes.

Q. That is 90 hours. Now, the next commences on the 11th and runs up to 135 hours; 135 and 90?—A. Yes.

Q. 225?—A. Yes.

Q. So that you charge the government 15 hours more than you get?—A. We have the Sundays.

Q. There are 15 hours plus, and then you have to consider the Sundays?—A. Yes.

Q. There is only one Sunday. Are you not 10 hours out?—A. No, that is on the 25th. The account is made up on the 25th.

Q. Then that is right. Then apparently these pay-rolls correspond with the government rolls?—A. Yes sir.

Q. But they have all been altered?—A. Yes, the 20 hours on Sunday. Wishing to get what we paid to the men we put 15 hours, what we paid.

Q. Were those accounts sent in to the government, and these accounts made up at the same time?—A. These were made up from the time books.

Q. From the destroyed books?—A. Yes. I refer to the government accounts.

Q. The government accounts were made up from the destroyed books?—A. Yes.

Q. And these were copied afterwards from the government time sheets? That is a sufficient illustration in the meantime of what I wanted. Now, will you tell me who is responsible for the compilation of the accounts sent in to the government, who is the responsible man?—A. Well, this work has been done under my direction.

Q. Are you responsible for the accounts sent in to the government?—A. Of course, I had those accounts made up myself from the original time books and sheets.

Q. Are you the person responsible for that?—A. Yes, of course.

Q. You are the person responsible. What is not in your handwriting was done under your direction?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. And you had before you in making up the claim against the government what papers, what papers did you compile the claim from?—A. Well, from the time-books and from those lists.

Q. From which?—A. From these lists, from the time books and the time sheets.

Q. From the the time books and time sheets you made up the claim. Now, of the original papers that you had before you in making up the claim, what have you got?—A. I have got these lists.

Q. You have got the lists on the Wellington bridge only?—A. Yes.

Q. All that which does not cover stonemasons or the cutters?—Yes, sir.

Q. And you have nothing original for the Grand Trunk?—A. No.

Q. All the material which you had from which you compiled your government accounts with reference to the stonemasons and stonecutters on the Wellington street bridge, and all the work upon the Grand Trunk bridge, and all the work on lock no. 1, is gone?—A. Gone.

Q. And did you aid in its destruction?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you select it for destruction?—A. No.

Q. Did you help select it for destruction?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who did?—A. I did not select them. I just took those books.

Q. You just took those books?—A. Of course, and put them apart.

Q. Therefore you selected them, you put them apart for destruction. Now what did you put apart for destruction?—A. I did not put them for destruction.

Q. You put them apart?—A. Yes.

Q. Who asked you to put them apart?—A. Well, I put them apart myself.

Q. Why?—A. When the work was nearly finished I took the whole papers, that is our custom—(Interrupted.)

Q. I am not asking your custom. Who put them apart?—A. I put them apart myself.

Q. At whose suggestion?—A. I handed them to Mr. St. Louis.

Q. At whose suggestion?—A. I don't remember if Mr. St. Louis had asked me.

Q. You don't remember whether he asked you or not?—A. No.

Q. Now, what did you put apart?—A. The time-books. All the time-books which were not needed.

Q. Go on?—A. And the cheques.

Q. The cheques on the bank?—A. Yes.

Q. The bank books?—A. Yes.

Q. Go on?—A. And all other things relating to the work.

Q. And all other things pertaining to the work. Now, how long was this before the commission sat in Montreal?—A. I cannot remember; I know it was before the opening.

Q. Had you heard that the commission had been appointed?—A. No, I had not.

Q. Had the commission been appointed at that time?—A. It may have been, but I don't remember.

Q. How long was it before the commission opened?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Days or weeks?—A. It must be weeks.

Q. Cannot you tell me?—A. No.

Q. Cannot you tell me somewhere about the time you handed them?—A. No, sir, I don't remember at all.

Q. Where did you hand them to Mr. St Louis?—A. In the office.

Q. In which office?—A. In the office in the New York Life building.

Q. But you have two offices in that building?—A. No.

Q. Have you only the one?—A. We have only one, divided in two.

Q. What did he do with them?—A. I don't know.

Q. What did you see him do with them when you gave them to him?—A. I did not see Mr. St. Louis take those things away.

Q. Where were they when you gave them to him?—A. They were in the office.

Q. Whereabouts in the office?—A. On the table.

Q. Then you had selected these and put them on the table. Did you see them taken off that table?—A. No.

Q. You left them on the table?—A. Yes.

Q. And what became of them?—A. I don't know.

Q. Now tell me the names. There is a man of your name. Was he an assistant in the office?—A. Yes, he was an assistant.

Q. What is his name?—A. Omer Michaud.

Q. What was he doing?—A. He was just an assistant.

Q. An assistant in the office?—A. Assistant in the time keeping.

Q. And Ouimet, Beaudry, McEwan, and Lafortune, these were all clerks busy copying the pay sheets?—A. Yes.

Q. And Proulx?—A. Yes.

Q. Were these all? Was Drolet there?—A. No, he did not copy any.

Q. Were these steady employees of Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, they were only specially for that work.

Q. And these men were engaged in the office?—A. Yes. Will you please repeat the names?

Q. Proulx, Ouimet, Beaudry, McEwan, Lafortune, and O. Michaud?—A. Well, some of them were time-keepers. They came to the office at night to give assistance in copying the lists.

Q. How were these men paid?—A. Well, I think that Beaudry, McEwan, Lafortune, Michaud, and Ouimet were charged on the list because they were working for the government.

They were charged on the list because they were working for the government?—A. Yes.

Q. In what class was Mr. Proulx working for the government?—A. Because he was an extra clerk in the office to copy the list for the government.

Q. Oh, I see?—A. That is my opinion.

Q. What was he entered for. Turn him up. In what capacity, for I do not understand?—A. Perhaps I do not remember if all of them are entered.

Q. Turn him up, let us see if he is a stone mason or a carter. We pay for certain scheduled men. I want to see which you classify him as?—A. We have no schedule of clerks.

Q. Let me see what you classify him as?—A. I don't remember if Proulx is on the list.

Q. Look in the skilled labour list for Proulx—the Grand Trunk skilled labour list. This may help you. This is exhibit no. 10. Who are these men here, O. Michaud, and Mr. LaFortune?—Those are men who were clerks in the office?—A. Yes.

Q. You have them down here as what?—A. Skilled labourers.

Q. And you charge the government with these gentlemen as skilled labourers in this exhibit for 310 hours each?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they do any labour as such upon the works?—A. They did the labour in the office, comparing lists.

Q. They were his clerks making up accounts and comparing this against the government?—A. They were preparing lists.

Q. In this pay-roll you have 620 hours for these two gentlemen?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take J. H. Beaudry? What was Beaudry doing?—A. I know he was a time-keeper, and I know he was looking over the men too. He was working as a foreman on the works.

Q. He was time-keeper?—A. I have been told so.

Q. Was he not more of a clerk?—A. Oh, yes, he was more than a clerk.

Q. Turn him up here and let us see how you treat him with the government?—A. Here it is.

Q. Beaudry 310 hours in this pay-roll?—A. Yes.

Q. That is at 60 cents an hour?—A. Yes.

Q. And he is marked here time-keeper?—A. Yes, but we did not mark that.

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Q. Memorandum of foreman's time for Grand Trunk, 26th March to 21st April. Is this on the night-list?—A. Yes.

Q. And that would be how much an hour?—A. 60 cents an hour.

Q. Now, here is Mr. Ouimet. Was he the clerk whom you have spoken of?—A. He was time-keeper and clerk at the time; he was working at night in the office.

Q. Copying the lists. Was he in any sense a foreman at night?—A. Well, I do not know exactly.

Q. He could not honestly be called a foreman, could he, any more than you were?—A. You will ask that of the chief time-keeper.

Q. No, I ask you; you know what he worked at?—A. Yes, I know.

Q. He was working at clerical work, copying pay-lists?—A. I think he was looking after the men too.

Q. And time-keeping?—A. And time-keeping.

Q. Time-keeping and copying lists?—A. Yes, and looking after the men.

Q. And he is down as foreman on the list?—A. Yes, he is down as foreman on the list.

Q. He was copying time sheets at night?—A. Not all the time; he was copying in the day, I think it was; I don't remember very well, but I know he was a time-keeper at night, and looking after the men.

Q. Was he paid a salary by the year or by the month?—A. By whom?

Q. By Mr. St. Louis?—A. Oh, no, he was paid every fortnight, like all others.

Q. Now, let me see what Mr. Ouimet was paid. Turn up what you paid Mr. Ouimet from the 26th March to the 21st April; you know the whole clerical staff of Mr. St. Louis is in here as foremen, and stone masons, skilled labourers and carters, the whole clerical staff is in the pay-list sent to the government, is that not so?—A. I am not included in this list.

Q. But all the rest are, are they not?—A. The head time-keeper is not included.

Q. Take this list and tell me whether the whole of these are not included mostly as foremen at \$6.00 a day?—A. There is only Michael Proulx.

Q. Give me the names?—A. G. H. Beaudry.

Q. He is on the list and paid as a foreman, is he not?—A. Yes.

Q. And he was a clerk?—A. I told you before about him.

Q. Drolet, he was a foreman?—A. I think Drolet is charged for a fortnight as a skilled labourer, and after that he was a foreman.

Q. And what did he really do?—A. He was looking after the men and time-keeping.

Q. J. A. Ouimet, you have described him?—A. Yes.

Q. And he is entered as a foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. Then E. Beaudry?—A. That is the same.

Q. Then McEwan, what was he doing?—A. He was the same as Ouimet.

Q. And he is entered as a foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. At 60 cents an hour. And O. Michaud?—A. As a skilled labourer.

Q. And he was a clerk in the office?—A. Yes.

Q. And A. Lafortune?—A. As a skilled labourer.

Q. And he was a clerk in the office. And there was one Proulx?—A. But James Villeneuve was not on the list.

Q. Michael Proulx was charged for?—A. Yes; you will not find Michael Proulx on the list.

Q. We will find Villeneuve though?—A. Well, if that Villeneuve means the head time-keeper he is not on the list; the head time-keeper is not on the list.

Q. Sometimes you varied things, didn't you? Who is that Ouimet? The same Ouimet, J. A. Ouimet?—A. Well, I do not know if it is the same. (Referring to a list of masons).

Q. Now, turn up J. A. Ouimet and show what he is charged the government as, let me see what you paid him. We will see whether the days correspond, and see whether it is the same man. We find on the list of masons J. A. Ouimet. You find the same man as a foreman in another place?—A. For the same time?

Q. No, on another pay-roll he is paid \$116.25 on one pay roll as a foreman, and he evidently, during that time, served his time as a mason; he comes in as a mason at 40 cents an hour?—A. I will explain. It may be the same case as in the case of Drolet; I cannot remember; it is nearly two years ago.

Q. Is it the same man?—A. It may be the same man.

Q. Is it not the same man?—A. I don't know, exactly.

Q. You paid him?—A. I cannot remember all the men I paid.

Q. Did you pay any other J. A. Ouimet?—A. I cannot remember now. After two years it is very difficultly to remember.

His LORDSHIP.—Turn to your record.

Mr. OSLER.—Turn to your record and see what you paid him, and see by the hours whether it is not the same man.

His LORDSHIP.—Are these men in the same pay-roll, where you paid out the money yourself, as in the government pay list?

Mr. OSLER.—I think the lists they have got here are copied from the government accounts. The case we shall make is, a claim made against the government, all vouchers destroyed, and then a set of pay-rolls made up from what they had presented to the government. We have him first as a foreman. It is on the Grand Trunk.

His LORDSHIP.—Give the date when J. A. Ouimet is entered as a mason.

Mr. HOGG.—He is entered as a foreman from the 26th March to 28th April.

Mr. OSLER.—Here he is as a stone-mason 150 hours, 25th February to 25th March.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He graduated afterwards.

Mr. OSLER.—No, he went down the hill. He is a foreman from the 26th March until the 20th April.

WITNESS.—Yes, and here he is entered as a mason.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. He was a mason up to the 25th March?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, is that the same man?—A. Well, I cannot exactly tell; it may be the same man.

Q. Is it the same man? You know. You made them up. You see how the same name is continued, the dates do not over-lap?—A. It is the same man.

Q. And is that the man who was employed in the office?—A. Yes sir.

Q. And he never was a stone-mason?—A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Then let me see what you paid him?—A. When did he begin there?

Q. He began on the 26th March as a foreman. I want to know what you paid him during the period of these two claims made to the government, when he was foreman, and, then, tell me what you paid him when he was a stone-mason, or rather start with the stone-mason, and run into the foreman?—A. There it is.

Q. What did you pay him? You paid him for 135 hours?—A. Yes, and we have 10 hours to take from the other list.

Q. This is also on an altered list?—A. Yes.

Q. It is beautifully altered too?—A. Yes, very nicely.

Q. Then, you paid him \$33.75 for 135 hours, and we have to add ten hours from the other list, that is 145, and five for Sunday is 150. Now, you paid him \$33.75, and you got from the government, as a stone-mason, 150 hours at 32 cents, \$48, so you are making a profit on your own clerk?—A. He is a stone-mason here. That is 150 hours at 32 cents, and we paid him \$33.75, and \$2.50 to be added, \$36.00.

Q. Now, tell me what you paid him as a foreman from the 26th March to the 21st April?—A. Here it is.

Q. From the 26th March to 21st April. Now, how much did you pay him, what rate?—A. 25 cents.

Q. You have him here for 170 hours, and you paid him at 25 cents, and you got 60?—A. That is at night.

Q. You paid him?—A. Yes, that is right, that is for night time.

Q. You say that while Ouimet was entered in the pay-rolls as a foreman you drew 60 cents an hour for his time?—A. We did not draw; we charged.

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Q. You charged 60 cents and paid him 25 cents. When did you fill in this column of amounts? Before or after the alteration?—A. At the same time.

Q. At the same time as you made the alteration?—A. Yes.

Q. We will just illustrate by one more, we will not go through more than one more. Just take Omer Michaud, and show me what you paid him. He never was on the works, he was always in the office, he is down as a skilled labourer, 310 hours on the pay sheet from the 26th March to the 21st April. What did you pay that gentleman? This is the account which you are responsible for sending in to the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Which is a part of exhibit 10. 310 hours on the skilled labour list?—A. Omer Michaud was paid 15 cents an hour.

Q. Now, this is part of exhibit 10. This is the same Michaud included as a skilled labourer?—A. Yes.

Q. And you paid him all through 15 cents an hour?—A. Yes.

Q. And get 18½. Now, then, take this pay-roll on form no. 10. This is signed by Coughlin and Mr. Kennedy, and the engineer, Mr. Parent.

His LORDSHIP.—The witness need not answer this question without the protection of the statute, unless you want to.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Where did you get this document which we will mark as an exhibit? It is an original document?—A. This is the copy of the time-book which I told you of.

Q. This is the copy of the time-books?—A. Yes.

Q. And you copied it from the time-books?—A. Yes.

Q. When did you get it signed? How did it come into your hands? How is it produced here as a signed document? You see it is signed, and it is an original document?—A. It is not an original, that is a copy, that is a copy of the time-books.

Q. These are original signatures?—A. This is an original, but it is a copy.

Q. When did you get the original signatures on this document? How did it come to be signed?

By his Lordship :

Q. Were the alterations which you say you made in the document made before or after the signatures were attached?—A. The alterations were made before the signatures of course; the alterations were made before the signatures were attached on this.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Then how did you come to get these documents signed?—A. I did not get them signed myself.

Q. You did not get them signed yourself?—A. No.

Q. You made up your claim against the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you made up this sheet?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you altered this sheet?—A. Yes.

Q. Whom did you give it to?—A. This was given to the officer of the government to be signed like the others.

Q. You gave it to the officer of the government to be signed?—A. Yes, after the pay.

Q. After you had paid your men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then first you paid your men, then you made up your claim against the government?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you made up your pay-roll after you had made your claim against the government and sent that pay-roll to the government officers to be signed?—A. Yes, you see this is a copy of the time-books.

Q. That are missing?—A. Yes, that is a copy of the time books.

By his Lordship :

Q. What object would their be in their signing it at that time after the accounts were rendered? You did not need their signatures in order to keep a voucher

against any amount you paid yourself. I could understand their signing it and sending it to you before the alterations were made. What object would their be in their signing it after you made the alteration?—A. They were signed after the alterations were made.

Q. What did you want their signatures for?—A. I suppose it was preferable to get them signed like the others that had been supplied by the officer of the government for the Wellington bridge.

Mr. OSLER.—It was preferable, was it? This exhibit, we have been speaking about, will be numbered what?

Mr. AUDETTE.—This will be exhibit C.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. That is the one we have been speaking of recently. Now, then, where do we get this list on the page? That has no names; all but the last two pages have the names?—A. The names are there; these are steam derricks and these are hand detricks, and of course, there are no names. These are derricks rented to the government.

Q. How many derricks rented to the government?—A. You see, we did not put the figures here; I do not see any figures; that is only the rent of the derrick.

Q. It is not extended?—A. No, but it is charged again.

Q. Under what authority is this charged?—A. Well, it is charged because Mr. St. Louis has supplied the derricks.

Q. Was there any fixed rate for the derricks?—A. I should look over the tender.

Q. Look at your tender?—A. Yes. Single derricks 37 cents an hour and 25; there is no price for steam derricks.

Q. And it is put on the labour list. Now, there seems to be some dispute as to the office accommodation that you had in the New York Life; were there not two sets of offices?—A. We have only one office divided in two.

Q. But had you not, at the time of these works, offices on one floor, and offices on another floor?—A. Well, for a few weeks I think we had another room, I don't remember which flat, but we had another room.

Q. Who used that other room?—A. Well, it was the copyist.

Q. Give the names of those who occupied the other room?—A. All the names I gave you.

Q. That was an extra room?—A. That was an extra room for a little while; we did not pay for the room, it was just an accommodation.

Q. Who brought the material to those people for copying?—A. They came up-stairs; when they had finished the copy they came up-stairs and got the material.

Q. From whom?—A. Sometimes they got the material from myself when it was for the Grand Trunk bridge, and sometimes they got it from other copyists; I gave some sheets and gave to one copyist, and instructed him if somebody called for some work to give them some work to do.

Q. You made up, I believe, some statements showing the men's time for the Grand Trunk bridge, and the men's time for the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. According to the pay lists?—A. Yes. This has been filed.

Q. Not here?—A. No.

Q. You made up a compilation, we will see what it is worth, and how far it compares with that which we have. We had better see the value of your compilation. Are these the sheets which you made up?—A. No sir.

Q. What do those represent then? Do you know those sheets?—A. No, I don't know them at all.

Q. Have you got your figures that you made up before?—A. Well, I had the figures, but I have not got them here.

Q. Well, if I read from your evidence before the commission would you recollect whether it was correct or not? You looked over your evidence before the commission, did you not? I have here a comparative statement, for instance, foremen on Wellington bridge 44,298½ hours, on the Grand Trunk bridge 14,357½ hours; do you remember that table?—A. I have got some notes here.

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Q. Foremen, Wellington street bridge, 44,298½ hours, and on Grand Trunk 14,357½ hours?—A. That is right according to my note book, but not the first item.

Q. Well, give me any summary that you have made showing the foremen on the two bridges if you can, the total hours?—A. Here is a compilation, Wellington bridge, foremen, 44,268½, the Grand Trunk bridge foremen, 14,357½.

Q. Then as to skilled labourers?—A. Wellington bridge, 127,915½ hours, Grand Trunk bridge, skilled labourers, 133,098.

Q. A third table, good labourers?—A. On Wellington bridge 310,983.56 hours and on the Grand Trunk bridge 281,491 hours.

Q. Single carters?—A. Wellington bridge 51,172½ hours.

Q. Grand Trunk bridge?—A. 75,940.

Q. Double carters?—A. Wellington bridge 31,812 hours.

Q. Grand Trunk?—A. 16,085 hours.

Q. Stonemasons?—A. Stonemasons, Wellington bridge 12,790, and Grand Trunk 24,336.

Q. Stonecutters?—A. Wellington bridge 58,890 hours.

Q. Grand Trunk?—A. 21,325.

Q. Engineers?—A. 8,559, Wellington, and Grand Trunk 2,230.

Q. Blacksmiths?—A. Wellington bridge 2,477 and Grand Trunk 4,000.

Q. Have you anything there for no. 1 lock?—A. For no. 1 lock I think I have some notes. I will give them for what they are worth.

Q. Give me a summary?—A. Foremen 1,660, stonecutters 48,865, skilled labourers 12,480, teams 280 hours, that is the men's time.

Q. Is that all for lock no. 1?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know who Mr. Villeneuve is?—Is he any relation or connection of Mr. St. Louis?—A. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. St. Louis.

Q. And do you know what his permanent employment is?—A. His permanent employment is in the government in the canal collector's office in Montreal.

Q. He is in the Lachine canal office?—A. In the collector's office in Montreal.

Q. And what was he paid? Where does he appear in the St. Louis' books?—A. He was paid 30 cents an hour, I think.

Q. Was there a general ledger kept by Mr. St. Louis for his general business?—A. Yes, we had a general ledger.

Q. Was there also a general cash-book?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you keep a profit and loss account?—A. Yes.

Q. And the ordinary accounts that are kept, double entry ledger?—A. Double entry.

Q. And it is your business to see that cash balances, and all that sort of thing?—

A. Oh, yes, that is my business.

Q. And did you bring out balance sheets every year? Has that been your business?—A. Yes.

Q. And your balance sheet shows your profit and loss each year?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you keep a journal too?—A. A journal.

Q. You journalize your entries?—A. Yes.

Q. And that has been your habit for years?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And have you entered these transactions in the ledger at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Or perhaps in the journal?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then there would be the more in the cash-book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you happen to bring it into a balance sheet?—A. Yes, I made a summary at the end of the work.

Q. Showing profit and loss?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that summary here?—A. No, sir.

By his Lordship :

Q. A summary of this transaction only?—A. No, sir, I have not got it.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. But you did make a summary of this transaction?—A. Yes.

Q. Showing profit and loss?—A. Yes.

Q. Was that a summary of the general business of Mr. St. Louis, including this transaction?—A. Of the general business up to that date.

Q. Including this transaction?—A. Yes.

Q. Including the transaction in question?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, the material for that summary was not from the books?—A. From notes.

Q. Now, where are those notes?—A. Well, they are with the time books.

Q. They have gone?—A. Gone.

Q. Where is the summary?—A. I have not got it.

Q. Where is it?—A. It is gone too; I have not got it.

Q. Was that amongst the pile of material that you left on the table, and that disappeared, the summary too?—A. I think so.

Q. Do you know so? You selected?—A. Well, it may have been.

Q. Well, was it? Not may have been, but was it? Was that selected also for the sacrifice—the notes?—A. No, it has been handed with the other papers.

Q. To?—A. To Mr. St. Louis.

Q. At the time of this selection?—A. Yes.

Q. Before the commission met?—A. Yes.

Q. That was a balance sheet that you got out showing the profit and loss?—A.

Yes.

Q. About what time did you get that balance sheet out?—A. About what time?

Q. Yes please?—A. I told you it was before the commission.

Q. Never mind that; the flood was before the commission; about what time please?—A. Well, I cannot tell what time; I tell you it was before the commission.

Q. I am not satisfied with that, you see; I want to get at it a little closer. How long after the work was completed?—A. Well, this balance sheet was prepared before the commission.

Q. You have told me that two or three times, but I am not satisfied with that?—A. The work was not already finished, there was still something.

Q. There was still something in suspense account?—A. The extension of the contract after May 6th was going on, it was around May 6th.

Q. It was around about May 6th you made out the balance sheet?—A. Yes, it was in May.

Q. How long before it was handed up for destruction, how long before it was destroyed?—A. Well, I don't know when it was destroyed.

Q. But how long before you left it on the table and went away?—A. A few days before.

Q. And that you handed to Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the memorandum upon which it was based?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the whole of the transaction was kept on loose sheets and never entered in the book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you square your bank and cash book? How did you square your journal?—A. I did not keep any journal for that work.

Q. Yes, but you had your cash book?—A. Yes.

Q. And your cash would be debtor to sundries and credit?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you keep your general journal? Have you got your general journal here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where is that?—A. Those books were handed with the time books.

Q. The general journal of the business gone?—A. Yes, it was handed.

By his Lordship :

Q. Your cash book would show the money you took out to pay the men with your general cash book?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. That perhaps you have got—the general cash book?—A. Not for this one, because I did not keep books, I kept only memoranda.

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Q. But you would draw your general cash, and you were a man who kept your books balanced?—A. Yes.

Q. And there must necessarily be an entry in your general cash book for any cash specially drawn for this?—A. I told you—(Interrupted.)

Q. Would that be entered in your cash book?—A. No, not this; this has not been entered.

Q. But how would you balance your general cash book, that \$30,000 you drew from your Hochelaga Bank for that one pay-roll?—A. Well, I balanced that on the memorandum sheets, and sometimes in the journal.

Q. You had it in the journal?—A. Some notes written in the corners.

Q. You can give me the journal?—A. No, I cannot.

By his Lordship :

Q. If you did not credit cash with the \$30,000 you took out, your cash would be out that much?—A. I did not make any entry in the books, I only put it in a memorandum.

Q. If you take the \$20,000 out of cash without crediting cash, your journal and ledger would all go wrong?—A. I do not say that at that time I balanced the books regularly.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Your cash book was a general cash book?—A. Yes.

Q. Having entries of other contracts in it?—A. Yes.

Q. And your journal was a general journal having entries of cash in that?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is the ledger?—A. Gone.

Q. And the cash-book?—A. Yes.

Q. With the records of the other business?—A. Yes.

Q. That is also gone?—A. Yes.

Q. Destroyed?—A. I don't know.

Q. Left on the table?—A. Yes.

Q. For destruction?—A. I do not say for destruction.

Q. You have never seen it since?—A. No.

Q. And the cash-book for that period also?—A. Yes.

Q. That was with this lot?—A. Yes.

Q. And, then, the memorandum on which the balance sheet was made?—A. Yes.

Q. That is also gone?—A. Yes.

Q. And the balance sheet itself?—A. Yes.

Q. How many years business was there in that ledger?—A. Three years.

Q. General business?—A. Yes.

Q. Large transactions that had nothing to do with this, recorded in it?—A. Yes, of course, the business before had nothing to do with this.

Q. And there was other business going on concurrently with this business, was there not?—A. Yes.

Q. Entered in the ledger?—A. Yes.

Q. Other business going on concurrently with this entered in the journal?—A. Yes.

Q. And other business entered in the cash-book?—A. Yes.

Q. And the record of all these businesses is gone?—A. It is gone.

Q. And did you commence a new set of books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When?—A. I began sometime at the end of July or August, I think.

Mr. OSLER.—I want those new books, please.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We will have to telegraph for them.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. What new books did you get, and when did you start?—A. We got a ledger, journal, cash-book and day book.

Q. All new?—A. Yes.

His LORDSHIP.—In commencing new books did you carry any balance in from the old?

By Mr. Osler :

Q. How did you commence your new set of books? How did you commence your balance?—A. I commenced it right.

Q. With your balance from the old books?—A. Yes, of course.

Q. With the balance from the old books?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you commenced the new set of books before the old were destroyed?—A. No.

Q. How then did you continue the balance?—A. Sir?

Q. How did you continue the balance?—A. I had the balance on the memorandum; I kept a small memorandum of the balances to begin a new set of books, of course.

Q. Then, when you selected these books and left them on the table you knew they were going to be destroyed?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Well, why did you take the memorandum?—A. How is that?

Q. Why did you take the memorandum of the balances?—A. Well, I handed the books to Mr. St. Louis, and I kept a memorandum just to begin the new set of books, I kept that myself.

Q. Then, when you handed him the old books you knew that was the last of them, otherwise you would not have kept the memorandum?—A. Well, I did not know exactly.

Q. But you had a strong suspicion, I see. You knew they were selected for the fire, and so you kept a memorandum of all the balances except the balances connected with this matter?—A. No, the balances connected with this matter are in the new books.

Q. In the new books?—A. Of course.

By his Lordship :

Q. Your first entries in the new books would constitute a balance sheet, if you took them off?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, were there in the old ledger accounts of people who owed Mr. St. Louis money?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nobody owed him anything?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did he owe anybody anything?—A. I think so; as far as I remember. I think he owed two.

Q. About how many pages of balances, how many open accounts would there be in the ledger?—A. A very few.

Q. How many?—A. About ten I suppose—ten or twelve.

Q. Was there a page in the ledger for this contract?—A. Well—(Interrupted.)

Q. Was there a page in the ledger for this contract?—A. No, sir.

Q. How then did you take a balance off for this contract for the new ledger?—A. I took the balance from the memorandum I had got.

Q. The memorandum you told me came from the old books?—A. What is that?

Q. The memorandum that you took, so that you could carry the balance into the new ledger?—A. Yes. Well, when I balanced the old books I had all my memoranda of the transactions of this contract, and I re-constituted the ledger to have the balance due by the government.

Q. You just carried into the new ledger the balance due by the government?—A. Yes.

Q. That you are suing for here?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is all there is in the new ledger about it?—A. Yes, sir, that is all.

Q. That was a forced entry, that did not come from anything in the old ledger?—A. It is not forced, of course, because I had all the necessary documents to have this entry.

Q. It is forced as far as the old books are concerned; it is not an entry which is brought down from the old books?—A. Well, of course, after I had re-constituted the account with the notes I had, it was the right balance with these books.

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HIS LORDSHIP.—I suppose the balance was the difference between what you had charged the government and the capital you had taken out of the business to pay the men?

MR. OSLER.—No; the balance he brings forward is the balance they are suing for here, now.

HIS LORDSHIP.—And that represents the difference between what he had charged and what he had paid?

MR. OSLER.—Yes.

WITNESS.—Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Had you a profit and loss account in the old ledger?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you entered up anything connected with this concern in the old ledger, carried anything to profit and loss?—A. No sir.

Q. Had you entered anything at all with reference to this contract in the old ledger?—A. No, nothing at all in the old ledger.

Q. Why then was it necessary to destroy it?—A. Because the book was finished, and it was handed to Mr. St. Louis, and it is our custom because ——(Interrupted.)

Q. Never mind the custom?—A. I must explain. It is the custom when a set of books are full, as we have not much space in the office, to destroy them.

Q. Then this book was full?—A. Yes, sir, it was a small ledger.

Q. How big a ledger?—A. About 150 pages, that is all.

Q. About this size?—A. Oh, no, smaller than that.

Q. Give me the size of the book, please, give me an idea of the size of the book; foolscap size?—A. Yes.

Q. About 150 pages?—A. Yes.

Q. And it had been in use for three years?—A. Yes.

Q. And the pages were full?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the journal pages were full, eh?—A. The journal was not quite full, I don't think.

Q. And the cash book was full?—A. Not quite.

Q. Then, there was no entry in any of those books connected with this matter?—A. No entry at all.

Q. Then, the bank book was selected for destruction also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the returned cheques?—A. Yes.

Q. How long is it since you had a former selection, how long have you been with Mr. St. Louis?—A. About five years now.

Q. When was the last burn-up of vouchers and books?—A. The last burn-up—there has been no burn-up, because the other books before were for St. Louis Brothers, so I could not say.

Q. They were burned of course?—A. No, because they had to settle ——(Interrupted.)

Q. The old set of books are still in the office?—A. Yes, because Mr. St. Louis has to settle the matter with his brother.

Q. The whole set of books are there, and the cash books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the bank books?—A. Yes.

Q. And the cheques?—A. Yes.

Q. Then this is the first burn, this selection was the first lot for a burn?—A. Well for the books it is the first burn, but for the time books not the first.

Q. This is the first burn that you have had, so that you are establishing a custom now, this is the first of the custom?—A. Well, of course, when I said that, I meant especially the time books.

Q. But this is the first ledger and cash book and journal that is burned?—A. Yes, since I am there, of course.

Q. So that it is not the custom, as we heard. Now, would you give me the time of this fire, the time for the selection of the burn?—A. Well it was in the month of May.

Q. In the month of May?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you help at the fire?—A. No, sir.

Q. You left Mr. St. Louis to carry those all the way down to the furnace himself?—

A. I had nothing to do with it.

Q. Who helped?—A. I don't know.

Q. Who helped carry those down?—A. I don't know, I didn't help.

Q. Well, they were there one day?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, did you enquire about them the day you found them missing?—A. No.

Q. What did Mr. St. Louis tell you about them?—A. I had put them there for

Mr. St. Louis.

Q. And you had then the memoranda from which you could enter another set of accounts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, having taken the memorandum, how long did the books and papers and balance sheet remain where you had put them?—A. Well, I suppose they remained a day or two.

Q. And then they were gone?—A. Yes.

Q. And then did you enquire from Mr. St. Louis what had happened them?—

A. No, I did not.

Q. You made no enquiry; you knew what was going to be done with them, there was no need to enquire?—A. I knew Mr. St. Louis was to take care of them.

Q. By burning?—A. I don't say he burned them.

Q. By destroying them?—A. I don't say he destroyed them; I don't know what he has made with those books.

Q. Then from May until some time in July you did without books at all?—A. Yes.

Q. Although your business was a book-keeper you had no books?—A. Well, I had the books of Berger, St. Louis and Cousineau to run.

Q. You were keeping those books?—A. Yes.

Q. Those books had not been destroyed?—A. No, there were three partners, and we must keep the books.

Q. Now, at the time these books were destroyed, this work was not done, was it?—

A. The work was——

Q. The work was not completed?—A. Not quite completed.

Q. It was still going on?—A. Yes.

Q. And your claim was being disputed, your claim against the government was being disputed?—A. I didn't know that it was disputed then.

Q. You knew that a commission was being issued and you knew there was trouble?—A. I don't remember if the commission was issued.

Q. You saw it in the press, that there was trouble about it, it was known at the time of the destruction that there was an outcry about this work?—A. I suppose so.

Q. Now, there were lists, were there not, in those books showing the payments made and the number of men employed by Mr. St. Louis, were there not; there were lists in those books showing the payments made?—A. You mean there? (Referring to lists.)

Q. No, but in the books?—A. No.

Q. The lists formed part of your books?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't your books show any classification of the workmen, any classification of the amounts paid to the different workmen?—A. When the pay would arrive, when we would pay the men, we would enter in the books the amounts paid by classes of men, for the stonemasons so much, for the masons so much, etc.

Q. Do you mean that you entered those amounts for each class of men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now those entries, sir, were in the destroyed books according to your evidence before the commission?—A. In memoranda?

Q. No, but in books?—A. No, sir.

Q. That is your former evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Hardly that, as you read it. He says in the lists that form part of the books.

WITNESS.—Yes sir.

MR. OSLER.—We will read the whole matter.

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“There is an objection: I don't think anybody has the right to enter into Mr. St. Louis' private business.

“*By Mr. Atwater:*

“I think that the question is quite in the resort of the commission.

“After a little discussion Mr. Atwater consents to put his question in the following way:

“Q. Don't Mr. St. Louis' account books show the payments made, the number of men employed by Mr. St. Louis?—A. They don't exactly show that. Those lists are made in such a way that you see so much here for the stonecutters, further on so much for the ordinary workmen, etc.

“*By Mr. Emard, (for Mr. St. Louis):*

“Q. Is it not the books which show that, is it rather the lists?—A. Yes, sir.

“Q. The lists form part of your books, don't they?—A. Yes, sir.

“*By Mr. Atwater, (for the government):*

“Q. Don't your books show any classification of the workmen, any classification of the amounts paid to the different workmen?—A. When the pay would arrive, when we would pay the men, we would enter in the books the amounts paid by classes of men, for the stonecutters so much, for the masons so much, etc.”

HIS LORDSHIP.—In totals.

MR. OSLER.—Yes.

Q. Do you mean that you entered those amounts for each class of men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, there were the entries of the totals in those books that were destroyed. There was an entry of the totals of each class of labour in the books which were destroyed?—A. As I told you before—(Interrupted.)

Q. Answer that question?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then you were wrong here: “When the pay would arrive, when we would pay the men, we would enter in the books?”—A. Well, in the memorandum books; I told you I did not keep books for that stuff; a memorandum book; of course I had to enter that in the memorandum book, and these are the lists.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Had you books in which you kept memoranda?

MR. FERGUSON.—He does not go back far enough in the commission evidence to show what books he referred to.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Had you memorandum books in which you kept these things, apart from the general books of the firm? What books were you referring to there in the evidence Mr. Osler read to you?

By Mr. Osler:

Q. What do you mean by this, “when the pay would arrive, when we would pay the men we would enter on the books the amount paid by classes of men, for the stonecutters so much, and for the masons so much, &c. Do you mean that you entered those amounts for each class of men?—Yes, sir.”?—A. Yes, sir, I meant at that time the memorandum books, because I did not keep any books for that work.

By his Lordship:

Q. You say these were not entries in the general books of Mr. St. Louis, but in memorandum books that you kept of this transaction?—A. Yes.

MR. OSLER.—Which are some of the destroyed material?

By his Lordship:

Q. You have none of them now?—A. No, sir.

Re-examined by Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Do you know that Mr. St. Louis, the suppliant, has been in partnership with his brother?—A. Yes.

Q. For a number of years?—A. Yes, for about fifteen years.

Q. And how long after the dissolution of partnership with his brother did Mr. St. Louis go into partnership with Berger & Cousineau? Was there much time between the dissolution?—A. I think three years; I don't remember.

Q. Mr. Emanuel St. Louis, the suppliant, carried on business alone?—A. Yes.

Q. So the books, which you claim are still in existence, would apply to the old firm?—A. Yes.

Q. These books are not the exclusive property of Mr. Emanuel St. Louis?—A. No.

Q. They are the property of the two partners?—A. Yes.

Q. Whilst the books which you say you set aside so that Mr. St. Louis could take possession of them were the books that had been kept since the dissolution of the partnership?—A. Yes, for himself.

Q. Now, do you know whether Mr. St. Louis ever kept any bank pass-book after it had become full?—A. I don't think so.

Mr. OSLER.—Not what you think, but what you know?

WITNESS.—No, I don't know about bank pass-books.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The bank pass-book you refer to is the Bank of Hochelaga?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you here with you the pass-book that was opened after the removal or destruction of the old one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The new pass-book?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you file it or exhibit it to the court? I would like to ascertain the date when this pass-book was opened. I do not want to put it before the court. I would like to show the date of the opening.

Mr. OSLER.—If you bring that here we will see it. We want it all.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Then, I will not ask the question.

Mr. OSLER.—Then, I will ask for it; I want it in.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I told you I had that book this morning.

Mr. OSLER.—Then, I want it. You may as well put it in now, for I shall call for it later.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Do you call for it now?

Mr. OSLER.—Yes, it may as well go in.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—What is the ruling of your lordship?

His LORDSHIP.—I do not see that it is evidence at present.

Mr. OSLER.—Just for the date, my lord.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I wanted it only for that, or else I would withdraw the question, if it is to go further. In re-examination I would not like to put it in.

Mr. OSLER.—If there are subsequent transactions connected with the government, I propose to see it to that extent.

His LORDSHIP.—I will allow you to produce it for the purpose of proving the date.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I do not wish to make evidence of it except to show the date it was opened.

Mr. OSLER.—We shall not use it to expose Mr. St. Louis' business.

His LORDSHIP.—You may put it in the hands of the witness so as to fix the date.

(Witness produces book and hands it to Mr. Geoffrion).

Mr. GEOFFRION.—August 24th, (book handed to Mr. Osler).

Mr. OSLER.—August 24th, 1893.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, will you look at that book, and say from what date it appears to be opened?—A. This book seems to have been opened on August 24th, 1893.

His LORDSHIP.—Looking at that, can you fix about the date of your opening the new set of books? Did you open your new set of books about the same time?

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By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Has this anything to do with your new set of books?—A. This is to go with the new set of books

By his Lordship :

Q. Likely opened about the same time?—A. Yes, about the same time, or afterwards—a little afterwards.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You said it would be about May you opened these books?—A. No, July or August.

His LORDSHIP.—May was the selection.

Mr. OSLER.—We do not want the bank book. Ask him where the record of the banking is kept between May and August?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Of course, this record is easily found in the bank, and I thought I would show when this book commenced.

By his Lordship :

Q. There are 3½ months between the destruction and the opening of the new book. What check had you on the bank between the giving up of the old book and the opening of the new?—A. I don't remember now.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You said you do not know whether the books were destroyed or not?—A. I don't know if they were destroyed.

Q. And you don't know whether Mr. St. Louis, for his own private information, used an old pass book for that period?—A. I don't know, at all.

Q. A pass book for a bank is not absolutely necessary?—A. No.

Q. Now, about the time books, do you know whether these different vouchers that were brought to your office would represent a pretty large amount of paper, a pretty large bundle?—A. Yes.

Q. What kind of books were they? Were they permanent heavy books?—A. They were small books written with pencil, just memorandum books.

Q. Were they field notes, notes taken in the field? They were written in pencil?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they written in the office, or did they come to your office already written?—A. Well, I think sometimes they brought the men's time on sheets, and they would write this in the office; for the greatest part of the work, it was written on the works.

Q. You say you think sometimes they came with sheets of paper?—A. Yes.

Q. Which were transcribed in the office before being handed to you?—A. Yes.

Q. Transcribed into those little pass books?—A. Yes, the men's time.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. St. Louis had other large contracts?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he has ever kept any of the time books of his contracts?—A. No.

Q. Do you know if Mr. St. Louis has kept other books?—A. He has not.

Q. You have spoken of lists. Those lists which were not exactly the lists upon which you went on the works, these lists show the time given by the men and the amount paid to them, were they prepared in your office?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. That is, the lists of which a sample is C?—A. Yes.

Mr. OSLER.—No, that is a list prepared after the men were paid.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I have already explained; not upon which they paid the men, but upon which the payment to the men is based; they were prepared in your office, were they? Is

that one, exhibit C? I think you have already stated from what vouchers they were taken. From what documents were they taken?—A. They had a copy of the time books.

Q. Taken from time books?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the time books, how was the Sunday time entered?—A. 15 hours.

Q. But in the time book?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it entered as double time?—A. In the time book it was entered 15 hours.

MR. OSLER.—You cannot talk of the contents of the time book which you have destroyed.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Will you explain how, on the dates which appear to be Sundays, the whole column appears to be changed, for instance, on the 2nd of April in exhibit C?

By his Lordship :

Q. You find 15 there; what was it before?—A. We had marked 20 hours.

Q. That was because you were charging double time?—A. Yes, and we reduced that by five hours to get the exact amount paid to the men.

Q. Instead of having two days for Sunday you have a day and a half?—A. Paid to the men.

MR. GEOFFRION.—How did it happen that 20 was written first there?

By his Lordship :

Q. It was so entered in the government lists?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. And how was it entered in the time-books?—A. It was entered 15 hours, because this is a copy of the time book.

Q. Is this a copy of the time book of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the time-keepers know how much Mr. St. Louis was paying to his men—the rate?—A. Yes, they knew; the chief time-keeper, would know, surely.

Q. He would know the salary of each man?—A. Yes.

Q. But would the other time keepers? Had they anything else to do but take the time given without reference to the wages of these men?—A. They had nothing to do with the salaries.

Q. Therefore, how would those sub contractors, in their sheets or reports, enter the Sunday time?—A. It was entered 15 hours in the time books.

Q. Were similar corrections made in other pay-lists besides exhibit C?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, this list being copied four or five times at the request of the government represents a very large amount of work?—A. Yes.

Q. The time keeping also represented a certain number of men on the field?—A. Yes.

Q. On the Wellington bridge were the time-keepers reported to you in the certified lists sent to you, to Mr. St. Louis, as men to be paid by him? For instance, is Mr. Coughlin returned in that list?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. I think my question is not correct as Mr. Coughlin was one of the permanent staff, and not entered. See if you can find Glenny.

By his Lordship :

Q. Do you find any time-keepers charged in that list? In the other list you have a page of time-keepers. Have you any page of time-keepers in the Wellington bridge?—A. No.

MR. GEOFFRION.—See if you have the name of Glenny or Davin.

By his Lordship :

Q. You will be able to establish it by some one else if it is the fact, but for the present you do not find any time-keeper in the Wellington bridge list?—A. I have not gone through them all.

MR. OSLER.—Wellington bridge does not cover masons, or stonecutters or foremen, as I understand; I mean the government returns do not.

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His LORDSHIP.—You will have them examined, Mr. Geoffrion, and ascertain.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The witness is probably the best qualified to speak of that. He will be allowed to verify that in the morning.

Mr. OSLER.—With your lordship's leave, I think there is a matter which this witness can clear up better than another, and that is as to the separate night gangs. Just take your first night-gang list and give us a little information.

By his Lordship :

Q. Can you speak generally as to the difference between the night and day gang?—

A. We paid the men for night and day.

Mr. OSLER.—What was the difference?

His LORDSHIP.—You have charged two rates yourself.

Mr. FERGUSON.—No, we have charged a rate and a half.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. I wish to see what you paid your men?—A. Some of the men, when working at night, the night gangs, the fresh men, had about 30 per cent, or between 25 and 30 per cent more.

Q. Just take a mason in the night gang, and see what you paid him?—A. I am speaking of the Wellington bridge.

Q. Well, speaking of a mason at night on the Grand Trunk bridge, not an over-time mason, but a man who goes on at the hour when the night gang goes on, and who works his ten hours?—A. They were paid 25 and 22 cents; that is the night rate for masons.

By his Lordship :

Q. You were getting 45 cents for it?—A. Yes, and the day force is 25 and 22½.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You paid your night gang masons the same as your day gang masons?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. And did you pay the day man working over-time the same for over-time?—A. I think he was paid the same rate.

Q. In regard to any of them, did you keep the exact time, or did you give them an increased number of hours?—A. Well, this I do not know, it must have been arranged by the time-keepers. When they had five hours in the time books I took it for granted at five hours; I didn't know if the man had worked only 2½ hours, I didn't know that, but I paid the over-time at the same rate.

Q. Apparently the rates were the same, you don't know whether they were given an extra allowance to pay for night-work?—A. I don't know.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. This applied to a class of men?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Does that apply to all classes? Are there any classes that were different from masons?—A. This is on the Grand Trunk, but on the Wellington bridge we had to pay 25 or 30 per cent more for night men, for night gangs.

Q. Did you pay any more for over-work on the Wellington bridge?—A. I see here in the list, I just find one here, Joseph Belanger, 19 days at \$1.50, and 22½ hours at 18 cents, that is 20 per cent more for over-time, that is in the Wellington.

Q. Was that a rule in the Wellington, or an exception?—A. No, that is the rule.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You say that on the Grand Trunk bridge the masons cost you the same, night and day?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any man that Mr. St. Louis had to pay more to during the night on the Grand Trunk?—A. I don't see any great difference.

Q. You will look that up. You will have to ascertain whether you see any difference. Take a note to verify that. You mentioned that on the 25th March an amount of \$51,000 appears as having been charged to the government, and you refer to a cheque of about \$30,000. Do I understand that you claim that this paid only one work, or do you claim this applied to a second payment that was made in connection with the account to be rendered to the government?

HIS LORDSHIP.—The witness said that the \$30,000 odd, whatever it was, represented the money that had been actually paid, and the difference between that and the \$51,000 odd represented Mr. St. Louis' profit on that work.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Because I find on the 25th March there was another \$45,000, so that there was \$95,000.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is on the Grand Trunk bridge.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you make the payments differently on the Wellington and Grand Trunk?—They were on different days.

(Adjournment 4.50 until 10 a.m.)

ALFRED DROLET, sworn and examined by Mr. GEOFFRION :—

MR. GEOFFRION.—I wish to state to the court that the witness Michaud has not finished with his work ; he was tired last night ; I will go on with other witnesses in the meanwhile.

MR. OSLER.—You will put Michaud back ?

MR. GEOFFRION.—He may be ready in the course of the day ; he is preparing those statements.

MR. OSLER.—Is he here ? I would like him to do something which will shorten the thing. I would like him to prepare for two or three questions in cross-examination. I wish you would give me the days and amounts of Joseph Homier, Joseph Gauthier, Mederic Perrault, Grant Mason, and Wilbert Bertrand ; give me the time these men have got throughout, and the money.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do you know whether there was any appropriation of the payments in respect of the separate works, the Grand Trunk bridge, lock no. 1, and so on, and how much was paid in regard to each. I would like to have a statement showing that.

MR. OSLER.—The papers already in show that.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I would like to have it made out. I wish to know on which work it is, and how much on each work.

MR. OSLER.—That shall be done. Perhaps, as the onus is on you, Mr. Geoffrion, you had better have that statement prepared.

HIS LORDSHIP.—How much on Wellington bridge, how much on Grand Trunk, and how much on lock no. 1. The government will assist.

MR. EMARD.—The amounts paid on account have not been specially appropriated.

MR. OSLER.—It will appear on the exhibits.

MR. EMARD.—The department may have it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—They will give what assistance they can. I have asked them to.

MR. FERGUSON.—It may be done as to payments, but beyond that I do not see how it can be done.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I do not wish to take the reply at present that it is not possible : I wish to see if it is possible.

MR. EMARD.—We have been obliged to put our account for stone in the other account.

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Mr. GEOFFRION.—We will give all the information we can in that direction so far as we are concerned, and probably with the assistance of the crown we may be able to make it up.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Are you able to give your testimony in English? You can understand the question in English, but prefer to answer in French?—A. Yes.

(French stenographer is now sworn.)

Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court, being duly sworn, interprets as follows :—

Q. You live in Montreal?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you live there in the winter of 1893?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you at any time in the employ of the suppliant, Mr. Emanuel St. Louis during the year 1893?—A. He has been in the employ of Mr. St. Louis during the winter of 1893; he remembers at what time he went into the suppliant's employ; he went into the suppliant's employ about the middle of February; he was employed by Mr. St. Louis as foreman and time-keeper.

He is asked whether he started with both employments combined, or only one, and he says he started with only one, he started as a labourer.

He is asked what his occupation is, and he says it is that of clerk; he was labourer for about a couple of weeks, then he was appointed foreman.

He is asked what class of work he was foreman of, and he says on the excavation.

He is asked how long he was acting as such foreman, and he says during the rest of the winter, and time-keeper at the same time.

Asked whether he began to be time-keeper at the same time he started to be foreman, and he says he started to be time-keeper at the time he started to work during the night, he began to be time-keeper when the night work started.

He is asked whether he was always foreman on the excavation, and he says no, not only on the excavation, but on other kinds of work; he was seeing that every body would work.

He is asked as time-keeper what mode or process he would go through to ascertain the time of each man, and he says he took the time according to the number of each man.

He is asked what he means by that, and he says every man was known under a certain number.

He is asked whether he had in his possession any paper or book upon which he took a note of the time of each man, and he says he took a note of it on a piece of paper.

Asked the average number of men during the time he was doing the work, and he says he gave the time of about 500 men; asked whether he was alone in keeping the time of all these men, he says he was alone for quite a while.

He repeats the answer that he was taking a note of each of the men that worked, and the number, and he is asked how often he passed around to take the men's time, he says he passed up to four times during the night.

He has also been time-keeper during the day time. He started to be time-keeper during the day after he had been time-keeper during the night.

He says he made verifications four times during the night to take the men's time; he is asked if he did the same thing in connection with the day work, and he says, yes, he did the same thing in connection with the day work.

He says after he had taken a note of the men's time and the men had done he handed the sheets over to Mr. Villeneuve. He says he handed those notes to Mr. Villeneuve sometimes in the morning, and sometimes at noon. This is both as to the night and day work.

In connection with the notes he had taken of the day work, he says he sometimes handed them over to Mr. Villeneuve in the evening when the work was over, and sometimes he would hand them over on the next day.

Asked whether at any time he kept those notes with him more than half a day, he says very seldom.

Asked whether, as a rule, he handed them over the following day, he says most of the time he handed them over on the same day.

Asked whether Mr. Villeneuve would return him those sheets after he had given them, he says he kept them himself and gave the numbers to Mr. Villeneuve only, and did not part with the possession of the sheets.

Asked whether instead of leaving the sheet he would make a report, he says yes, he would make a report.

He says he gave the number of the men employed, designating the men.

Every man was known by a certain number, and he gave the number of the man. He first gave the number under which the men were known, and when he gave the number he also indicated the time the man had been working.

He is asked what Mr. Villeneuve was doing when he was making his returns to him, and he says Mr. Villeneuve would take notes on a sheet of paper.

Asked whether Mr. Villeneuve was taking the notes in his memory or whether he actually took notes, and he says he was taking notes under his eye.

Asked what he did with the sheets of paper from which he gave his notes to Villeneuve, he says after he had given Villeneuve these notes he used to tear up the sheets.

Asked at what place he gave this information to Mr. Villeneuve, he said at the small office at the bridge, the Grand Trunk bridge. He always worked at the Grand Trunk bridge, he didn't work at the Wellington bridge.

Asked whether he worked at lock no. 1, he says he worked at the stone, that is when he was a labourer; he was not time-keeper at lock no. 1; he was not time-keeper at the time he was labourer.

He says he cannot recollect exactly how long he was labourer, but he remembers at that time they were working both at the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1.

Asked whether he faithfully and exactly kept the time of the men that were under his control and charge, he says he can swear that he kept the time correctly.

Asked to state whether the notes he gave to Mr. Villeneuve were exactly similar to those he had taken on his paper, and he says yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. What class of men did he keep the time for?—A. They were labourers and foremen.

Q. No stonecutters, or masons, or carters?—A. Yes, he says he took some time of the carters.

Q. By night or by day?—A. Sometimes in the day time, and sometimes at night.

Q. Who relieved him?—A. He says that when it was day time he took the time at 6:30 in the morning, then in the afternoon at 6:30 to a quarter to seven.

Q. Who relieved him?—A. He says that was when he was acting in the day time. Sometimes Mr. Beaudry and sometimes Mr. Villeneuve would relieve him.

Q. Did he sometimes act as time-keeper for the day, as well as the night force?—A. He says, as he told us, he was taking the time, as he said, in the morning, and then he took the time at a quarter to seven of those men that were starting to work for the night gang, and then he was relieved later on.

Q. Who would be the man who would relieve him, who would take the first take of the night gang as they came on, who would relieve him?—A. As he said before, it was either Mr. Beaudry and Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. How did he get the numbers of the men, what record was there?—A. Because when they took anybody in their employ they gave him a number.

Q. How did they identify the man with the number when he was checking him over?—A. Because he got the man to give his number.

Q. Then had he a list of the names to which the numbers were attached?—A. He says they only took the name of the man when he started, and afterwards it was always his number; he says when they were taking a man in the evening they got his name and then they gave him a number, and thereafter they only knew him by the number.

Q. He kept the record by which the number was attached to a given name; where was that record kept?—A. He says when they took a new man at night they would give him a number, and they went to the office, and Mr. Villeneuve at the office kept the whole thing.

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Q. Does he know that there was a book kept where the name was entered against the number ?—A. It is to his knowledge that it was in small books, as he has got one himself in which he did put in the numbers.

Mr. OSLER.—Have you got those books, or did they go to the same place ?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—They went to the same address.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Did you compare or did you check over with Villeneuve the book that he kept by which he got the information from you, did you compare it with the book of your own to see that it corresponded ?—A. No.

Q. All he did was to read off to Villeneuve what he had in his book ?—A. He says that he would give his notes to Mr. Villeneuve, that is all he did.

Q. Did he hand him over his book, or did he read it to him ?—A. He read from his book.

Q. And would he read off, say, no. 100, present at 7, present at 11, present at 4, and present at 6 ? That is given for illustration only ?—A. He says he would give the information in this way : This number has worked during ten hours, this number has worked during five hours, according to the time the men worked.

Q. Had he any means of checking the numbers of the men, or did he just take their word for it ?—A. He says he knew the men.

Q. The 500 ?—A. He says yes, because when one sees a person a couple of times, and he gives his number it is enough to know him.

Q. Night or day ?—A. He says yes, because they were partly people he knew before.

Q. What was his occupation before he went into the employment of Mr. St. Louis ?—A. He says his occupation before going into Mr. St. Louis' employ was working on steamers and in the graving dock.

Q. What was his last regular employment before this ?—A. He was on the street car railway.

Q. In what capacity ?—A. He was driver.

Q. Driver on a horse car ?—A. On a street car.

Q. How long ?—A. About seven or eight months.

Q. And was he discharged, or did he give up his job ?—A. He says he resigned.

Q. What is he doing now ?—A. He works on board the steamers.

Q. What capacity ?—A. As labourer on board a steamer.

Q. Has his principal occupation been that of labourer ?—A. No ; he says he has been clerk.

Q. Clerk in what ?—A. Because his health did not allow him to work in the shops.

Q. Where did he last work in the shops ?—A. He says it was before the time he went to work in the graving dock.

Q. What year ?—A. He cannot say exactly what year, he does not remember exactly.

Q. What gang was he foreman of ?—A. Of the labourers.

Q. Labourers at what work ?—A. As I said a while ago, labourers working at the excavation.

Q. How many had he in his gang during the time he was time-keeper ?—A. He says when he was time-keeper he was travelling all round and watching the men generally.

Q. And had no gang ?—A. He says when he was time-keeper he had no gang.

Q. Was there any time when he was foreman of a gang ?—A. Yes ; he says he was foreman during a certain while.

Q. For how long ?—A. Between a fortnight and three weeks.

Q. What time, when was it, February, or March, or April, that he was foreman ?—A. He says it was before the time they started working during the night.

Q. When was that ?—A. He says he cannot remember what time.

Q. I want to know how long he was a labourer, how long he was a foreman, and how long he was a time-keeper ?—A. As far as labourer is concerned, he was a week, and not quite two weeks ; he says he was afterwards a foreman during about 15 days, and then further on he was time-keeper and foreman at the same time.

Q. Foreman of the gang. He told me he had no gang?—A. He says, as he said a while ago, he was foreman during a fortnight, and time-keeper and foreman during the night at the same time.

Q. Time-keeper and foreman, but he told me that when he was keeping time he had no gang, he was only walking about through the work. Was he foreman of a gang after he commenced keeping time?—A. No; he says that he was watching, he was superintending all the men, seeing that they would work.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Walking boss.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Was he doing more than keeping their time; was he interfering with the other men?—A. He says yes, when the men were not working he would go and complain to the foreman in charge, and when he got orders from Mr. Trudell he would give those orders to the other foremen.

Q. This would be when he was circulating keeping time?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did it take him to check over 500 men once?—A. He says it depends where the work was.

Q. He was on the Grand Trunk bridge altogether as time-keeper?—A. Yes, he was entirely on the Grand Trunk.

Q. How long would it take him to make his entries, checking over 500 men once?—A. He says it depends; sometimes they had men at Singer's bridge, and sometimes men working at the dump, and sometimes they had men working in the field in which they had some lumber, or a wood-yard.

Q. While he was engaged in keeping time, was there anybody else working with him, helping him check over the men?—A. He says he was alone.

Q. What book did he keep?—A. He says he kept all this in a small book.

Q. Who did he give the book to?—A. He says he did not give his book to anybody, he gave the notes to Mr. Villeneuve, that is all he gave.

Q. What has he done with his books and papers?—A. As he said awhile ago, the sheets of paper he tore, and the books have been burned.

Q. What sheets of paper had he, what size?—A. He says they were about the size of these, pointing to the stenographer's book.

Q. Did you keep your time in loose sheets, or in a pass book?—A. He says, as he said awhile ago, the notes he had on his sheet he gave to Mr. Villeneuve at 6 o'clock in the evening, or sometimes in the morning at 7.

Q. What book had he?—A. It is a book that belonged to him.

Q. Where is the book?—A. He says he believes that it was burned, because he has never seen it since.

Q. When was it burned?—A. He says it was burned at the closing of the works during May or June.

Q. Had he only one book?—A. He says when he was done with one book, he took another one.

Q. How many books did he fill up?—A. He says he cannot say how many books.

Q. Were there a dozen?—A. He says he does not think it would have taken a dozen.

Q. Then what did he enter on the sheets, and what did he enter on the books?—A. He says on the flying sheets he put the numbers of the day, then he gave his report, and then he made no use of it afterwards.

Q. But what did he enter in the book?—A. He says in his books he put the date, then he put the numbers, that is all he did: it was the same thing as on the flying sheets.

Q. Then he wrote everything down twice, once in the book, and once on the sheet?—A. He says whenever he had a flying sheet he marked it on a flying sheet, and whenever he had his book he marked it on his book.

Q. Where did he do his writing?—A. He says he took the numbers in the morning, the numbers of the men; they all came to the small office in the morning and gave their numbers, and then he took the time on the work.

Q. How many gangs were there when he commenced as time-keeper—how many gangs of labourers?—A. He says there was a day gang and a night gang.

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Q. How many day gangs?—A. He says there were several, because they were working at several places.

Q. How many?—A. He says it is very hard to tell how many there were, because they had been working at four different places, at the Singers bridge, at the Wellington bridge, at the dump, and on the works.

Q. Do I understand, then, there were four gangs of labourers only?—A. He says there were labourers, there were carpenters, and masons, and all kinds of trades.

Q. That is not what I want. I want to know how many gangs there were with foremen over them?—A. He says there might have been about 30 men under each foreman.

Q. How many foremen?—A. He says it is pretty hard to say how many there were altogether.

Q. About how many would there be altogether, from his best judgment?—A. He says he cannot say how many there were altogether.

Q. Were there 10 or 100 gangs?—A. He says he cannot say whether there were 10 or 100; he says he cannot say how many there were.

Q. He says he cannot say; which is the nearest, 10 or 100?—A. He says that if he says there were 10 when there were 15, that would not be correct, and he cannot say.

Q. He cannot speak and say which was the nearest, 10 or 100?—A. He says he never counted how many they were, and he cannot say how many there were on the works.

Q. How many were there on the Grand Trunk—foremen?—A. He says he is speaking of the Grand Trunk work, and he says he cannot say how many there were on the Grand Trunk work.

Q. Can he tell me how many there were on the night force—foremen?

By His Lordship:

Q. Does he know the foremen personally?—A. He says he knew some of them personally.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. The list shows in the force on the Grand Trunk only six foremen, will he say there were more, commencing 26th March on the night force?—A. He says he cannot say whether it is correct, because he did not count how many there were.

Q. Can he give me the names of the night foremen?—A. He says it is pretty far back, he does not think he is able to give their names.

Q. Can he give the name of any foreman?—A. He says Mr. Trudell was one of them.

Q. A night foreman?—A. He was both; he had been both day time and night time; he was the whole time on the works; he was the first foreman.

Q. I understand you to say there would be about 30 men under each foreman?—A. He says about 30, some had more and some had less.

Q. When he speaks of 500 men, does he mean the day force, or the day and night force added together?—A. He says that sometimes they had lots of men working in the day-time, and sometimes lots of men at night, he could not say how many.

Q. Do you know J. A. Ouimet?—A. He says he has known several.

Q. Does he know J. A. Ouimet that acted as a time-keeper?—A. He says he believes there were a couple, derrick men.

Q. Was there a Ouimet who acted as a time-keeper on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. He says yes, there was one.

Q. When did he go on, what function had he as time-keeper?—A. He says he believes he was foreman of the stonecutters, he cannot say exactly, he does not remember—stonecutters or masons, he cannot say exactly.

JOSEPH HENRY BEAUDRY, sworn and examined by Mr. GEOFFRION :

(Examined in French. Interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court) :

Witness says he was in the employ of Mr. St. Louis during the year 1893. Asked where he was working for him in that way, he says at the Grand Trunk bridge. He began working for Mr. St. Louis in the middle of March.

Asked in what capacity he started working, he says he started to work first as tool checker.

Asked what this work consisted of, whether there were any tools supplied to the men on the work, he says yes. He says his work consisted in this, if one of the workmen was in want of a pick or shovel, rope or axe, or anything of the kind, he would take a note that he handed over the shovel, or axe, and so on to number so and so, and in the evening when the man had done work he would come back and return the tool, and then he would mark its return on the list he had taken in the morning.

He says he would take the number of the men ; the men in his department were also indicated by number.

Asked where he got the number corresponding to each individual, he says he took it from the individual himself. He would ask the man what was his number.

Asked whether he is aware that there was a place where he could verify the number, and from the number of the individual, his name, he says yes, in the book kept by Mr. Villeneuve.

He is asked whether it was there on the premises, and he says yes, in the office kept by Mr. Villeneuve, or wherever Mr. Villeneuve was.

He is asked whether he did anything else than tool checking on the work and he says no, that he was tool checking during eight days ; he says afterwards he was time-keeper.

He is asked how long he remained in Mr. St. Louis' employ afterwards, and he says down to about the middle of April, that is as time-keeper.

He is asked whether he was time-keeper for day-time or night-time, and he says both.

Asked to state to the court what mode he went through in taking the men's time, he says first in the morning at half-past six or a quarter to seven he would take the time of the men working in the day-time, and he says that on the night of the same day, or the next morning, he received a return from the tool-checker, and that would give him the presence of those who were there during the night, by getting the names of the men who had returned their tools ; those who had no tools were to go and give the witness their time themselves, they had to report themselves, that was the evening, after the day's work, when they were quitting.

He never acted both as foreman and time-keeper. He only took the time of the men when they arrived on the work, and the time of the men who would return their tools, and those who reported themselves to him, and who had no tools.

He is asked whether he went on the works sometimes, and he says yes.

He is asked whether he took the time in the morning of the men on the work, whether he would look to see where the men were going, under whose charge, and in what direction they were going, and he says no ; he says there were men to take charge of the men. He says those who were in charge were the different foremen.

He is asked whether he took a record and took notes of this information he took in the morning as well as in the evening, and he says yes. He is asked what kind of notes he took, and he says he took notes on a pad. He says he usually gave those notes to either Mr. Villeneuve or one of Mr. St. Louis' clerks, who generally came to the bridge, or to the house at the bridge, to get some information.

He is asked whether he used to give the sheet, or whether he would dictate what was on the sheet, he says sometimes he dictated what was on the sheet, and sometimes he would give the sheet itself. He is asked what he would do with that sheet or pad after he had dictated the information that was written on it, and he says he would destroy it afterwards.

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He is asked whether the notes he got from the men and that he took himself were accurate, he says to the best of his knowledge they were accurate. He is asked whether he did his level best to take them as well as possible, and he says yes, and the information which he dictated and the sheets which he handed over were also correct.

He is asked whether he worked for Mr. St. Louis in any other capacity than time-keeper and tool checker, and he says yes, he worked as a precis writer, copyist; he says he worked as a precis writer from the beginning of May, he believes; he says he worked as such in the New York Life building.

He is asked whether it was in the ordinary office of Mr. St. Louis, or in any other room, and he says they worked in two rooms.

He is asked to explain, he says they started working in Mr. St. Louis' office up stairs, and afterwards they worked on the fourth flat, two flats below the other one. He is asked whether that room on the fourth flat was an office, or whether it was fitted up for the purpose of writing only, he says it was only fitted up for the purpose of writing in.

He is asked whether he was kept busy writing or copying in company with other writers or copyists, and he says yes.

He is asked the names of the other employees who worked with him there, and he says Mr. McEwan, Mr. Lafortune, Mr. Proulx, Mr. Michaud, Mr. Ouimet and Mr. Archambault. He says that all these people did not always work with him, but at different times.

He is asked whom he got his instructions from, and who was superintending all this work of precis writers, and he says Mr. Michaud.

Q. J. A. Michaud?—A. Yes; in the first part, Mr. St. Louis.

Mr. Michaud was at that time in charge of all Mr. St. Louis' office up stairs.

He is asked whether Mr. St. Louis had ever given any instructions or had taken any part in the detail of the work they were kept busy upon, and he says no, never.

He is asked to state what were the documents that he transcribed and copied: as far as he can remember they were pay-sheets of the Wellington bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge.

He is asked whether he remembers what documents he was copying when he was copying something in connection with the Wellington bridge, and he says no, he does not remember. He says that the work they were engaged upon was the copying of some tables which had been prepared in some other office than the one they were working.

He is asked whether they had to make several copies of the same document, and he says yes.

After the copies were made they used to compare them. He says, as far as his work was concerned, it was as well copied as he could do it.

He is asked whether after the document was all copied he took part, with others, in comparing, and he says yes, sometimes.

He is asked what were his instructions in connection with the documents. He says the instruction he got was to write them as well as possible, and as accurately as possible, and without any error whatever.

He is asked to describe the documents, to describe whether they were in account form, or pay-sheets, he says as far as he can remember they were time lists that he was copying.

(Exhibit C is shown to witness.)

He is asked to take communication of exhibit C (respondents') and to say whether the copies he made were similar, and he says yes, exhibit C was made by himself in his handwriting, not the whole of it, he says the first page was written by him, and he says there are several other pages; they are all mixed up, those that he copied, and those that he did not copy. He says he could not make out the hand-writing of any of the other employees.

(Exhibit 10 is shown to witness.)

He is asked whether he has done similar work to that shown by exhibit no. 10 of the supplants, and he says yes.

He is asked whether any part of exhibit 10 contains his hand-writing, and he says he does not see any part which is his hand-writing. (This refers to the portion of exhibit 10 marked part 3.)

He is asked whether he worked for a long time as precis writer for Mr. St. Louis, and he says, as far as he can remember, he worked for about a month.

He is asked whether at that time the work on the canal was very far advanced or at an end, and he says he believes the work was at an end.

After he had copied those documents he handed them over to Mr. Michaud.

Asked whether the others were doing the same thing, and he says yes.

Asked whether in the evening, or the time they were quitting work these originals, and the copies they were making, were left in the room, or whether they were taken up to Mr. St. Louis' office, and he says they were all taken up to St. Louis' office up-stairs, so that when they were starting to work again they had to go up to Mr. St. Louis' office to get the material. In both cases, when he handed over the original, and whatever copies were made of it, when they, in the morning, got the same work back, they applied to Mr. Michaud.

The witness had nothing to do with the preparation of the original documents from which he was copying.

He says the documents of which he was making copies were already transcribed on blanks like those he has shown (exhibit C), that is to a certain portion of the work, and as to the other part, it was from books.

He is asked if they were documents such as exhibit C, he says yes, as far as he can remember, respecting the two bridges.

He is asked whether he is positive, or whether it is only an impression, and he says he is not positive.

He says he did not work at the preparation of documents from the books.

He is asked who were working in preparing documents from the books, and he says he cannot say. He says he cannot say in whose hand-writing the documents were from which he was copying.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You were then engaged in three distinct occupations for Mr. St. Louis during the time you were with him, first as a tool-checker, secondly as a time-keeper, and third as a precis writer ; is that correct?—A. Yes.

Q. Was he a time-keeper in the day or at night?—A. Both.

Q. Then you took time twice in the 24 hours, I understand?—A. Yes.

Q. Once in the morning and once in the evening?—A. Yes, once in the morning and once in the evening.

Q. Then what were you doing during the day between taking the time early in the morning and in the evening?—A. He says he was kept busy seeing that the men engaged on the works would not go away, and would be kept busy working the whole time.

Q. He was keeping time to see that the men were all there?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it in a pass book that you kept the time, or in pads?—A. He says he generally kept the time on a pad.

Q. Sometimes in a pass book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what became of the pass books that you had?—A. He says he had only one, and he handed it over to Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. And the pads as well?—A. He says he sometimes gave the sheets of the pad, and sometimes destroyed them.

Q. Then he says he helped to make out these pay-sheets.

Mr. FERGUSON.—To copy them, not to make them out.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Would you look at exhibit 10, parts 5 and 6, and say whether you took any part in making them up?—A. I worked at this one, part number 6 of exhibit 10 ; I did not work at part 5 of exhibit 10.

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Q. And with reference to part 6 of exhibit 10, did you go through the same operation of comparing, as you spoke of, in your examination-in-chief?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, did you observe on part 6 of exhibit 10 the list of foremen that are put down?—A. At what time?

Q. Do you notice it now?—A. Yes.

Q. Is that your hand-writing?—A. No.

Q. Whose hand-writing is it?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you see your name on there?—A. No.

Q. Then on part 5 of exhibit 10, look at that and see if you see your name on the list of foremen there?—A. Yes.

Q. Under what heading?—A. Foreman.

Q. Foreman of night-work?—A. Yes, night force.

Q. What is the date? Between what times is that list made up?—A. It is dated from the 26th March to 21st April.

Q. That is the time you were working as a time-keeper?—A. Yes.

Q. Because up to that time you worked as a tool-checker?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, what pay were you getting at that time, 26th March to 20th April?—A. He says he was paid, as well as he can remember, 25 cents an hour.

Q. For night and day work?—A. He says he had 25 cents per hour during day time, and one time and a half during the night.

Q. Did you know J. A. Ouimet who is also mentioned on this list?—A. He says he knew a Ouimet, but does not know whether it is J. A. Ouimet.

Q. You remember at all events that Ouimet worked on these lists with you in the office?—A. Yes.

Q. And did Alfred Drolet also work on the time lists or pay lists?—A. He says he does not believe he did.

Q. He does not remember that?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. But McEwan worked on the pay-lists, did he not?—A. Yes.

Q. And Alfred Lafortune?—A. Yes.

Q. And O. Michaud?—A. Yes.

Q. They all copied the pay-lists?—A. Yes.

Q. From whom did you get the original papers to make out these pay-lists?—A. From Mr. Michaud.

Q. How were they brought to you?—A. They were brought by a clerk, or we went to get them ourselves.

Q. Who was the clerk that brought them down in the building from one office to the other?—A. Either Mr. Michaud or Mr. Archambault.

Q. Did Mr. Lafortune bring them down sometimes?—A. I don't remember.

Q. And you have not got any of the books or pads upon which you kept the time?—A. No.

Q. What business were you in, prior to your going on this work?—A. Clerk.

Q. In a store?—A. No; clerk in a wood-yard.

Q. Did you ever keep time of men before?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you know that Drolet was keeping time during the same period on the Grand Trunk work?—A. He says he does not remember whether Alfred Drolet kept the same time he kept, but he remembers Alfred Drolet kept time.

Q. While you were on the work?—A. Yes.

Q. Doing the same work that you were, taking the time on pads or books in the same way that you did?—A. He says that is exactly what he has answered just now; he does not remember whether Mr. Drolet was the time-keeper during the same time he was.

Q. But he says he knows he was time-keeper?—A. He says he knows he was time-keeper.

Q. Then I ask him whether he kept the time in the same way that he did?—A. He says no, not in the same way.

Q. What was the difference?—A. He says the difference is that Mr. Drolet checked the time four times a day, and he checked it only twice.

Q. Do you know whether O. Michaud and Alfred Lafortune ever worked on the bridges as labourers?—A. He does not remember.

Q. They were in the office when you were there?—A. Yes.

Q. Making copies?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, did you give all your pads and all your time-books to Villeneuve?—A. No.

Q. What did you not give to him?—A. The sheets coming from the pad.

Q. You did not give them to him; what did you do with them?—A. Tore them.

Q. Threw them away?—A. Yes.

Q. Why did you do that?—A. Because I did not require them.

Q. Were you instructed to do it, or did you do it upon your own responsibility?—

A. He says he did it on his own account.

Q. In the cases where you threw the pages of the pad away, you had dictated to Villeneuve what was on them?—A. Yes.

Q. Before you tore them up did you compare with Villeneuve what he had taken down?—A. He says sometimes he did compare them, and sometimes he did not; he says when he was keeping the pad he used to compare it with Mr. Villeneuve, or with the clerk in the office, but when he did give them the pad he didn't compare it, when he kept the pad he did compare it.

Q. Which did you read from when you compared, from Mr. Villeneuve's copy or from your own?—A. He says, as far as he can remember, sometimes he took Mr. Villeneuve's notes, and he handed his pads to Mr. Villeneuve, and they were compared in that way.

Q. That is sometimes, and sometimes he did not?—A. Sometimes he did not go through this process.

WILLIAM JAMES McEWAN, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I think you have been in the employ of Mr. St. Louis on these works on the Lachine canal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you begin the employment?—A. I think, on or about the 5th March.

Q. The beginning of March?—A. Somewhere in March.

Q. In what capacity did you begin the work?—A. As foreman.

Q. Were you foreman of a special class of workmen, or general foreman?—A. I was foreman over a gang.

Q. But a gang composed of the same class of men?—A. Yes.

Q. What men?—A. Tearing down abutments.

Q. Was this gang of men working during the day or at night?—A. During the day.

Q. Were the masons employed also in tearing down abutments?—A. Yes, sir, there were some.

Q. How many men had you under your charge?—A. Sometimes I had 30, sometimes I had more, and sometimes I had less.

Q. But did you average about 30?—A. About 30.

Q. At what hour of the day did the work begin?—A. 7 o'clock.

Q. And an hour for dinner, I suppose?—A. An hour for dinner.

Q. Finishing at 6 o'clock at night?—A. 6 o'clock.

Q. Making 10 hours work?—A. Yes.

Q. As a foreman did you ascertain or did you find out whether the men were at work at the appointed hour, and whether they remained at work until the hour to adjourn?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what was done by the men before going to work, before dividing themselves into different squads as to their time?—A. They gave their names at the small office before 7, and then come to work at 7.

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Q. They would go and report at the small office where Mr. Villeneuve kept his office?—A. Yes.

Q. And gave in their names. Do you know whether once a man gave his name he was registered under a number?—A. Yes, sir, the number.

Q. And what was the custom after the work of the day was over? Would they go and report?—A. Yes, they would go and report to the same office.

Q. And between these two hours you would have charge of these men that had so reported themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you a foreman of the time they were tearing down the abutments, all the time?—A. I was not foreman all the time.

Q. How long did you remain a foreman for that work, or act as a foreman?—A. I cannot tell exactly now.

Q. Can you say to weeks? You need not be very precise. Were you a month?—A. I think I was two pays.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Day foreman?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. That is over this particular work, and then were you changed employment?—A. Yes sir.

Q. To what work were you transferred?—A. Keeping time.

Q. You began to keep time about the beginning of April?—Sometime about that time.

Q. Were you keeping time alone, or had you some assistant to do that work of keeping time while you were acting?—A. I was for a short time alone, and afterwards I had an assistant.

Q. Do you remember who was the assistant?—A. Doheny, I think, was the name.

Q. Do you remember his first name?—A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Michael?—A. I don't know his first name.

Q. When Doheny kept time, the same time as you, on what work were you employed?—A. I kept time for the masons and stonecutters working on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. What was the regular work of Doheny, was he a time-keeper, had he anything else to do?—A. I couldn't say.

Q. Had he anything to do with the stone?—A. I think he had something to do with the measurement of the stone.

Q. Besides that, he was helping you in keeping time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he work all the time on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. After Mr. Marceau replaced Mr. Parent, and Mr. Conway replaced Mr. Kennedy, did you work on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir, for a short time.

Q. Was the Grand Trunk bridge then finished?—A. About finished.

Q. I suppose you had no more to do for the Grand Trunk, and were transferred to the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity did you work at the Wellington bridge?—A. As time-keeper.

Q. For whom?—A. For Mr. St. Louis.

Q. But to whom did you make your reports?—A. To Mr. Villeneuve, as before; the same as before.

Q. Do I understand you to say that Mr. St. Louis, after having completed the Grand Trunk bridge, did some work at the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what kind of work he did at the Wellington bridge?—A. Parapet work, I believe.

Q. Did this work last long, the parapet work at the Wellington bridge?—A. I think it was two pays.

Q. Do you know whether there was another time-keeper besides you, while Mr. St. Louis was working at the Wellington bridge?—A. I do not; no, sir.

Q. Will you look at this time-list and see whether at that date, viz., 3rd June to 14th June, you were there then—

Mr. OSLER.—How can that be evidence? You cannot refresh his memory with a thing of that sort, can you?

HIS LORDSHIP.—You can ask him if he made it, or had a knowledge of it being made at the time.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I find the time-keeper reported, and I wish to examine him about it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You can ask him if he saw the document at the time it was made.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Were you, then, working on the Wellington bridge in the first half of June?—
A. I don't remember.

Q. While you were working for the Wellington bridge, will you say, besides the time-keeper for Mr. St. Louis, there was one for the government?—A. There was one besides me; yes.

Q. I mean, not for Mr. St. Louis?—A. But for the government there was one.

Q. Who was it?—A. Doheny.

Q. You cannot give his first name?—A. I don't remember.

Q. Is he the same Doheny to whom you referred as having been for some time your assistant on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. It is the same man.

Q. Had you any knowledge of any time-list that was furnished by Mr. Marceau and Mr. Conway to Mr. St. Louis in connection with the work which he did at the Wellington bridge? Had you any knowledge of the time-list or pay-list supplied to Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you look at this document and say whether you recognize this document as being such a time-list.

Mr. OSLER.—I object. What is that?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—This is the time-list.

Mr. OSLER.—Did he prepare it?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He says he had a knowledge of it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—He says he had a knowledge of the list being given.

Mr. OSLER.—But did he know of that at the time.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is what he is being asked now.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He says he has a knowledge of it.

Mr. OSLER.—So have I, I see it in your hand.

By his Lordship :

Q. Did you see the lists at the time; did they pass through your hands?—A. Do you mean the last pay-list?

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. It must be the last?—A. I remember the last pay-lists.

By his Lordship :

Q. You saw the document at the time?—A.—I saw the document.

Q. Would you know it now if it was put in your hand?—A. I don't know.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I think he is entitled to see it, to say whether he knows it or not.
(Witness looks at it).

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Have you ever seen this document before?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you see it?—A. In Mr. St. Louis' office.

Q. Will you state whether the time and the men— (Objected to.)

HIS LORDSHIP.—You had better ask him a few more preliminary questions. Simply seeing it in Mr. St. Louis' office would not enable him to speak.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He was the time-keeper for us.

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By his Lordship :

Q. What did you know about it, having seen it there?—A. I know it by the names on it.

Q. That you saw it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. By the names of the men that are reported there?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. Did you compile it?—A. I kept the time.

Q. But did you compile that document?—

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you prepare it yourself?—A. No, sir.

Q. You saw it at Mr. St. Louis'?—A. Yes, sir, to the best of my knowledge, I did.

Q. I understand you had been Mr. St. Louis' time-keeper for the same men, and the same period of time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it referred to you in any way in connection with the time that you had kept in regard to the men? Was it submitted to you to ascertain whether this was correct or not?—

HIS LORDSHIP.—Had you anything to do with the document beyond merely seeing it in Mr. St. Louis' office?

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Either in preparing it or verifying it? It is not necessary that you should have actually written the document, but had you anything to do either with preparing it or verifying it for Mr. St. Louis' purpose?—A. I had nothing to do with the verifying of it.

By his Lordship :

Q. Or with the making of it?—A. Or with the making of it; I cannot verify that.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You had filed your return?—A. I had filed my return with Mr. Villeneuve, and I remember seeing that in the office by the names that are on it.

Q. Did you act as copyist at Mr. St. Louis' also?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. While you were there for Mr. St. Louis on the work did you see Michael Doheny working there in any capacity besides time-keeper?—A. At that time?

Q. Yes?—A. No, sir.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I now put this document in evidence, without questioning the witness further.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You have not laid the foundation. You had better prove the signatures before you put it in.

MR. GEOFFRION.—He cannot prove the signatures.

MR. FERGUSON.—It comes from the possession of the crown.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You have not proved it yet. The very fact that it comes from their possession does not make it evidence against them. I understand the paper is signed by somebody.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Certified by Mr. Conway and Mr. Marceau.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If he can prove their signatures, and prove they are officers of the crown, you can put it in.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do you know the signatures at the foot of this document which has been exhibited to you?—A. No, sir.

MR. FERGUSON.—Surely the crown will admit the signatures.

MR. OSLER.—Coming from the office from which it came, we cannot admit it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—It is your own document, of which you sent us a duplicate.

Mr. OSLER.—If it comes through Mr. St. Louis' office, I do not care whose signature it is, we will get better proof. It had no business to be in his office as a crown document.

His LORDSHIP.—The ruling is that you have not laid a sufficient foundation. You may offer further evidence again.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I think I ought to offer it in evidence now, to complete my evidence as to that.

His LORDSHIP.—I cannot admit it half and half; I must either admit it or not admit it; I do not admit it for the present. This witness has not proved anything to make it evidence.

Mr. FERGUSON.—But if it is produced upon affidavit on discovery by the crown?

His LORDSHIP.—I do not know that everything a man has in his possession is evidence against him.

Mr. HOGG.—It is not produced on the affidavit on production.

His LORDSHIP.—I have no evidence of this; you will have to prove your facts by evidence.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I will suspend that part. I may re-call the witness later.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You said you were time-keeper for a certain period?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you keep a record of the time of the men and how did you report?—

A. I used to take the time in the morning, and report to Mr. Villeneuve at night.

Q. Did you take the time only once a day?—A. Once a day, once in the morning.

Q. And would report to Mr. Villeneuve at night?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a report did you make?—A. I used to take my time on pads, and on a small book, and then I would give him the names and the numbers.

Q. When you took the time of the men in the morning were they on the work, or on their way to the work?—A. They were on the work sometimes, and sometimes at the office.

Q. At the office for the purpose of reporting?—A. Yes.

Q. When you reported, you say you reported from a pad?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you leave the whole pad, or detached the leaf?—A. I detached the leaf. After we had reported to Mr. Villeneuve, I detached the leaf and threw it away.

Q. Did you dictate the report, or did you leave the leaf?—A. I always tore my leaf.

Q. You dictated your report?—A. I dictated my report to Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. And when you had made sure that your report had been entered by Mr. Villeneuve, when you ascertained he had taken your notes, you would do away the paper on which your notes were written?—A. Yes sir.

Q. Besides working at the bridges, did you also work at Mr. St. Louis' office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. About when?—A. Commenced when they commenced copying the pay sheets, somewhere about the 1st of May, something like that, I didn't remark the time.

Q. Was it while the work was going on, or when the works were finished?—A. About finished.

Q. There was no more employment for you on the works?—A. No.

Q. Then you were engaged to go and work at Mr. St. Louis' office in the city?—A. Yes.

Q. What work did you have there?—A. Copying pay-sheets.

Q. In what part of the building?—A. I worked for a short while in the upper office, that is in Mr. St. Louis' own office, and the balance of the time in another office on the second flight below that.

Q. When you say another office, what kind of accommodation had you there, how was it furnished?—A. It was temporary; there was just a temporary table.

Q. Furniture necessary for writing and copying?—A. That is all.

Q. Do you know who sent you there, or who told you to go to that room?—A. Mr. Michaud.

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Q. When you had finished your work where did you leave the papers and documents you were working at?—A. You mean at the end of the day?

Q. Yes?—A. They were taken up to Mr. St. Louis' office.

Y. The next day when you wanted to begin your work again?—A. We would get them in the office in the morning.

His LORDSHIP.—Does anything turn upon the position of these two offices? I notice all the witnesses are examined upon it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—It has been maintained that Mr. St. Louis had two offices in the building, and we have denied there were two offices.

His LORDSHIP.—What objection is there to his having two offices?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—It has been suggested there was a kind of secret room.

Mr. OSLER.—We do not make any point of the two offices, except that between them we complain of the result.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. What did you say you were copying there?—A. Pay-sheets.

Q. When I say copying, had you anything to do with the preparation of the originals, or only copying?—A. Copying off the originals.

Q. You did no work to prepare the documents?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember what originals there were?—A. I don't remember ; there were too many of them.

Q. Look at this document, exhibit C of the respondents, and say whether the documents you had to copy would be similar to this?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you find your hand-writing in this?—A. There is some of my hand-writing in this.

Q. Page 10?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, in doing this work, so far as you were concerned, did you do it properly and to the best of your ability?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where you alone working at that copy?—A. No, sir.

Q. Could you name some other parties?—A. There was Mr. Beaudry, Mr. Lafortune, Mr. Quimet, Mr. Proulx, and some more, but I forget the names.

Q. These are some that you remember?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Archaubeault?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When the copies were completed do you know whether any comparing was done?—A. We used to check them to see if they were correct.

Q. From whom did you receive your instructions in connection with this work of copying?—A. Mr. Michaud.

Q. Had Mr. St. Louis personally anything to do with the superintending of that work?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. What are you doing now?—A. Commercial traveller, sir.

Q. Is that your regular employment?—A. At the present time, yes, sir.

Q. What were you before you were engaged by Mr. St. Louis?—A. I was a traveller before.

Q. That is your regular business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this was a mere incidental piece of work?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just happened to be out of a job?—A. Yes, sir, through sickness ; I had been sick and out of a job, and this just struck me at a good time.

Q. What did they pay you?—A. By the hour ; I got 25 cents an hour, I believe.

Q. Well, do you know?—A. I am not sure what I got.

Q. You don't know?—A. 25 or 30 cents ; I forget.

Q. And did you do any night-work at all?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did they pay you the same for night-work?—A. They used to give me a day and a half for night-work.

Q. When was it you did the night-work?—A. I don't remember; it was during the work.

Q. Towards the beginning or towards the end?—A. It was in the beginning.

Q. When did you finish the first work, the work that you commenced on the 5th March?—A. I believe I was two pays—foreman.

Q. Now, we have your evidence at page 2201, "foreman on the Grand Trunk bridge from the 5th March"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Later on was time-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you had how many men under you?—A. Sometimes 30, sometimes more and sometimes less.

Q. For how long? Now, what date did you finish the abutments?—A. I don't remember exactly now.

Q. That is the pulling of them down. It is said they were finished on the 18th March, would that about correspond with your recollection?—A. It is so long ago I forget; somewhere about that.

Q. It is suggested that the 18th March is the date it is shown that work was finished; does that correspond generally with your recollection?—A. Somewhere about that.

Q. From the 5th to the 18th?—A. That is only 13 days; it must have taken a little more time than that.

Q. You cannot tell me?—A. No, sir, not exactly.

Q. Can you give me the date of when you became a time-keeper?—A. No, sir, I don't remember exactly.

Q. Can you give me no idea?—A. No, sir.

Q. Say from the 1st of April. What do you say to that? Was it before or after that?—A. It must have been about that, about April, I guess. I think I was two weeks.

Q. What class of men did you take the time of?—A. Masons and stone-cutters.

Q. Then, did Doheny keep a book?—A. I believe he had a book; yes, sir.

Q. Did you check your book with his book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your book corresponded with his?—A. Yes.

Q. You made it correspond?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, during what time were you and Doheny engaged in checking?—A. About the latter end of the work.

Q. For how long did you and Doheny check so that your book corresponded with his book?—A. About two pays, I believe.

Q. And a pay is a fortnight?—A. Yes.

Q. Then there would be about a month when that which you gave to Villeneuve corresponded exactly with that in Doheny's book?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You checked with Doheny?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you also check Sundays when there were men working?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were Sundays men did not work?—A. Yes, plenty; that is, at the latter end of the work.

Q. There were a good many Sundays when there were no men working at all?—A. Some Sundays.

Q. Were there any breaks, any days when stone-cutters and masons were not working except Sundays?—A. What do you mean by breaks?

Q. Such as holidays, or days on which they did not work?—A. There were very few men that left off work in regard to that, but there were some that did not work.

Q. You cannot remember, now, I suppose, how many men there would be in any particular checking, that is gone from you?—A. Yes.

Q. You could not pretend to give the number?—A. No, sir.

Q. What time in a day would you check with Doheny?—A. We checked sometimes in the afternoon, sometimes in the forenoon.

Q. Then, Doheny was the one who had the measuring of the stone?—A. Yes, sir, so I believe.

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Q. He was there for the government and you were there for the contractor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were not two Dohenys measuring stone, were there?—A. I could not tell you that, sir.

Q. You were not able to give me the first name, were you?—A. No, sir.

Q. He was the man who measured the stone; that is the identification of him. And how long after you would check with Doheny would you give your information to Villeneuve?—A. That same night.

Q. That same night you gave him the information?—A. Yes.

Q. And Villeneuve would in that way get that which was in Doheny's book?—A. Yes.

Q. And nothing else?—A. Nothing else; we would compare.

Q. And then you would check it off; and I understood you to say that you had both names and numbers in your book?—A. Yes.

Q. The names of the men as well as the numbers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this work related only to the stone?—A. To the stone.

Q. To masons and stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. And for the time you were at it, which would be about a month, you were the responsible man for that report?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were responsible to the contractors, to St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. They were paid according to your returns?—A. Yes.

Q. And there was no one else who kept the check of the actual men?—A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. So if we can reproduce the check, we have got the stone, at all events, all right?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, it was early in May when you went to the office?—A. Yes, sir, somewhere about that.

Q. And how long did that continue?—A. I think I worked a month there.

Q. And what you mean to tell us is you compiled nothing, you simply copied?—A. Copied, yes.

Q. What you got for copying was under the superintendence of Mr. Michaud the head book-keeper?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you continued on the pay-list throughout?—Yes, sir.

Q. On the pay-list that went in to the government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as a foreman?—A. Oh, I don't remember what they put down.

Re-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do I understand you to say that you were on the last pay-list? When were you paid last?—A. I don't know the date.

Q. When did you cease to work for Mr. St. Louis?—A. About the latter end of May; I did not remark the time.

Q. You cannot say whether you were on the last pay-list. Do I understand you to say that you were paid up to the time that you worked either copying the list, or as time-keeper?—A. Yes, that is what I mean.

Q. While you were copyist you were continued on the pay-list?—A. Yes.

HENRY C. STANTON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Have you worked for Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In '93?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you work in his office in the city, or at the works?—A. In his office in the New York Life.

Q. Do you remember about the date, or the month, when you began to work for him?—A. I don't remember; during March or may be the end of February, or the 1st of March; it was in the spring when the works were going on.

Q. What work did you do for Mr. St. Louis?—A. They made lists for the Curran bridge—Wellington bridge, and we had to copy them, 3 or 4 copies; I made the first copy, and the clerks made the others afterwards.

Q. You made the first copy from what?—A. From the list furnished by the engineer, superintendent and time-keeper.

Q. Did this original from which you took the first copy appear to be signed by these three officers?—A. They were signed, yes.

Q. Do you remember what the names were?—A. Mr. Parent, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Coughlin, I think, the timekeeper.

Q. And your duty was to make the first copy from this original?—A. You see, Mr. St. Louis had to make a certain number of copies of this list, and my duty was to make the first copy, and I handed them to the clerks and they made another copy.

By his Lordship :

Q. You did more than copy, you compiled?—A. A little more, because there were some differences.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—As far as the Wellington bridge is concerned there was no compiling, the original was certified, and the work was done at the government office.

Mr. OSLER.—That is only as to the labour, not the stonecutters and masons.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—As far as the vouchers that were copied, there was no compilation at all.

Mr. OSLER.—But that is one of the large items of the work.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Will you look at this document and say whether they would be similar documents?—A. Those are the signatures, Mr. Kennedy's signature, Mr. Parent's and Mr. Coughlin's. I don't know that the first names are on, but they are the signatures I have always seen on the list.

Q. The superintendent, the resident engineer and the time-keeper?—

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do you wish to put that in?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I think I will put one in.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Exhibit no. 13.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I think the original is in already. However, I will put this in. (exhibit 13.)

Q. Now, were the copies exactly similar to the whole of them, or was there any alteration to be made? Were you instructed to make any alteration, and in what particulars?—A. Well, we made alterations in Sunday work, for instance. Mr. St. Louis' contract was two days for one, and we gave them a day and a half on that list, and then there was the addition in the prices of labour. He had a contract price, and this list was what we were paying the men; it was a true copy of the time of the men, the time they worked and the number of days.

Mr. OSLER.—He does not know what men worked.

WITNESS.—According to the list. I speak of what I copied.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You made a true copy of what showed the time the men worked?—A. Yes.

Q. Except the Sundays?—A. On the Sundays we doubled the time. Instead of putting one and a-half we put two, and sometimes we did not put it; sometimes the time was doubled, and we left it.

Q. And when it came to the prices, were you also instructed to make changes?—A. Certainly; we gave Mr. St. Louis' prices, I don't remember what they are.

Q. But the prices as shown by his tender?—A. His contract prices.

Q. So that from these lists, purporting to come from the canal office and certified by these three officers, you would compile what was necessary for a return to the government?—A. Yes, sir.

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Q. In preparing those returns and as you made the first copy, did you carefully transcribe the time of the men as shown in these returns?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you check the first copy you so made?—A. Used to check three or four copies; we used to make three or four copies and check them all.

Q. But you are the man who always made the first copy?—A. As far as I know I made most of them, I think.

Q. Then the first copy would be handed to other writers?—A. We would hand it to other clerks, and they would make out their copies; at first we made five, and then we made three, I think.

Q. And when the number of copies required were prepared, you would compare them with the original?—A. We used to compare the whole lot.

Q. Did you attend to that work for any length of time?—A. I was there several weeks. I used to work there just at the time of the pay-sheets.

Q. Did you work always during the day-time?—A. I just worked night-time; I worked day time on holidays, Saturday afternoons and Sundays; I worked night-time outside of that; during the day I was engaged elsewhere.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I will put in all these originals; I will put them all in as exhibit 13.

HIS LORDSHIP.—How many parts are there?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—If your lordship will adjourn now, we will consult about putting them in.

(Adjournment, 1 p.m. until 2 p.m.)

Mr. GEOFFRION.—After consultation, we have decided to put in the whole of these returns, of which already one is filed.

Mr. OSLER.—They relate to what work?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—The Wellington bridge.

Mr. OSLER.—The Wellington bridge labour?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I don't know.

Mr. OSLER.—My learned friend can put it in subject to proving the signature afterwards.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—There are two of them signed by Mr. Conway. The two names are Conway and Marceau.

WITNESS.—I don't know their signatures.

Mr. OSLER.—Put them in as one exhibit, and prove the signature later.

(Put in and marked exhibit 13.)

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, the copies you made were only those signed by Mr. Parent, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Coughlin?—A. Yes; Marceau and Conway I don't remember.

Q. Besides making the first copy of these documents, besides extracting from these documents faithfully what was represented to be the time of the labourers, and names, as far as the extension of the price to be paid is concerned, that is where you made the alteration?—A. Yes.

Q. And substituting for the figures found there the figures based upon Mr. St. Louis' tender?—A. Upon Mr. St. Louis' contract.

Q. But, outside of these alterations, did you make a faithful copy of this?—A. The only alteration, as I said before, was in the Sunday work, where I doubled up the time; outside of that it was the same number of hours right through.

Q. Do you know what became of this first copy and the other copies made after they were verified and checked by you?—A. No, sir.

Q. To whom did you return them?—A. They were left in the office; Mr. Michaud was the head book-keeper there.

Q. Did you also, with the others, work at the second or third copies in that temporary room, or did you only make the first copy?—A. I made the first copy; I worked in Mr. St. Louis' office; I did work in another office, but it was for him; it was the same business in another office next door to him, I think.

Q. It was when you were working there?—A. Yes, it was a Sunday afternoon; there were several of us; I think it was Mr. Aranville's office.

Q. Then, that temporary room down stairs had not been procured yet?—A. I am not certain, but I don't think so.

Q. But I want to know whether you worked at the additional copies prepared, independently of the first one you made?—A. I may have made others.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. I understand you worked for Mr. St. Louis on Sundays, holidays and at night time, only?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did not work in the day?—A. No; I worked on holidays, as you say.

Q. But I mean other week-days?—A. No, I had other employment.

Q. And all your duty was to copy lists?—A. To copy these lists.

Q. Now, do you know when the signatures of these government officers were put on these lists?—A. Well, the signatures were always on the lists, when the lists came in the office before we copied them, before they were handed to Mr. St. Louis, I expect so, because I saw them in the office; I cannot say for sure, because I did not see them signed.

Q. And you did not see them delivered to Mr. St. Louis or his officer?—A. No.

Q. But when they came into your room they were signed?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether at that time, at the time when they came into your hands for copying, whether the men had been paid upon the lists or not?—A. Yes, I think so; as near as I can tell, yes.

Q. The men had been paid?—A. I am not sure, but I think so.

Q. Now, who made out the original lists that came into your office signed as you say?—A. I don't know their handwriting; it is either Coughlin or his assistant.

Q. And then the men were paid, these lists were taken out and taken to the canal office for signature, as you have them here? Is that the way it was done?—A. I think the list was signed.

Q. I mean the ones you were copying?—A. Yes, they were taken out and signed and sent to where they had to go.

Q. After you copied them they were taken to the canal office and signed?—A. Yes.

Q. What became of the list of the Wellington street bridge from which you copied?—A. I think Mr. St. Louis kept that. That was the contractor's proof of the work he had done.

Q. You have not seen those lists recently?—A. I may have seen some this morning; I saw some lists here: they may be part of them.

Q. Where?—Produced here this morning.

Q. You mean exhibit 13?—A. Some of these exhibits, or part of them.

Q. I am speaking of the one which you copied, the one that came from the canal office signed?—A. I would have to have my own and this to compare, to know.

Q. After the copies were made, they were returned back to Mr. Michaud?—A. Yes.

Q. How were you paid, by Mr. St. Louis?—A. I was paid by Mr. St. Louis.

Q. What were you put on the list as?—A. I don't know.

Q. Well, are you on the list?—A. I may be, I am not sure.

Q. Could you tell me whether you are or not?—A. If I looked the list over and found my name.

Q. You have not done that?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether as a matter of fact in copying these lists you copied your name on them?—A. My name was not on the lists I copied.

Q. The lists you copied only had reference to all the labour on the Wellington bridge, other than the stonecutters and masons?—A. I don't know. The lists I copied were Mr. Coughlin's lists; I copied whatever there was; there may have been stonecutters and labourers.

Q. You copied some lists that were not signed?—A. I may have worked with others, I don't remember.

Q. Don't you remember copying the stonecutters' lists?—A. I don't think so, I don't think I copied them.

Q. And so far as the lists that you say you do know of copying, your name was not on them?—A. No, sir.

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Q. Were there any other lists your name was on?—A. It may have been.

Q. I suppose you know whether it was or not?—A. I never saw it on a list.

Q. Never copied it yourself on a list?—A. No.

Q. What were you paid?—A. I was paid money.

Q. But at what rate per hour?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. Did you work by the hour?—A. I worked there several weeks, nights, holidays and Sundays, and I suppose in all I received \$70 or \$80.

Q. Had you any bargain about so much per hour?—A. No, I took what Mr. St. Louis gave me.

Q. He just gave you a lump sum for the work you did?—A. Yes.

Q. About \$70 or \$80?—A. I think that is what I received for the whole time, it may be a few dollars more.

Q. Did you copy any such lists on the Grand Trunk work?—A. I think I did one Sunday, I am not sure, I couldn't tell you, but I think I did.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When you say you were paid by Mr. St. Louis, do I understand that he was the person who handed you the money?—A. No, sir, I think I was paid by Mr. Michaud in the office.

MICHAEL PROULX, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you work for Mr. St. Louis at any time during the year '93?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember when you began to work?—Yes, sir, in the month of March.

Q. Where was it?—A. In Mr. St. Louis' office in the New York Life building.

Q. Did you work there all the time, or did you also go on the work at the canal?
—A. No, sir, I always worked in the office.

Q. At what work were you employed?—A. At copying pay-lists.

Q. How long were you employed in that work?—A. About three months.

Q. You worked at that until the work was finished?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the final returns were compiled?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom did you receive your instructions for the work you had to make?
—A. From Mr. Michaud.

Q. The head clerk?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you remember the names of those who at different times worked with you at this kind of work?—A. Yes, sir : Mr. McEwan, Mr. Beaudry, Mr. LaFortune, Mr. Quimet, Mr. Michaud and Mr. Archambault.

Q. You say that you were copying, what?—A. Pay-lists.

Q. Had you any compilation to make yourself, or were you only copying?—A. I was only copying.

Q. Did you copy from a document already compiled or from books?—A. Sometimes from documents and sometimes from books.

Q. What was entered in the books you were copying from ; were they regular office books, or what kind of books were they?—A. Time-books.

Q. Were these writings made on printed forms, regular forms?—A. Yes, regular forms.

Q. In those time-books you refer to which you have seen, were they written in pencil or in ink?—A. In pencil.

Q. And after you had copied from these books, or from other lists already prepared, did you go through the process of checking your copies?—Yes, sir, afterwards.

Q. As far as you are concerned as to the work which you did, did you do it faithfully and correctly?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at exhibit C of the respondents, and say whether this document is one of those, or similar to those you worked at?—A. There is one of mine.

Q. You find in exhibit C two pages at least which are in your handwriting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you receive any instructions from anybody else than Mr. Michaud as to the preparation of your work?—A. No, sir.

Q. Who handed you the material, that is to say, either the books or the lists already prepared?—A. Mr. Michaud.

Q. You procured them at the office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you work all the time in the regular office, or had you another room?—A. Oh, we had another room on the fifth flat, because the office up there was too small.

Q. Were you in any way interfered with in your work, or did you copy faithfully what you were instructed to copy?—A. Yes.

Q. Whatever work you did you were careful to check with the originals?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the other employees?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you had finished copying from the books, what did you do with them?—A. The lists?

Q. The lists and the books from which you copied?—A. Took them up-stairs and returned them to Mr. Michaud.

Q. And you never saw them afterwards?—A. Oh, yes, every fortnight we were checking the lists and putting the full amount on.

Q. But after the work was done you had nothing further to do with them?—A. No, sir, we gave them to Mr. Michaud.

Mr. OSLER.—No questions.

FELIX ROCHON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

(Given in French, and interpreted by Mr. Audette, registrar of the court.)

Witness has been a contractor for the last 22 years. He is asked what is the practice with contractors with regard to the time employees give outside of the general business hours ; he is asked, whenever he has contracts with working men who have to work extra hours during daytime or night time, what is the customary agreement between them ?

Mr. OSLER.—I object. Is it not a matter of agreement ?

Mr. GEOFFRION—What is understood ?

Witness is asked what he understands by the word "overtime," the customary meaning in cases of this kind ; he says when one is obliged to have overtime is when a work is very pressing ; under such circumstances they are bound to take extra men, and it costs more than the original work ; he means that whenever overtime is required it is when work is pressing, and in such cases it is understood that one must get extra men : in such cases men cost more than when they take men for the work in the ordinary course. He is asked whether, when the contractor is asked to give some overtime, it means that it covers both the time he puts new men on, besides the general working hours, and also the getting of the extra men to work during those extra hours, and he says yes, that is customary.

The witness is a contractor for excavation.

By his Lordship :

Q. And when he speaks in regard to his view of overtime, he is speaking of it with reference to his own business?—A. Yes.

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He says when he speaks of overtime he speaks of not only what he does himself, but of what is done generally.

HIS LORDSHIP—His idea, then, is, that if a man works after 6 o'clock at night it is overtime, no matter whether he is a fresh man or not ; ask him that.

The witness says that would depend ; if the man works until half-past six, that would not be overtime, but if a man works during the night—if a man works only half an hour over his time they do not take any account of it ; he says it depends entirely ; a man might work half an hour, or an hour, or two hours extra time, but he says he cannot continue that on, he must replace him by another.

By his Lordship :

Q. Then, it comes to this, that overtime in his business means working at night ?—

A. Yes, he says that, generally, overtime means, in the scope of his business, to work at night.

He says it does not matter whether it is a new man that is put on after six o'clock ; that night-time is overtime.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Ask him whether his occupation is not one where the question of overtime presents itself more frequently than in many other trades, excavation having to be done very often at night ?—A. He says they very often have to give overtime when work is pressing. He is asked to give his idea of a skilled labourer ; he says there is a big difference between a skilled labourer and one who is not ; he says there is a big difference between a man accustomed to his work and a man who is not accustomed to his work. He is asked whether, in his trade, however low the trade may be, if the man is accustomed to do the work, the man is better fit to do it, and he says yes. He is asked whether he would make any distinction between a man who is accustomed to the work and the man who is not accustomed to it, even in handling brick and mortar on his back, the lowest kind of trade, a hodcarrier ; and he says yes, there is a big distinction between a man who is accustomed to his work, and a man who is not. He is asked whether he makes any distinction with regard to the kind of trade in which he is engaged, between skilled labourers and men who are not skilled labourers, and he says yes, he makes a difference of a half. He would give half to some men what he would give to others, that is in excavating.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. What is the class of excavating that he does ?—A. Different kinds, all kinds.

Q. Do you confine yourself to excavation ?—A. He does different kinds of works ; pulls down buildings.

Q. And do you work with night gangs ?—A. He says it has already happened to him.

Q. When did you have to organize night gangs last ?—A. He says it is a thing he cannot say ; he did not notice the time.

Q. Have you organized any night gangs within the last two or three years ?—A. He says no, not from what he can recollect.

Q. Have you organized any night gangs within the last five or ten years ?—A. He says yes, he has had men work in the night during that space of time.

Q. When last ?—A. He says he cannot say.

Q. More than once ?—A. Yes.

Q. How often ?—A. Four or five times since he became a contractor.

Q. On what works ?—A. In excavation works.

Q. What class of works ?—A. In cellars and sewers.

Q. Did you make in each case a special bargain for wages with your men working on night gangs ?—A. He says he was always obliged to pay his men dearer when they worked at night.

Q. Is it by bargain ?—A. He says they were men he had by day time.

Q. Do you make a special bargain with them when you organize a night gang?—
A. He says when he engages a man, he settles the price with him.

Q. Does settling the day price also settle the night price, or have you to make a special term for night price?—A. He says yes; he also makes a special price for the night; he pays them dearer for the night.

Q. He pays extra for the night, that is to say, by bargain?—A. He says it is by bargain; these are men he takes by day.

Q. Then the payment of night work compared to day work has no relative price by custom, but it is always fixed by bargain?—A. He says the price for night work is fixed on the basis of the price fixed for day time, about a third more than he pays in the day time.

Q. Is it always the same, or is it by bargain for overtime?—A. He says it is always the same thing; he says whenever he engages his men to work in the night time he makes a bargain with them to work for so much, and they agree upon the price.

Q. Then, there appears to be no fixed custom in Montreal as to night work or overtime?—A. He says there is no law for that; he says they are obliged to pay them more in the night because it is easily understood they do not like to work at night.

Q. But is it by bargain every time?—A. He says it is by bargain. When he engages a man he always agrees as to what price he is going to pay him.

Q. There is no fixed custom?—A. There is no tariff for that.

Q. Then do you call a man who digs well a skilled labourer? Do you call a man who is a good digger a skilled labourer?—A. He says you need a man who is accustomed to that work; he says it makes a big difference.

Q. But would he call him a skilled labourer?—A. He would call him a man accustomed to that work.

Q. If a man is accustomed to pick and shovel, would you call him a skilled labourer?—A. He says that a man who works with his pick and shovel, and who is accustomed to handle a pick and shovel, that they make a distinction between him and one who is not accustomed; he does not give him any special name.

Q. Where does he make any difference between a good and a skilled labourer?—A. He says often there is a half difference between.

Q. How does he draw the line? Describe the one, describe the other, the difference between what you call a good common labourer, and a skilled labourer?—A. He says he makes a difference when he has seen them working.

Q. And that is all?

AUGUSTIN LEPAGE, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Have you been in Mr. St. Louis' employ in 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?—A. On the stone work.

Q. What were you doing?—A. I was foreman stone-mason.

Q. What is your experience as a foreman? Have you any experience?—A. Yes, sir, experience in laying and cutting stone.

Q. Since how many years?—A. Since 40 years.

By his Lordship :

Q. You are a stone-mason?—A. Yes, by trade; I have been over ten years inspector of stone-masons.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you work in large works?—A. Yes, I was inspector of the Lachine bridge, all the big works in Canada, I was foreman and inspector; I was three years on the Intercolonial railway, on stone work.

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- Q. When did you begin to work for Mr. St. Louis?—A. Only last year.
- Q. When was it in the year, what month?—A. February, I think; I forget the date.
- Q. Some time in the winter of 1893?—A. Yes.
- Q. On what bridge did you work?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge.
- Q. Did you work there all the time, or had you anything to do with lock no 1?
- A. I worked on the Grand Trunk bridge the whole time.
- Q. And when did you leave?—A. Some time in May, I forget the date; I quit in the month of May.
- Q. Were you absent much from the work during the whole time, from the beginning to the end?—A. No; I was there eleven Sundays, and there the whole time, day and night; at the night time I used to look over all the gangs.
- Q. You say you were there eleven Sundays?—A. Yes.
- Q. And worked night and day until ten at night?—A. From 12 o'clock until 7 o'clock; I slept in the night time.
- Q. How many days did you go to work until 12 o'clock at night? Was it during the whole time, or when the work was pressing?—Q. When the work was in a hurry.
- Q. How long did you work up until 12 o'clock at night?—A. The last month; the month of April we were very hurried, and wanted to finish the work.
- Q. At that time, when it was urgent to finish the work, there were night gangs and day gangs?—A. Yes.
- Q. Were there many men on the works?—A. Oh, yes, a good many.
- Q. Was it always the same number, or did it vary?—A. It was not always the same men.
- Q. The same number?—A. A little more at the last than at the commencement.
- Q. The same number, except at the end there was a little more?—A. In April there were more men than in March.
- Q. You took charge only of the masons?—A. I took charge of the masons on the north side of the Grand Trunk; there were several gangs there; a great many gangs were there, and I had charge of all those gangs on the north side to the canal and the Grand Trunk.
- Q. This would represent how many men under your superintendence?—A. Two hundred and fifty and sometimes 300.
- Q. The largest crowd was on the north side?—A. There was a good sized crowd on the south side, pretty nearly the same.
- Q. Were you a foreman, or were you actually directing the men, leading the men in the work?—A. I was foreman.
- Q. You did not work yourself?—A. Oh, no.
- Q. You only superintended the work?—A. Yes.
- Q. Had you the stone-cutters under your orders?—A. It was my first commencement to cut the stone.
- Q. In the beginning of the work there were stone-cutters?—A. Yes.
- Q. What stone were they cutting?—A. The backing, taking the bed off.
- Q. How was that stone picked?—A. When they lay backing generally the backing is rough, it makes bad work; the contractors always gain by doing it; he will pick up the backing; he will save mortar, and lay quicker, and make a better job.
- Q. And the work that you watched about that stone backing was for the purpose of making that class of job?—A. Yes, and making it quicker.
- Q. Now, what was that Grand Trunk bridge? Is it only for carriages?—A. Oh, no, it is a railway bridge only.
- Q. Was that backing dressed on all the faces of the stone, or only on some faces?—A. Only the bed, and the top, and sometimes the rough joints.
- Q. Was the face left rough?—A. The face was picked, too, the outside face-picked.
- Q. And the foot and the top?—A. Yes; it was rough picking.
- Q. At the Wellington bridge, do you know whether the backing was picked that way?—A. Yes, some of it was.

Q. But you had nothing to do with it, you only saw it. Do you know whether the stone for the Wellington bridge was supplied by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. But you had not charge of that?—A. No, I was on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Do you know who supplied the stone for the Wellington bridge?—A. Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Will you explain to the court, in your experience as a contractor, what is understood by contractors when you speak of skilled labourers?—A. A skilled labourer is what we call a handy man; when a man is fit to do anything, take a man to make mortar, to cant the stone, or handle the derrick; there are lots of derricks there; nearly half of the men do not know what a derrick is; we generally take a labourer to do that, what we call a skilled man, he is a responsible man, he understands the work, we generally pick a man double the price of a common labourer; say there are ten men, we will pick out five men; and we will depend upon those five men; if you take a man you cannot depend upon, he may break a boom and kill somebody.

Q. You never acted as a time-keeper?—A. No.

Q. Will you say whether, when the men were once on the work, you saw they attended to their work?—A. Yes, that is the work I was most pushing for Mr. St. Louis; I got strict orders from him that no stranger should put his foot on the work, and he blamed me two or three times, if he caught any stranger on the work, or any man not working; one Sunday he came in and discharged five men at once off the work; all the men did their duty and worked hard.

Q. What was the common understanding about over-time?

Mr. OSLER.—He is not skilled on that, surely.

WITNESS.—I understand when a man works at night he always gets double pay to what he does day-time, because we have difficulty in getting men to work at night. One time I got a letter from Mr. Reid to hire him one hundred and fifty stone-cutters and masons to go thirty miles this side of Winnipeg, Keewatin, and he told me in his letter, you will pay all those stone masons and cutters \$4 a day, and they are bound to work at night time, the work is in a hurry, and these men will be paid double time at night, that was in his letter.

Q. My question is not exactly to know whether it costs more to procure men.

HIS LORDSHIP.—There is no question here as to the rate. If night work is over-time, the rate is fixed. The question is whether all night work is overtime.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. My question is not to know whether it is more expensive or how much more expensive it is for men at night, but what do you understand by over-time? What kind of work is understood by over-time?—A. After seven, and before seven in the morning is over-time. All work outside of that is over-time.

Q. By the same men, or new men?—A. The same men or new men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. Then your business was to see that the men who were both stone cutters and masons worked well?—A. Yes.

Q. And did they work well?—A. They did. Any man who works under me has got to work well. I have got my reputation to keep up.

Q. And you see that they work well?—A. Yes.

Q. So you got big days' works out of all these men that were there?—A. Yes.

Q. Out of every one of them?—A. Yes, it was cold enough; they were bound to work.

Q. So that perhaps you got just as much work out of these men as if it was summer time, the stone would chip quicker, and the men would work harder, and you were there to get all the work out of them?—A. Yes, the best out of them.

Q. And you got it out?—A. Yes, the time was short.

Q. And they had a hard task-master in you, and you brought it right out of them?—A. Yes.

Q. And if a man did not do his day's work right he was discharged?—A. I had instructions to put him away.

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Q. This was on the north side of the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. You knew nothing about the south side?—A. No.

Q. That was under another foreman?—A. Another party.

Q. What was his name?—A. Mr. Trudel.

Q. Then did you get more work out of your men than Mr. Trudel did out of his?
—A. No, about the same.

Q. Had you about the same amount of work to do on both sides?—A. About the same thing.

Q. And you finished about the same?—A. Yes.

Q. And did Mr. Trudel get as much work out of his men?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a good foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. So that the work did not suffer for the want of getting the work right out of the men?—A. No.

Q. Have you ever contracted for such masonry by the yard?—A. Yes, I have, by contract, since 40 years.

Q. Where was your last contract for similar work to that?—A. In the city of Montreal.

Q. On what work?—A. Some stone work in building.

Q. What did you get a yard for the stone work?—A. It depends a good deal.

Q. But that class of stone work?—A. Oh, well, that loose stone was a good deal of expense.

Q. But how much a yard?—A. If it was done in a good time——

Q. Take it at a good time?—A. If it was at a good time, and a good place to do it, and let me make a remark——

Q. Don't make a speech. At a good time, a good season, what would be the price?
—A. Some places you have to take the stone five times with a derrick.

MR. GEOFFRION.—The witness was asked to say how much he would charge per cubic yard, one place or another.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. I am not asking about this job at all. I am asking you about an ordinary job done in a good season, how much a yard for stone work?—A. Some places it is worth \$14 a yard, and some places \$16, and some places \$25.

Q. It will run down as low as \$12?—A. Some done below \$12.

Q. That is good railway work?—A. Yes, a bridge.

Q. A pier of a bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. That will be dressed to what, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch joint?—A. Yes.

Q. At even \$12?—A. Yes.

Q. Then there were of course difficulties in connection with this work, but you got all out of your men that you could get out?—A. Yes.

Q. How many yards had you to build there?—A. I never made a calculation.

Q. But a contractor of 40 years' experience could tell?—A. I never calculated it.

Q. You never figured it out?—A. No. Before the stone-work was commenced I made the excavation there, and I never calculated the excavation either.

Q. You have no idea at all as to that?—A. No.

Q. Now tell me how many masons you had, on an average, on your side?—A. Well there were two gangs, a gang at night, and a gang at day.

Q. Tell me how many in the day gang?—A. There were 7 or 8 masons in the day gang.

Q. And how many at night?—A. Well, about the same thing at night.

Q. About 7 or 8 at night?—A. Yes.

Q. That is masons?—A. Yes.

Q. You had to do with the stone-cutters?—A. Yes, there were more stone-cutters than that.

Q. How many stone-cutters by day?—A. Working along with me?

Q. Yes?—A. Oh, about 20.

Q. About 20 under you?—A. Yes.

Q. That is on the north side?—A. Yes, there were two gangs.

Q. Another on the south side like it?—A. No, but two gangs on my side.

Q. There would be 20 under you, and about as many under another man?—A. Yes, on the north side.

Q. You didn't keep count of them?—A. No.

Q. And at night how many, or did they cut at night?—A. No, they didn't cut at night on that.

Q. And there were on that north side, you think, about two gangs of 20?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was the other foreman?—A. I forget his name.

Q. Did you keep the time?—A. No, there was a time-keeper that came there twice, or sometimes four times a day.

Q. And he kept your time too?—A. Yes, all the times.

Q. Had you a number?—A. Yes.

Q. What was your number?—A. I forget my number. Every man had to go the office to give his number.

Q. Now, on the south side, were there any stone-cutters at night?—A. I don't think so.

Q. Were you there until 12 o'clock?—A. Yes, but I had nothing to do on the south side.

Q. But you would know if they had stone-cutters at night on the south side?—A. They didn't cut stone at night.

Q. You were there from the beginning to the end?—A. Not quite; they were there a couple of weeks before I commenced.

Q. Was there stone cut before you commenced?—A. Yes, a good deal.

Q. But all the time you were there, we may take it, there was no stone cutting done at night?—A. You must excuse me; there was a big shed down below; there were a lot of stone-cutters there.

Q. At night?—A. I don't know; they may have worked in the shed at night.

Q. But not to your knowledge?—A. No.

Q. I should have thought you would know?—A. Oh, I had nothing to do with the stone-cutters in the shed.

Q. How far was the shed away?—A. 400 or 500 feet—a government shed.

Q. And you were there until 12 o'clock, and it didn't come to your knowledge that there was any stone cut in that shed at night?—A. I didn't go there at night.

Q. But it didn't come to your knowledge that there was any stone-cutting there?—A. No.

Q. 400 or 500 feet away. That was the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes, they cut there for both the Grand Trunk and Wellington.

Q. You passed the shed at night going home?—A. No, it is not my way, it is out of the way altogether.

Q. You don't know anything about the Wellington street bridge at all?—A. I passed there every dinner time and morning.

Q. Now, the backing was not dressed to any particular joint, was it?—A. It was only roughly dressed?—A. Rough picking.

Q. It was not what you call dressed stone?—A. Not bouchard.

Q. But it was simply rough picking?—A. Simply to lay a good bed.

Q. A good bed for backing?—A. Yes.

Q. Not a good bed for face work; it would not compare with face work?—A. Face work is bouchard.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I did not catch what you said about the stone-cutters on your own work. Was there any work done at night in your own gang on the north side, at any time?—A. Besides the stone-cutting?

Q. Was there any stone-cutting at night under you?—A. No, not the first week. After we commenced to lay stone there was some cutting at night, but, of course, there was when we picked the backing.

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- Q. When you came here first the stone-cutters were picking the backing?—A. Yes.
- Q. The picking of the backing was done during day work?—A. Yes, but it lasted but a week.
- Q. But when the masons began to lay stone was there any stone-cutting at night?
- A. Yes.
- Q. On your work?—A. Yes. You cannot lay stone until you get a stone-cutter there to prepare the stone.
- Q. There was an old bridge and old piers there before?—A. Yes.
- Q. Had these to be demolished?—A. Yes, that was the biggest work.
- Q. Was it done by common labourers?—A. No, a common labourer could not do that; it was all done by masons; one night I tried to put some labourers there and they did not raise me two stones, they did not know what to do; I had to put on all stone-masons to do that work.
- Q. So the demolishing of the old piers had to be done by stone-masons?—A. Yes, and stone-cutters.
- Q. How long had you to keep stone-cutters on night work to supply the stone for the masons when the work was started?—A. They stayed there the whole time, there was some work there the whole time.
- Q. Now, besides the piers of the bridges do you know whether the sides of the canal are also in stone masonry?—A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know whether any repairs or works were done to the side walls?—A. You see that was built before, and there was a big shed over that; that work had to be demolished, and we had to demolish the whole of the wall.
- Q. How long would the wall be?—A. Besides the abutments, about 150 feet on each side.
- Q. Was there any picking done also?—A. Yes, there was no vessel that could pass there, they left the face of the stone in the wall as big as a two-bushel bag, big lumps, and we had to get stone-cutters and cut the face all the way along, to smooth the face for the vessels to pass along.
- Q. You were ordered to do it?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know why it became necessary to do it?—A. Mr. Parent gave the order.
- Q. Was there any new channel in the canal? Do you know why the order was given?—A. Because the vessels were to pass along; they changed the thing altogether, they changed the centre pier and made two channels.
- Q. The channels were changed by the fact that the centre pier was changed?—A. Yes, and they made the bridge longer.
- Q. And had this work to be done by stone masons under your command?—A. Yes.
- Q. Furnished by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler:

- Q. I should perhaps have asked you before: Had you anything to do with the stone-cutting for lock no. 1?—A. No, no.
- Q. That was mixed up somewhat with the Grand Trunk cutting?—A. I don't know.
- Q. Did you see the stone that was cut for lock no. 1?—A. Some one told me.
- Q. Did you see it?—A. Some one told me there was some stone cut for lock no. 1.
- Q. It was not built in at all?—A. No.
- Q. What is that worth a yard to cut?—A. Well, it is the same as the remark I made a while ago.
- Q. Tell me what the stone is worth to cut, without special circumstances?—A. Well, in that place where they were cutting, no man could cut more than four feet a day.
- Q. I am not asking about special circumstances. I want to know what that stone is worth cut under ordinary circumstances, how much it is worth a yard?—A. If it was another place I could tell you, but in this place it is hard for me to tell you.

Q. Supposing I give you the stone from the quarry in a nice place, and a nice time to make it, what is it worth to you?—A. It is worth 40 cents a foot in a good place, but a gang of men had to cant that stone three or four times.

Q. Just give me that by the yard, let us treat the yard as a unit?—A. I am giving it to you by the foot.

Q. Surely you know how much it is by the yard. Give it to me by the yard?—A. I cannot give it.

Q. Give it to me by the foot?—A. I will have to go back to school to give it to you.

Q. Do you mean to say you are a 40 year old mason and cannot tell me what that stone is worth per yard? All right, you cannot. Now, you say you had to re-build part of the wall?—A. Yes.

Q. Where was that?—A. There is the pier for the bridge, there is the abutment, and it was on this side of the abutment, and on this side, on top of the wall.

Q. Do you mean the bridge seat, or the pier?—A. The bridge seat on top of the wall.

Q. It was on either side of the bridge seat?—A. On both sides.

Q. And you speak of that on the north side?—A. Yes.

Q. And that is where you supplied the new wall?—A. Yes.

Q. To what extent—how far along?—A. About 150 feet on either side. We had to repair that from the Grand Trunk bridge to the Wellington bridge, picked the whole way and repaired it.

Q. Do you remember how many yards or feet of stone you had there in repairing?—A. I could not tell you.

By his Lordship :

Q. You simply picked the surface, you didn't have to relay the stone?—A. Picked all the face.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You redressed it?—A. Dressed it in the wall.

By Mr. Geoffirion :

Q. Smoothing the face?—A. Yes.

EMANUEL LEPAGE, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffirion :

(Examined in French and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Witness is the son of the last witness ; he has also worked on the canal works and at the Grand Trunk bridge ; he began to work about the end of February or the beginning of March.

He is asked how long he worked there, and he says he finished working by the beginning of May.

He is asked what was his occupation, and he says foreman for digging. This excavation or digging was for the abutments of the Grand Trunk bridge ; they had to dig in the bottom of the canal.

He is asked why, and he says material had fallen there ; they were digging the debris out ; he says he was engaged at that work during the two months he was engaged with Mr. St. Louis ; besides that, he demolished the piers ; they also pulled down and took out from the piers what was therein, both of earth and wood.

He is asked how many men he had under his supervision at that work, and he says at the pier there were about forty men at the time they dug for the abutment, and on the work picking up the debris timber and earth about twenty or twenty-five men were engaged.

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He is asked whether he was obliged to work at night at this work, and he says yes, several times he had to work in the night.

He is asked whether he had to work at night with the same gang of men, and he says two or three times the same gang of men would work at night, and after that they got night gangs specially ; he also worked several Sundays, but does not remember how many Sundays.

He is asked whether he had many men to work with him on Sunday, and he says it was less than during the week days.

He is asked whether he was keeping time of these men himself, or whether there was somebody else ; he says there were the time-keepers who used to pass usually and keep the time ; there was Mr. Beaudry, Mr. Ouimet, and Mr. Villeneuve.

He had nothing to do with the stonework.

He is asked whether he got the men working under him to work well, and he says yes, they worked very hard.

Mr. OSLER.—No questions.

FRANCOIS XAVIER TRUDEL, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

(Examined in French, and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court) :—

Witness works for Mr. St. Louis ; he was a foreman ; he worked for Mr. St. Louis on the Grand Trunk bridge.

He is asked whether it was Mr. St. Louis who was conducting the work when he was there, and he says it was the witness himself who was conducting the work, the witness was the first foreman.

He is asked who was giving the orders how to do the work, and he says he was taking his orders from Mr. Kennedy who was superintendent of the canal ; he started work at the beginning of February.

He is asked up to what time he did work, and he says up to the beginning of May, up to the time of the completion of the work.

He is asked whether he was foreman on all kinds of work going on, or on a special given work, and he says on all the Grand Trunk works going on.

He is asked when he was getting his orders from Mr. Kennedy, whether he had sometimes to refer to plans to execute the work, and he says yes.

He is asked whether there was anybody who was coming now and then to inspect the work as it was progressing, on behalf of the government, and he says sometimes someone came.

He is asked whether there was no architect or engineer on behalf of the government superintending the work, and he says there was the engineer of the work, named Mr. Papineau, the government engineer.

He says Mr. Papineau was generally there as an architect, he would always remain on the works ; he says Mr. Parent occasionally came there to.

He is asked whether it was from Mr. Parent or Mr. Papineau he took his orders for executing the work, and he says oftener from Mr. Kennedy.

He is asked whether he is skilled in stone work, and he says it is not his trade, he he says his specialty, his trade, is wood ; he says in other lines he is only practical, he has a practical knowledge, that is all.

He is asked whether he knows Mr. Lepage, the father, who has been heard as a witness, and he says yes ; he is aware that he had the conduct of a portion of the work as foreman.

He is asked whether he had anything to do with lock no. 1, and he says he is aware that there has been stone cut for lock no. 1, but he had nothing to do with lock no. 1.

He is asked, by saying he is aware there was some stone cut, whether he means there was stone cut on the works near the Grand Trunk bridge, and he says yes, for lock no. 1.

He is asked whether amongst the stone that has been cut under his supervision and in his department there has been any cut with backing, and he says yes.

He is asked to state how many men and how long the men were engaged at this work of cutting stone for the backing, and he says there were a great many, and for a long time; he says cutting the stone for the backing is harder work than cutting plain stone.

He says it was fine picking; he says it is what they do in good work.

He is asked whether he is aware that there was some similar stone-picking done for the Wellington bridge and he says he does not believe so.

He is asked whether they came and got some stone from the place where he was working for the Wellington bridge, and he says yes, in quantities.

He is asked about how many men he had under his orders, and he says generally, for all the works in connection with the Grand Trunk work, eliminating the stone-cutters under the sheds, 300 or 400, or 500 or 600 men working; they had up to 800 men working.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. At what work?—A. Only on the Grand Trunk work.

By Mr. Geoffrion resuming:

He is asked whether the 800 men would be covered by the day men or night men, and he says there has been up to 600 men working in the day-time; he says in counting both night and day men, they had, sometimes, up to a thousand men working.

He is asked about what period they had such a considerable number of men as that, and he says it was at the end of March or beginning of April, it was drawing close to the opening of navigation, he had orders to push on the work on account of the opening of navigation.

He is asked to state what part or what share Mr. St. Louis took in the works, and he says usually an active part; he did not give orders to do this, or that, he says he commanded them hard, he says he ordered them to do the work fast and to do it well, and to take the instructions from Mr. Kennedy as to the kind of work to be done, and from Mr. Kennedy for the number of men to be employed; he says besides encouraging them and telling them to work hard and do good work, he told him to get his instructions as to working the men from Mr. Kennedy. The witness says that sometimes he was in want of men, he was asking for them, and did not get as many as he was asking for: then he says he would see Mr. St. Louis as he was passing, and Mr. St. Louis would tell him to see Mr. Kennedy and ask him for the number of men he wanted and he was obliged to supply the number of men wanted; Mr. St. Louis did not supply the men to him, but he always told him to call on Mr. Kennedy for them, but after getting these answers from Mr. St. Louis about getting men, he always addressed himself to Mr. Kennedy after that.

He is asked whether, besides Mr. Papineau, Mr. Kennedy was always in the neighborhood, and Mr. Parent who came on the works, whether anybody else, any other officer of the government came on the work giving orders, and he says he saw Mr. Douglas very often; he says in the latter part, at the end, it was Mr. Douglas who was the head man.

He is asked whether he ever had any complaint or any objection that there were too many men on the work, and he said he never had any objection or complaint of that kind; they were always in doubt whether he would be able to finish the works for the 1st of May.

He says during the time they were working the water had been taken out of the canal.

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He is asked whether, besides the navigation, and besides the fact of the water being taken out of the canal, it interfered with the manufacturers on the canal, and he says yes.

The Grand Trunk bridge was lower than the Wellington, and he was always working in shoving off the ice which was coming from Mr. Kennedy's work.

He is asked whether he was pressed to close up, to finish the work because trade was suffering from that fact, he says he is aware that the government leases some water power on the canal, and the fact that the canal was empty was interfering with manufacturers ; he says there are a number of mills that take water power from the canal.

He is asked whether he had any difficulty in connection with the taking out of the debris, the ice, stone and earth near the Grand Trunk bridge, and he says yes.

He is asking what instruments they had to take this away, and he says they took this earth with shovels from scaffold to scaffold. He says they had ten scaffolds built on top of one another ; that means that the same shovelful had to be handled ten times, he is asked whether if the works had not been so pressing, whether he could have done the work easier with a less number of men, and he says, yes, with half the number of men by using proper appliances.

The Grand Trunk bridge was started after the Wellington bridge.

He is asked whether the Wellington bridge was started by the government staff, and he says he was not aware of it.

He is asked whether at the Wellington bridge, upon which the works first started, they had better appliances, and better derricks, and they were better prepared for the work than they were on the Grand Trunk bridge, and he says yes, that they had their derricks up, and all the necessary preparations up for the last six months.

He is asked whether he has any experience in the way of conducting works, and he says yes, he believes so.

He is asked whether the time for selecting the work to be done for the Grand Trunk bridge was the proper season, he says it was almost an impossible season to do the work.

He is asked whether he is aware the men working under him were often, in severe seasons, wet, and had to go into the water, and he says yes, he is aware of that ; he says they had to change the men from their work because they could not, at that severe season of the year, keep them working in water from morning till night ; they had to change them ; he says even if the man is not actually working in the water during that season he cannot work for ten hours without taking a rest, without changing himself, giving him a chance to warm himself and rest.

They were not building a bridge, they were pulling down an old bridge and building a new one in its place, double work.

He is asked whether the pulling down the old bridge was hard work, and whether they could get it done by ordinary labourers, and he says they were obliged to employ labourers, but they had also to employ all kinds of trades ; he says they wanted labourers but the labourers alone could not have done this kind of work.

He is asked whether he is aware that a good deal of backing done was picked only after the work was done, and he says no.

He is asked whether he is aware from his experience, when a work of this kind is contracted for it is not the habit to prepare the work long in advance, and he says yes, as much as possible.

He is asked how many masons he could employ on the same pier, he says he has employed up to 25 masons on the one pier, he says at best it was 14 feet deep, and 60 feet in length ; these were masons doing masonry ; he says besides that there was some other work which had to be done by masons. They were repairing the walls on the sides, the two piers ; there was a centre pier ; that centre pier was also done by masonry, so that he could employ, at the same time, masons on the two abutments, and on the central pier.

He is asked whether they did not, in consideration of the urgency of the work, start at the new masonry at the same time they were pulling down the old pier ; and he says yes.

He is asked whether the new bridge was erected on exactly the same basis as the old one, and he says no.

He is asked at what distance from the old one, and he says about 50 feet, so that the pulling down could be done at the same time as the construction.

They were employing a great many masons in tearing down this pier, and this work could not be done by common labourers.

He says that the tearing down of the stone of the old pier had to be done by the masons, that is the outside stone, but the inside, which was composed of earth and timber, was taken down by other kinds of men, by labourers.

He is asked whether he had, at any time, occasion to complain of the quality of the men supplied by Mr. St. Louis, and he says he never got any men supplied by Mr. Louis, they were supplied by Mr. Kennedy; he says whenever they did not give satisfaction he turned them out; they never imposed upon him men when they did not answer to his work.

He is asked whether, in consideration of the urgency of the work, they were not bound to take green hands, and not always have skilled men; he says they took skilled men, as many as they could, they could not get the necessary quantity, so they had to take some green hands among the lot, but as few as they could.

He is asked to state, in his opinion, in his experience, what is understood in Montreal and surroundings, by the word "overtime;" and he says according to him overtime is all work done after ten hours work, after 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

He has told us the difficulty he had to take out the earth from the excavation, and he is asked whether had they a convenient or handy place close by where they could put the earth; and he says they had to cart the earth over a mile.

He is asked whether he has suffered anything during the progress of the work from the fact that there was a temporary bridge erected so as not to stop the circulation of the Grand Trunk trains, and he says yes, that he always complained and suffered from the erection of that bridge during the whole time of the works; he had a very small space wherein to put his material and the earth he was excavating.

He says that he had to order exactly what he was in want of, because he had no place to put it, and he had to cart away even to the last shovelful of earth, to have it carted away, and brought back afterwards because he had no place to put it in the neighbourhood, the space left to him was so small.

He is asked whether the Wellington bridge had also a railway disturbing it, and he is asked whether the Wellington bridge was a railway bridge; and he says no, that the Wellington bridge had no railway disturbing it, he had nothing to do with the Wellington bridge, the Wellington bridge was not a railway bridge.

He is asked whether the works were interrupted by the freshets; and he says yes.

He is asked to explain how it occurred; and he says he built the dam, he could not finish it before the freshet, before the inundation came; he says it is the freshet which takes place at Montreal every spring, the time the ice moves; he says when one has to build a cofferdam that they generally make that work long in advance, then they generally prepare and have pumps on hand beforehand, in such a way that if there are any leaks they can remedy them by using their pumps.

He is asked whether he had time to get those pumps, he says he asked for the pumps and did not get them, he says he asked for the pumps three weeks in advance, as the inundation or freshet was always expected.

He says the dams were not exactly broken by the freshet, but there was a leak, the water passed on top of it, over it, that it really delayed the other works very much, and he was not prepared to empty the cofferdam because he had no pumps.

He says he was given a bad pump, and he emptied it with a great deal of force and hardship.

He is asked whom he applied to, to get that pump; and he says he applied to Mr. Kennedy; he says he asked also Mr. Douglas; it was Mr. Douglas who went to Mr. Kennedy and asked for the pump.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. You were foreman, with foremen under you, I understand?—A. Yes.

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Q. You, then, were in charge of the whole Grand Trunk work?—A. Yes.

Q. And you had power to discharge foremen as well as ordinary men?—A. He says the same thing.

Q. He had power?—A. Yes, the same power.

Q. Was it your business to see that the men did their work well?—A. Yes, that was his share of the work.

Q. And did the men work well, did you see that they worked well?—A. According to him, he believed they all worked well.

Q. And you had not too many men at any time, you always had work for the men you had there?—A. He says he had always enough work to keep every man busy except once, except sometimes for half an hour or an hour when they did not wish to send back men for whom they had not work at the very moment, but they would require them right off afterwards.

Q. There was then very little time lost?—A. Very little time lost.

Q. So that you got ten hours work, substantially, from every man for his day's work?—A. Yes.

Q. And with the electric light, were you able to get a good day's work out of your night gang?—A. He says there was very little difference.

Q. You had nothing to do with the Wellington street work at all?—A. No.

Q. Did you superintend and look over the stonecutters and the masons?—A. He says his specialty is not stonecutters, but they had foremen in that specialty, but he had authority over them as well as over all the others. He had authority over all the men on the work.

Q. But you relied upon what your foremen, masons and stonecutters told you, not being a specialist in that line yourself?—A. Certainly; he says that after having been a number of years in the works one perceives just as well as the foreman, although one does not like to say that they are really skilled.

Q. Then, on the whole, although it is difficult work to do, it was well-managed, and you got good value for your wages?—A. Yes.

Q. The management was good throughout, the marshalling and management of the men was good?—A. He says they did their level best; they subdivided into small gangs and did their best.

Q. The work was well-managed?—A. He says as far as he was concerned he has nothing to reproach himself about, he is satisfied with the administration of the work, and he has had compliments from Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kennedy at all times on the way he conducted his work, and, also, upon the fact that he was always there on the premises.

Q. Who took charge at night when you were away?—A. He says all the time there was work done, he was there present on the premises.

Q. Night and day?—A. He slept there; he slept during three or four hours.

Q. So that there was no one to take your place while you were sleeping?—A. He says yes, he had Mr. Desjardines, the foreman of the stonecutters, and Mr. Lepage, whom he could put in his place when he was sleeping, and one St. Louis, a mason and stonecutter; he says there were several, but he has not the names of all those he used, but he always had a man to replace him when he was resting and asleep.

Q. What employment have you now?—A. He is still foreman; he is the one who manages Mr. St. Louis' work for the last eight years, his general works.

Q. You are the general foreman?—A. Yes.

Q. And are you paid by the year, by the month, or by the hour?—A. By the day.

Q. Winter and summer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Steady employment, paid by the day; about how much a day?—A. Mr. St. Louis has not been short of work since he has been engaged.

Q. How much a day during this work?—A. For his regular work he gets \$2.75 a day.

Q. And did you get extra for this work?—A. He only got 25 cents more.

Q. No matter how many hours you work you got the 25 cents a day only?—A. That much more; he says he got \$3 a day for the time he was working at the railway; besides that he has got \$2.75 a day for all the days he worked for the last seven years.

Q. Did you ever count or check over the number of men employed?—A. No, he never had that time.

Q. Do you only get your information as to the numbers from the time-keepers?—A. He says from Mr. Villeneuve, he did not pay much attention to that matter.

Q. Now, who took charge of the time keeping on the Grand Trunk work, who was in charge?—A. He believes it was Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Who for the government?—A. He never asked, and he never satisfied himself as to that.

Q. Was there anybody there for the government?—A. He says he doesn't know at all; he cannot tell, he had too much to do.

Q. He didn't see anybody there for the government?—A. No. He says if they did check it he didn't know; he says there were some young Englishmen passing about, they had some books, they were doing something, he never enquired whom they were working for.

Q. Did you organize these night gangs that were at work?—A. Always.

Q. And did you make a special bargain with them as to what you would pay them?—A. No; he says the bargain is made of itself; it is well-understood that the men who work during the night time do not work for the same wages as in the day.

Q. What agreement did you make for night labour?—A. He says he never made any agreement; he says the arrangement was made by themselves.

Q. How many hours does a night gang work?—A. They are to work 10 hours.

Q. What hour do they stop working, a night gang?—A. At 12, and at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Then suppose a night gang works until 7 in the morning, would the hour be overtime?—A. Yes.

Q. Then you can have overtime in the day time as well as night?—A. It is the same thing. He says the moment a man works more than ten hours.

Q. That is overtime?—A. Yes.

Q. Night or day?—A. Yes.

(Adjournment 5 p.m. until Tuesday June 19th 1894, 10 a.m.)

TUESDAY, 19th June, 1894, 10 a.m.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I would ask my learned colleagues on the opposite side whether they can file the letter from the minister of railways and canals to which a reference is made in Mr. Parent's letter of the 21st January, 1893. It is where Mr. Parent says he accepts the tender.

Mr. EMARD.—It is the 18th, and not the 21st.

Mr. HOGG.—This is the one, I suppose. It is from the deputy minister.

(Filed and marked exhibit 14, dated 18th January, 1893, from Mr. Schreiber.)

The abstract of tenders referred to in the previous exhibit is called for by Mr. Geoffrion, and produced by Mr. Hogg, and marked exhibit 15.

His LORDSHIP.—You may use it, subject to verification. In these long cases, where there are so many papers, we have got to get on with the evidence, and they may be verified afterwards. If any one will call my attention to the fact during the course of the trial, that any copy is not a true copy, the original will be produced.

This abstract apparently has only reference to lock no. 1.

Mr. HOGG.—To lock no. 1.

His LORDSHIP.—If there is another abstract it will be put in.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I would ask my learned colleague if he has the letter extending the works. It is referred to at page 3 of our petition.

His LORDSHIP.—You want Parent's authority for the letter of the 27th February, 1893.

Mr. HOGG.—That is the letter of the 24th February, 1893, from Mr. Schreiber to Mr. Parent. (Exhibit 16.)

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VIATEUR ARCHAMBAULT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

(Witness is examined in French, and the evidence is interpreted by Mr. Audette, Registrar of the Court.)

Witness has been in the employ of Mr. St. Louis. He is asked at what time, and he says the 4th April, 1893 ; that is to say he began to be in his employ on that date.

He is asked how long he has been in Mr. St. Louis' employ, and he says he is still in Mr. St. Louis' employ.

He is asked what kind of work he was doing when he went into Mr. St. Louis' employ, and he says he was kept busy copying pay-sheets made up by some other clerks.

He is asked by whom were the first copies he was making made, whom they were copied by, and he says they were copied by Mr. Stanton and Mr. Michaud.

He is asked what Mr. Michaud, and he says the book-keeper, the one who has been heard as a witness in this case.

He is asked where he was copying this work, and he says at Mr. St. Louis' office.

He is asked whether later on he did not do his copying with some other clerks in another room, he says he copied during two or three days in another room ; he says almost always his work was done in Mr. St. Louis' office.

He is asked whether, as far as he is concerned, he faithfully, and to the best of his ability copied everything that was given to him to copy, and he says yes sir.

He is asked whether he did his work conjointly or in company with other copyists ; and he says, in company with other copyists.

He is asked the names of the other copyists ; and he says there was one Mr. Proulx, Mr. Lafortune, sometimes Mr. Ouimet, Mr. McEwan, and some others, and sometimes one Mr. Beaudry ; he says also in performing this work with others he also did his best to do it as well as possible. They compared their copies with the other copies. They got their instructions for this work from Mr. Michaud, Mr. St. Louis book-keeper.

He is asked whether Mr. St. Louis meddled in this kind of work ; and he says no, he never saw him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. What is your first name ?—A. Viateur.

Q. Your duties were just that of copyist ?—A. Yes.

Q. You had nothing to do with going out on the works. How were you paid ?—A. Paid by Mr. St. Louis.

Q. Were you put upon the pay-lists with the other workmen and other people ?—A. He says no, he has seen the pay lists, and he has never seen his name.

Q. You are a regular employee of Mr. St. Louis' ?—A. Yes.

Q. You were an employee before this work, and have been since ?—A. No ; he is an employee since, but he was not before this work.

Q. Who brought you the material from which you copied ?—A. He says they got the lists from Mr. Michaud to copy.

Q. He brought it to them, I understand ?—A. Sometimes Mr. Michaud would take it to them, and sometimes they would go up and get it.

Q. He had nothing to do whatever with making up the original pay-lists ?—A. No, nothing at all.

Q. Did he see in the office of Mr. Michaud or Mr. St. Louis the pay-lists that were made out at the canal office and sent there signed, and did he copy from them ?—A. He says he has seen them, and he has copied them before they were signed.

Q. No, but did he copy from them ?—A. He says when the original was prepared he copied it. Then he saw them after they had been signed.

Q. I want to know if he saw the pay-lists that were made out in the canal office which were spoken of, and which were transferred to Mr. St. Louis' office, whether he

saw those, the ones that were signed, the originals that came signed?—A. He says yes, he has seen them.

Q. And he made copies from them?—A. He says he does not remember.

Re-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

He is asked whether he remembered if he copied from those lists in connection with the Wellington bridge, and he is asked whether he could make out that he was copying something in connection with the Wellington bridge, or some other bridge, and he says yes ; he says he has copied some copies which were prepared by Mr. Stanton. He is aware that Mr. Stanton was making the first copy of the pay-lists for the Wellington bridge ; he is asked if he can say whether he has copied for the Wellington bridge or Grand Trunk bridge, and he says he believes he has copied from both.

PAUL PARENT, sworn.

(Examined in French, and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

The witness worked for Mr. St. Louis at the construction of this Grand Trunk bridge. He is asked what business was given to him, and he says the measuring of the stone.

He is asked at what time he began to work at this, and he says he does not remember exactly, but he believes about the middle of February, when Mr. St. Louis began to receive the stone ; and he is further asked if it was at the beginning, and he says yes, at the beginning.

He is asked whether he was doing this kind of work alone, or whether there was anybody with him to check it, and he says he was measuring, and Mr. Doheny was there on behalf of the government also ; he was measuring on behalf of Mr. St. Louis, and Mr. Doheny was there on behalf of the government.

He is asked whether he has been the whole time on this work, and whether he has measured all the stone that passed there ; and he says yes.

He is asked whether Mr. Doheny has also measured the stone during the whole time, and he says that part of it has been measured by Mr. Doheny's elder brother, and part by Mr. Doheny himself.

He is asked to give the first name ; he says one is called Hugh Doheny, and he says he believes the other one's Christian name is Michael.

He is asked whether in measuring this stone he did the work carefully, and he is satisfied that the work is correct ; and he says yes.

He is asked whether he has had occasion to check his measuring with Mr. Doheny's measuring, and he says that they had always occasion to work in the neighbourhood, and that every morning they were comparing their work.

He is asked where he was measuring the stone, and he says they measured the stone when the stone had reached the shed where it was cut.

He is asked whether he measured the stone in the cart when it was brought to the shed, or whether he measured it when it was put off the cart on the ground ; he says for the greater part it was measured on the carts, but sometimes several carts would come together, and some of the stone would be thrown down, and then they would measure partly what was in the cart, and partly what was thrown down.

He is asked whether the object in measuring the carters' carts was with a view of not mixing the quantities that each carter was bringing, and he says no, not exactly that, it was with the idea of preventing them measuring the stone twice, because the stone might be mixed with what was on the ground before.

He took notes of these measurements.

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He is asked what he was doing with these accounts ; he had the three dimensions of the stone ; he took the cubic measure of it, and afterwards he added together all the pieces of stone at the end of the day.

He is asked what he would do with his notes, whether he would give them to some body ; and he says no, that he would add up all these amounts, and whenever he was asked to make a report he would just give the report, and keep his notes.

He is asked whether he was making the report periodically or, whether at given days, and he says no, he was making those returns when he was asked to do so.

He is asked to whom he was giving this information ; and he says sometimes he gave those returns to Mr. Villeneuve, and sometimes to Mr. Michaud, the secretary.

He is asked whether he was measuring cautiously, and whether the stone that it represents has been actually received, and he says yes, that he measured carefully, and that his figures represent the actual quantity of stone received.

He also says that the returns that he made to Mr. Michaud and Mr. Villeneuve were also accurate reports of his notes.

The witness repeats that he usually would make returns to Mr. Michaud and Mr. Villeneuve, and that he would keep his notes afterwards.

He is asked what he did with these notes, and he says he does not remember whether he returned them to Mr. Michaud, or whether he has got them at his own place, because he says he was measuring for two contractors.

He says there was one Mr. Delorimier who was supplying the stone for the Wellington bridge also ; so that the contract of Mr. St. Louis for the stone only applied to lock no. 1 on the Grand Trunk Railway bridge. The stone supplied for the Wellington bridge was supplied by Mr. Delorimier, a distinct contractor from Mr. St. Louis.

He is asked whether he was measuring for Mr. Delorimier and he says yes, he began to measure for Mr. Delorimier about a month before he commenced to measure for Mr. St. Louis ; the works of the Wellington bridge were begun before the works on the Grand Trunk bridge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You commenced in February ?—A. As well as he can remember it was the time Mr. St. Louis began to receive stone.

Q. How did you measure the stone ? Describe the method by which you measured the stone ?—A. He took the proportionate length, and the proportionate width, and then the proportionate height, and then he would take the cubic measure of these dimensions, and that would give him the cubic measure of the stone.

Q. That was the stone in the rough as it was delivered ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he measure the stone after it was cut ?—A. No, he did not measure the stone after it was cut.

Q. Did he measure all qualities of stone, both stone for this work, and for backing ?—A. He says he measured all this stone, but he kept a different account.

Q. Who was the judge of whether the stone was to be for backing or for face work ?

—A. He says generally it was Mr. St. Louis' foreman, and sometimes it was himself.

Q. It was not an officer of the government ?—A. He says the officer of the government was with him also, and they agreed upon the stone.

Q. Would that be one of the Dohenys ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you keep a record of the face stone after it was cut ?—A. No.

Q. Then you were merely the receiving clerk of the stone, measuring it from the carts ?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, I would like to see your record of the stone that was used for face purposes ?—A. He says he did not bring it because he was told not to bring it, and he had struck off from his subpoena everything which told him to bring documents.

Q. Who told you not to bring these records ?—A. He says nobody told him not to bring them, but he consulted somebody as to the meaning of his subpoena, and he told him that being struck off, he had nothing to bring, he need not bring anything.

Q. Whom did he consult ?—A. One of his cousins.

Q. Have you your subpoena with you?—A. Yes. (Produced and shown to Mr. Hogg.)

Q. Did you make a division of the stone that were delivered at the different places, the Grand Trunk, the Wellington bridge, and for lock no. 1, and keep a distinct record of them?—A. He says yes; he says for the Wellington bridge he had an entirely different book, because it was not the same contractor that was supplying the stone; he says for lock no. 1, and for the railway bridge he had different books which he kept.

Q. He kept Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 in the one book, and the Wellington in another?—A. He says he does not remember whether lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk were kept in the same book, because he used several books, he had three or four books, but he kept them together.

By his Lordship :

Q. You have those books now?—A. He says, as he said awhile ago, he doesn't remember whether he has them at home, or whether he handed them over to Mr. St. Louis.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. You would surely know if they were in your possession in your house?—A. He says he could know it by looking for it.

Q. But you did not make any search?—A. I did not make any search.

Q. Can you tell me the quantity of face stone you had in your measurements of lock no. 1?—A. He says he could say if he had the books, but he says it is too long ago to remember.

His LORDSHIP.—If this witness has originals, I think he had better bring them to the court. I think you might let him stand aside, and go and get his papers.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He will have to go back to Montreal.

His LORDSHIP.—Let him stand aside until he brings his papers, or accounts for them.

JOHN CONWAY, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You are in the employ of the Dominion government?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where, and in what capacity?—A. I am acting superintendent at present.

Q. Of the Lachine canal?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember since when?—A. Since 13th May, 1893.

Q. Will you take communication of these three documents, and say whether they are signed by you? (Referring to part of exhibit no. 13.)—A. Yes, sir, they are signed by me.

By his Lordship :

Q. Do you know the signature of Marceau and Doheny?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And these three papers are signed by Marceau, Doheny and yourself?—A. Yes.

(They are the last three parts of exhibit 13.)

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The one signature is yours?—A. Yes.

Q. And the other is the signature of Mr. Marceau?—A. Yes.

Q. Doheny was the timekeeper?—A. Yes.

Q. And Marceau was acting engineer on the canal?—A. Yes.

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Q. These documents purport to be lists of the men employed at the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. Commencing May 6th to May 19th?—A. If you will notice I only certified from the 13th May. You will find a note on the first pay-sheet that I only certified from the 13th May, the time I took charge.

Q. And this one which is the first of the three is not certified by Mr. Doheny?—A. No, sir, that is not signed by him. James Davin was the time-keeper.

Q. James Davin was the time-keeper acting when you came there?—A. James Davin was the government time-keeper at the time for the government men.

Q. However, his signature is there?—A. Yes, I know that is James Davin's signature.

Q. By inspecting them could you say who prepared these documents, or is it to your knowledge by whom they were prepared?—A. Those documents were prepared by Mr. St. Louis, and sent to me, to have certified as correct, and upon consulting my time-keeper's book I certified them.

Q. You found that they were correct?—A. Yes.

Q. And certified them?—A. And certified them, that is from the 13th May.

Q. For the period which is covered by your signature?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. That is you had these returns sent to you from Mr. St. Louis to verify them by the time books kept?—A. By a private time-keeper of our own. I was satisfied they were right when our time-keeper certified to them.

Q. Where are these government time-books?—A. The time-keeper, I suppose, Mr. Doheny, has our time-book.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When you were appointed assistant superintendent do you know whether the work on the Grand Trunk bridge was finished?—A. The Grand Trunk bridge was complete.

Q. So you superintended only the completion?—A. The completion of the Wellington bridge.

Q. Which is represented, as far as labour was concerned, by these three time-sheets?—A. Yes, I could not exactly say whether there are three, or may be more; I know there are three, anyway.

Q. Are you sure that this was written or prepared at Mr. St. Louis' office, or brought to you for signature?—A. I could not say whether this is our time-keeper's work, but the sheets, when I signed them, I am not sure whether they were made by our own time-keeper, or copied; I do not think that is our time-keeper's writing.

Q. I want to know whether you are sure that they came from Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir; they were brought specially by Mr. St. Louis on one special occasion.

Q. You don't know where he procured them?—A. I could not say that.

Q. And before signing them you required that your time-keeper or the time-keeper of the government, or the time-keeper under your orders, should check it and verify it?—A. Yes, I am satisfied the time-sheet is correct, no matter who made it.

Q. You cannot recognize the hand-writing of these documents?—A. No, sir; I cannot.

Q. And you are positive your memory does not fail as to that, that these were brought to you by Mr. St. Louis himself?—A. It was taken to the canal office for signature; it was left in the engineer's office for my signature and Mr. Marceau's.

Q. My instructions are that you may perhaps go too far in saying that; all you can swear now is that these lists were left?—A. Were left for my signature.

Q. Were left in your office for your signature?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not see them being prepared?—A. No.

Q. You have no personal knowledge by whom they were prepared?—A. I have no personal knowledge at present. I cannot say from memory whether it was made by our own time-keeper or whether made by Mr. St. Louis' time-keeper.

Q. All you know is that these documents were found prepared in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. With the information that you were invited to certify them?—A. Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP.—It is not material who made them, the material thing is whether he verified them before he attached his signature to them.

MR. HOGG.—The evidence up to date is that all these documents were made by Mr. St. Louis.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Not the Wellington bridge. I am instructed we had not the material to prepare these lists in our office.

HIS LORDSHIP.—However, both statements might be true, it might be true that Mr. St. Louis, or some one acting for him, might have got the information for the lists and compiled them, and taken them for signature.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did Mr. Marceau consult with you before signing?—A. Mr. Marceau asked me if I was satisfied the sheets were correct, and after my time-keeper signing the sheets, then I was satisfied they were correct, and I signed them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. What is your employment?—A. I am acting-superintendent of the Lachine canal at present.

Q. And when did you become acting superintendent?—A. On the 13th May.

Q. That was after the work was nearly finished?—A. Almost finished.

Q. That of the Grand Trunk, you say, was entirely finished?—A. Yes.

Q. And the Wellington bridge, very little to do?—A. Just some parapet walls to build.

Q. These three pay-sheets you speak of amount to a small sum, comparatively speaking?—A. Comparatively small.

Q. Now, tell me how you became acting superintendent?—A. By instructions from Mr. Schreiber ; a letter from Mr. Schreiber.

Q. Who had been superintendent before?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. What became of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I believe he was suspended.

Q. And these pay-sheets which you have signed, were those that were signed after the suspension of Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after the bulk of the work was done?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say that Mr. Doheny was the time-keeper at this time?—A. No, Mr. Davin was the time-keeper, but in order to check Mr. St. Louis' time-lists, after consulting with Mr. Marceau, we decided to put a time-keeper to check Mr. St. Louis' time.

Q. You say we decided to put a time keeper, and check Mr. St. Louis ; whom do you mean by "we"?—A. Mr. Marceau and I.

Q. When did you decide upon that?—A. Just on my appointment, or about that time.

Q. On the 13th?—A. About that.

Q. And whom did you appoint?—A. Mr. Michael Doheny.

Q. Then what time was he appointed, Mr. Doheny?—A. Well, he had been acting before, measuring stone.

Q. But as a time keeper?—A. It was about the 13th May that he was put on as time keeper.

Q. I understand it was about 17th?—A. Thereabouts ; he first of all used to count the men, and after that I told him to take the names of the men and everything, after that.

Q. Now, why did you do that, why were you so particular about doing that?—A. Because I had to sign the sheets.

Q. How far does this extend over, these sheets, the first one?—A. I signed from the 13th May to the completion of the work.

Q. This commences the 6th May to the 19th May?—A. You will find a note on one of the sheets.

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MR. GEOFFRION—The exception from the 13th May applies only to Mr. Marceau and Mr. Conway.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. What I want to get at is, which of these three pay sheets was Davin the time keeper of?—A. I think he was time keeper of the whole three of them. You will notice his name on the end of them all. Davin was only on the first of them.

Q. Then Davin was the time keeper on the first one from the 13th May?—A. Yes, but still we checked with Mr. Doheny's time book.

Q. Then the position was that Davin was keeping the time and Doheny was checking Davin?—A. Well, Doheny was checking just Mr. St. Louis' time; there were other men there besides Mr. St. Louis working.

Q. Doheny was checking Mr. St. Louis' time, and Davin was taking time?—A. Yes.

Q. And that being done, you satisfied yourself from the books of Davin and Doheny?—A. Yes.

Q. And signed the pay-sheets?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What had you been doing before?—A. I was an electrician on the Lachine canal.

Q. Did you know anything about the work that was going on prior to your assuming your present office?—A. I took no particular notice; I used to pass around.

Q. I do not know that there is anything of very great importance about these documents, how they were brought, or who made them, but you did say that one of them, you remember, was brought by Mr. St. Louis himself personally?—A. I happened to meet Mr. St. Louis in the office the morning the sheet was there, it may not be Mr. St. Louis brought the sheet there, but Mr. St. Louis was in the office.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Anxious to get them?—A. Anxious to get them, I suppose.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Then you had in your mind the fact that these documents were made out by Mr. St. Louis and sent to you for your certificate?—A. I would not be positive of that.

Q. That was your first statement?—A. I would not say that it was; Mr. Davin and Mr. Doheny could verify the handwriting; the fact can be ascertained later on.

Q. I just wish to find out, how did you verify them, what did you do?—A. I had Mr. Doheny compare these pay-sheets with his time book.

Q. And did you find that Mr. Doheny had kept time correctly?—A. Well, he went over the time twice and three times a day, took the men's names and everything else, the same as though the men were working for the government.

Q. Did you find him accurate and active in his duties?—A. I found him accurate and reliable.

Q. Did you see the books he kept the time in?—A. Yes, I have seen it.

Re-examined by Mr Geoffrion :

Q. Do you remember that Mr. St. Louis was urging you to sign these lists because he said he would not pay his men until he had them certified?—A. Yes.

Q. And that it was on a Saturday, and he would not pay until he had them?—A. I would not be positive it was a Saturday, but it was a pay day that he wanted to get money, wanted to get the sheets signed.

Q. And each time he came to your office was because he wanted them for his pay?—A. That is what I understood, certainly.

MICHAEL DOHENY, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Will you look at the two pay-lists which bear date June 2nd and 16th June and say whether the signature at the end of them is your signature ?—A. Yes, it is my signature, both of them are my signatures. (Referring to part of exhibit 13.)

Q. Was it the first time when you signed them, or had you anything to do with preparing them ?—A. I prepared this document I hold in my hand, both of these documents.

Q. They are in your handwriting ?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. This is the second and third of these ?—A. Yes, from the 2nd to the 16th of June.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You prepared them and signed them ?—A. I prepared them and signed them.

Q. From what did you prepare them ?—A. From my time-books.

Q. Which you had kept on the work ?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you that time-book ?—A. No, sir, I left it in the canal office, or at least the office they used at the bridge ; when I was through, when the work was completed, I left it there with other books I had.

Q. Do you know whether they are still there ?—A. I don't know.

Q. Are you ready to swear that this is correct according to the time-book you had in your possession ?—A. That is correct according to the time-book I had in my possession.

Q. And you now swear to the correctness of these two sheets ?—A. They are correct.

By his Lordship :

Q. You kept your time correct ?—A. I kept my time correct.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I think you had something to do with the stone ?—A. I am a stone-measurer.

Q. Do you know Paul Parent ?—A. Yes.

Q. I think you worked with him more or less ?—A. We worked together.

Q. On the same work ?—A. Yes.

Q. At the same measurements you took ?—A. Yes.

Q. You measured for the government, and he measured for the contractors ?—A. Yes. I measured all the stone.

Q. For the government, and Paul Parent was measuring for both contractors ?—A. Yes.

Q. Delorimier and St. Louis ?—A. Yes.

Q. You measured together ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you always agree in your measurements ? Was there any important differences ?—A. No. We sometimes, in cubing up a stone, either one or the other of us might make an inaccurate calculation, but we would check one another, and make it correct, before we would make our returns.

By his Lordship :

Q. Did you certify all the returns for stone ?—A. I certified to all the returns for stone from about the 15th February.

Q. There were none before the 25th, 25th March ?—A. Yes, there was some stone for the Wellington bridge before that certified by my brother.

Q. The first return was 25th March ?—A. For Mr. St. Louis, I believe I certified to the first return for Mr. St. Louis.

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Q. Here is the statement of particulars. You certified to all of those?—A. I could not tell from memory now. If the certificates I gave were presented I could tell.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Those certificates would be handed to the officers of the government?—A. They would be handed in every month.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I suppose if Mr. Hogg finds them he will produce them.

Mr. HOGG.—We will look. I have not seen them.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Emard says he thinks they are attached to the list.

His LORDSHIP.—I think so.

WITNESS.—No, this is a statement I prepared for the commission last summer.

By his Lordship :

Q. Is there only quantities given, or the value?—A. Just the quantity of stone cut for lock no. 1, that we used from the rough material that was brought to the ground ; they required that statement at the commission.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Then is this one of those you signed for the government?—Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is the return of what date ; what is the amount of it ?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—May 13th, 1893 ; it is moneyed out \$412.56.

WITNESS.—It is first made in black ink, and then the black ink is struck out.

HIS LORDSHIP.—There is one of \$422.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes, that is the amount, \$422.

WITNESS.—I do not certify to the correctness of the amount, I certify to the quantity of stone.

By his Lordship :

Q. Wherever we find your certificate for stone in those papers, you say it is made after careful measurement, and that it is correct?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Whenever you gave your certificate?—A. It was correct.

Q. I see in some of these reports you refer to stone from Terrebonne, was the stone taken from the different lists?—A. You may notice that there is some stone called Terrebonne stone, that was to distinguish it from the Wellington bridge stone, which came from the Mile End quarries, principally.

Q. Mr. Delorimier, the contractor, was bringing his stone from Mile End?—A. Principally.

Q. And Mr. St. Louis was bringing stone from Terrebonne?—A. The face stone from Terrebonne, and I believe most of his backing came from Mile End also ; at least I was informed so.

Q. And that is why you distinguish the stone by the name of the place it came from?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see Mr. St. Louis much on the works?—I saw him several times.

Q. Did you see him give any orders, had he any control over the men?—A. No, I did not see him give any orders, I was not connected with the work he was connected with ; I saw him there several times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. When did you commence to measure the stone?—A. About the 15th February.

Q. And you continued up to what time?—Up until all the stone was delivered ; I forget exactly what date it was.

Q. Then after that you became a time-keeper?—A. I became a time-keeper on the 18th of May.

Q. Mr. Conway said he thought it was some time about the 17th. Then the first of these three sheets that have been produced you did not sign?—That is not for stonecutters, that was for labourers ; I was merely time-keeper for stonecutters and masons.

Q. Are there any of these that are masons and stonecutters?—A. Those are all masons and stonecutters, that is the fortnight ending 2nd June.

Q. From the 20th May to the 2nd June?—Yes.

Q. Did Davin keep the time of the rest of the men on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, of the labourers and teams, and all others except stonecutters and masons.

Q. I understood Davin commenced to keep the time after Mr. Kennedy had been suspended from the works?—A. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOGG.—That is all at present.

ERNEST MARCEAU, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Will you take communication of these three documents dated May 6th, June 2nd and June 16th, and say whether the signature at the foot of them is yours? (Referring to exhibit no. 13.)—A. Yes, the whole three of them are my signature.

Q. I forgot to ask you what was your occupation?—A. Civil engineer.

Q. And in the employ of the Dominion government?—A. Yes.

Q. And acting?—A. Acting superintending engineer at the Lachine canal.

Q. Since the suspension of Mr. Parent?—A. Yes.

Q. I see that on the first of these three you have qualified your signature as applying to certain dates?—A. From the 13th, that is the date I took charge.

Q. Both you?—A. And the acting superintendent.

Q. Mr. Davin, who signed as time keeper, had been in charge during the whole period covered by that certificate?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you explain to the court why you certified to these documents?—A. These pay lists were brought to the office and presented to me, I went over them and found out that the number of men was in accordance with the number of men I had seen on the work myself, I had been over it; of course, I could not check the time, but I knew there could not be much discrepancy between the number of men returned and the number of men employed; there was a man in charge for the government, both for the stonecutters and for the labourers, at least there were two time keepers, Mr. Doheny and Mr. Davin.

Q. Davin having charge of the labourers?—A. Yes, and carters, and Doheny of the stonecutters.

Q. Their signatures are there?—A. Yes.

Q. You had their signatures attached to it before yours?—A. Yes, I had to get their signatures before.

Q. And besides the checking of these officers of yours, you were satisfied by what you had seen yourself on the work that this was comparatively accurate?—A. Yes.

Q. And upon this you certified to this document?—A. Yes.

Q. And you are now satisfied that these are correct?—A. Yes.

Q. You don't know by whom these lists are prepared?—A. No.

Q. Do you know that Mr. St. Louis was urging for the signature, to go and pay his men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He wanted a certificate from you before he would pay his men?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not make it in duplicate?—A. I cannot remember; he must have paid on these.

Q. You handed him a list so certified, and he must have paid on these?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You became the superintending engineer after Mr. Parent was suspended?—A. Yes.

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Q. Had you had anything to do with the works prior to that?—A. No, nothing whatever.

Q. Then, what arrangement did you make to carry out the balance or remainder of the works, so far as the keeping of the time was concerned?—A. There were two time-keepers there for the government, I just kept them in position to continue the work as before; they were Davin and Doheny.

Q. Do you know who was the head time-keeper before that?—A. I don't know.

Q. You found two time-keepers there, and you continued them?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you give them any instruction?—A. No, the acting superintendent was supposed to give them the necessary instructions.

Q. Then, when pay-lists were presented to you, you were careful to go over them?—A. Yes.

Q. And see that they corresponded?—A. Yes.

Q. And had your superintendent to do the same?—A. Yes.

JAMES DAVIN, sworn.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Is this your signature as found at the foot of pay-list, dated May 16th, forming part of exhibit 13?—A. Yes.

Q. Your signature covers the whole time mentioned in that list from May 6th to May 19th?—Yes.

Q. You had been on the work during all that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Of what men did you take the time?—A. The labourers and carters, making up the approaches to the bridge.

Q. Is the document so signed by you in your handwriting?—A. Yes.

Q. And was prepared by you?—A. Yes.

Q. The whole of it?—A. Yes.

Q. On what document, on what basis, did you prepare this return?—A. From the time-book I had.

Q. Was your time-book correct?—A. The time-book was correct.

Q. And this is also the correct copy from the time-book you had?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. It is a true record of the time and classification of the men on the work?—A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. After you so prepared it, to whom did you hand it?—A. I think I handed that to Mr. Conway.

Q. Did you explain to him how you had come to prepare it, and whether it was correct?—A. Yes, he questioned me and he checked it over.

Q. And do you know that he was asked by Mr. St. Louis to sign it, that the time to pay the men had come?—A. I know there was a little fuss; the government wanted to pay the men, and Mr. St. Louis said he had the contract to pay them. I think that was one. I know there was a little fuss at the time, and then they allowed Mr. St. Louis to pay them, that was the last.

Q. What have you done with your time-book?—A. I was looking for it. I had it in our own house, but I was looking it up and I couldn't find it; it is round the house some place.

Q. But did you look for it before you came?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. How long had you been time-keeper?—A. I went on the work on the 12th March.

Q. On what works?—A. On the Wellington bridge.

Q. And your duties were to keep the time?—A. Of the horses.

Q. Just the horses alone?—A. Yes.

Q. Who was your superior officer, who was the head timekeeper?—A. Mr. Coughlin.

Q. That was on the Wellington bridge alone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you keep any time on the Grand Trunk?—A. I never was on the Grand Trunk.

Q. Then, you didn't keep any time of the masons or stone-cutters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether there was any time kept of the masons and stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge by the government timekeepers?—A. Not that I know of.

TREFFLÉ BASTIEN, sworn.

(Given in French, and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Examined by Mr. Emard :

Witness says his occupation is that of general contractor. He has been so for the last ten years.

He is asked whether he has had occasion to enter into considerable contracts involving large sums, and he says yes.

He is asked whether he has actually employed many men and he says he has at times employed over 600; they were men of different trades.

He is asked to state what kind of works he has had to do and he says the works he has had were, for the larger part, public works.

He is asked where, and he says in the City of Montreal.

He is asked whether he has had occasion to employ men after the day hours and he says yes.

He is asked how long outside of these hours and he says he sometimes employed some during the whole night and sometimes in the evening.

He is asked what expression they generally use among men in the trade for this work which is done after the day's work, and he says they call this extra time, or over-time.

He is asked what the word "over-time" means in his business, and he says he understands by over-time all work done outside of the ten hours a day.

He is asked whether he would make any difference between a man who would start work at 7 o'clock in the evening, and one who would work during the day-time and would continue on and work until night, he says as far as he is concerned that he would not make any difference, he says once the work is done outside of the day hours it is according to him over-time. The witness says he calls over-time all time made outside of the time for which he was engaged.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Whether the man had been employed during the ten hours of the day or not?

Mr. EMARD.—Yes.

He is asked whether it would make any difference whether the employee had worked the day before, he says he does not make any difference, as soon as the employee has worked outside the time he has engaged him for, he calls that over-time.

He is asked about the expression "skilled" labourer, he says he translates the word "skill" by "habile," a man who has ability.

He is asked whether he believes that the word skilled labour applies only to a given class of labourers, or applies to classes of labourers, of working men; he says according

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to him one would find skilled men in each branch of his trade. He says he would say that the word skilled or able would be a man who understands his trade, and who is successful in everything he undertakes, even if he has no trade, successful in what he does.

He is asked whether there could be skilled men amongst those who have no trade, he says that he would use the expression *habile* for skilled more in connection with men that have not got a trade, because men who have a given trade, and have served a certain time are supposed to be skilled, while a labourer, who does his work well would be called a skilled or able labourer.

Then he is asked whether among the labouring classes there are men whose capacity might vary, and he says yes, there are many; he says he has among his men certain labourers that he would not replace by any men who have a certain trade.

He is asked how the men's time is kept on the different works he contracts for.

His LORDSHIP.—Can that possibly be material, how he keeps his time?

Mr. EMARD.—Something has been sought to be made of the fact that our time books have not been kept. I wish to show that time books are not usually kept by contractors when they are finished.

His LORDSHIP.—I do not know what your case is, except from the suggestion of counsel, that they were burned. I do not think it is a proper enquiry, as to what this man did with his books.

Mr. EMARD.—I do not think it has been established that the time-books have been burned.

His LORDSHIP.—I only know what has been suggested.

Mr. EMARD.—There is another point I would like to establish, that is, whether as a rule contractors take a receipt from the men on paying them on pay day.

His LORDSHIP.—You may ask the question, but I do not see how it can possibly affect the case one way or the other. If he could bring his books and show he had paid every individual man, it would be that much to his advantage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. Do I understand you to say that a man who has worked ten hours during the day is as good a man and you would pay him as much as a fresh man coming on after the ten hours?—A. He says that before the man begins his extra time, he asks him whether he is able to work, and asks him whether he is tired or not, and when he says he is tired, he says go away, I will not engage you.

Then he thinks he would pay a fresh man coming on in the evening at 7 o'clock as much as the man who had worked the ten hours under pressure of work?—A. He says it depends on the man's capacity.

Q. So that you take each man's capacity and make a bargain with him, I suppose?—A. He says, for himself, he makes a bargain according to what each man should have.

Q. So that when you have a work that is pressing, and you want them to work at night, you arrange in advance what you will pay your men for working at night?—A. He says he does not take that precaution to make an arrangement, he says when work is pressing he takes the new men and those that he has.

Q. I wish to know as to whether, as a matter of general practice, you do not make a bargain with your men for the amount you will pay them for over-time or extra work? Is it a matter of bargain every time—the day rate and the night rate?—A. He says it depends on the over-time he has to give himself.

Q. It must depend upon whether the pressure of work is such he requires over-time to be put in?—A. He says if his engagement is made for the day time at so much, and there is no specification as to over-time, night work, he says he understands his arrangement is only for day time. He says if the work is not considerable he would employ his men and he would pay them what he can. He says if the over-time that he has to do himself is considerable, then he makes an arrangement, and makes a bargain with these men before employing them for the night.

Q. Now, you have defined over-time and skilled labour. Now, what is a good labourer?—A. He says he calls a good labourer, a labourer who would make a man a

good day's work. A skilled labourer is a man who understands his work, and to whom they have not to repeat three or four times what he has to do. He says he calls a skilled labourer a man to whom they give all kinds of work to do, and who succeeds; he is an adroit man.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We have several witnesses on this question.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do not understand I am stopping your case. I do not see why there should be very much difficulty about it under this contract. I do not think you are very far apart.

HUBERT R. IVES, sworn and examined.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Manufacturer.

Q. You have been so for a number of years?—A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose you have had and still have occasion to employ a good many men? How many do you have under your control?—A. Between 200 and 300 at times.

Q. Have you had at any time occasion to employ some of your men or any gangs of men at night, or for any particular time after hours?—A. Yes, we frequently have to employ men overtime, for which they always receive extra pay.

By his Lordship :

Q. That I suppose is largely a matter of bargain?—A. Well, it is a matter of custom more than a matter of bargain.

Q. Could they recover it if you had no bargain?—A. As a matter of custom, I think they could.

Q. Do you think if a man was hired for \$1.50 a day, of ten hours, and saw fit to work a few hours more, without anything being said, he could recover more than 15 cents an hour?—A. Under the way we are doing business, I think he could collect, because it has been customary, and he understands when he is hired, he is hired under existing circumstances and customs. We have not decided the question in court.

Q. Supposing you had contracted with another person to supply labour, and to be paid a certain rate for overtime, what would you understand in your business as the meaning of that word "overtime"?—A. I would mean that night work was to be paid extra.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. Whether this night work is done by the men who had already worked previously, or fresh men?—A. As a contractor, I think it would make very little difference.

Q. And what would you call in the trade a skilled labourer?

HIS LORDSHIP.—The question is what skilled labourer in this contract means.

MR. EMARD.—I will not press him upon that point.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We might perhaps ask this witness; we will not ask this question of other witnesses.

MR. EMARD.—If you had a contract to supply different tradesmen such as stone-cutters, stonemasons, foremen and carters, what would you understand by the word skilled labourer, as another class of men that you would have to supply?

By his Lordship :

Q. No, the question is this: in a contract to supply labour, consisting of stone-cutters, stone-setters, masons, skilled labourers, and good labourers for pick and shovel, what would you understand to be the meaning of skilled labourers?—A. I would understand in that instance that it was a man that possibly might come under the head of

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a general labourer, but who is particularly skilled, and particularly intelligent in his own particular way.

Q. In the particular work he is employed for?—A. Yes, better than the ordinary workman.

Q. And of course he might be very skilled as a shovel man, and he would have to come under the pick and shovel classification?—A. For instance, we have men in our list as labourers, they all come under the head of labourers, but some of them get 50 cents a day more than others, simply because they are skilled, they are more experienced.

Q. They are skilled in regard to what may be a specialty among labourers?—A. Yes.

Q. You have the whole class of labourers, but there are different kinds of work to be done, and one man is skilled in one class of work, and another in another, and you call that man skilled for the work he is employed to do, as being a skilled labourer in such a classification as this?—A. Yes, sir, precisely.

MR. HOGG.—No questions.

MARTIN LOUIS CONNOLLY, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Have you any experience as contractor and builder?—A. Yes, sir, I have had a life long experience, since I was able to work, 15 or 16 years old.

Q. Were you employed by Mr. St. Louis, the petitioner, in connection with the work on the Lachine canal?—I was employed by the government, by Mr. Kennedy ; I suppose it was for the government.

Q. Were you paid by the pay-list from the government?—A. I was paid by envelope, the same as the other men were.

Q. In fact, I believe, you acted as a foreman?—A. I was engaged as a foreman.

Q. In what department?—A. In charge of the cutting first, and the setting afterwards, the cutting of the stone until they required my services at the setting, the coping, the ballast wall and approaches.

Q. Where was your gang of men?—A. The stone-cutters, I think, at no. 3 shed, one of the sheds on the canal basin, I think it is no. 3—either 2 or number 3.

Q. Was this stone cut for the Wellington bridge or the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. For the Wellington bridge. We had nothing to do with the cutting of the stone for the Grand Trunk,—not that I know of.

Q. Now, though you were employed on the Wellington bridge, do you know whether the stone-cutters or the stone that was cut, either for one bridge or the other, were not actually made in the same shed, whether the work did not go on in the same shed—(objected to as leading).

Q. Do you know whether all the stone that was cut under that shed was employed on the Wellington bridge?—A. All I know is that the stone, after they were cut, were hauled away from the shed and deposited in another place, near the works.

Q. Were the same men always working in that shed, or would they occasionally be transferred to some other?—A. Oh, they would change around, from time to time, the men were furnished by Mr. St. Louis, I believe they were, at least they said they were ; if we were short of men I would ask Mr. St. Louis' foremen if we could have men, and if we were short of work, I believe they went to work for Mr. St. Louis at the shed. Of course I did not keep an account of that, I did not know.

Q. But the foremen between themselves would change their gangs?—A. Yes, I have changed with Mr. Desjardins, I have got men from Mr. Desjardins, when we were in a hurry to complete the work in May, I have asked him to let me have a few men.

Q. Now, did you see Mr. St. Louis on the work?—A. I saw Mr. St. Louis often.

Q. Do you know what he was doing there, for what purpose?—A. I suppose looking after men.

Q. But did he to your knowledge give any orders either to the foremen or take part in any way in the conduct of the work or management of the work?—A. I remember there was a little difficulty with men about working; they stated they were employed by Mr. St. Louis, and they would do as they pleased, or something to that effect, and I spoke to the time-keeper, Mr. Villeneuve, and I believe he spoke to Mr. St. Louis, and Mr. St. Louis told me one day, any man who would say that, I might discharge him. That is all the orders I received from Mr. St. Louis. Of course I took my orders from Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Who is Mr. Villeneuve you have just mentioned?—A. He was a time-keeper. He used to come around and take the men's time in the morning, twice a day, sometimes three times; twice a day, I know.

Q. Was he a time-keeper for any of the work on the Wellington bridge?—A. He kept the time of the stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge, the stone-cutters were furnished, I believe, by Mr. St. Louis; Mr. Villeneuve or other time-keepers came around to take them.

Q. Were there other time-keepers on the Wellington bridge?—A. There was.

Q. What had they charge of?—A. What they call the government men; there were men there working called government men; Mr. Coughlin and others took their time together with mine.

Q. Do you know whether there were other labourers supplied by Mr. St. Louis?—A. I had nothing to do with classifying labourers.

Q. Had you known Mr. Villeneuve before you saw him there?—A. Yes, sir. Mr. Villeneuve worked for me, or worked under me at the Grand Trunk as time-keeper at the St. Dominick quarry.

Q. Was he an effective officer?—A. I found him to be very effective.

Q. How much were you paid?—A. I was paid \$4 a day, sir.

Q. Who was your superior officer?—A. Mr. Kennedy, and afterwards Mr. Conway.

Q. But were you there during all the work?—A. I was there from the 6th February to the 16th June.

Q. Had you occasion to see Mr. Parent there, the chief engineer?—A. I saw Mr. Parent drive around, I had nothing to do with Mr. Parent, of course.

Q. How many times a day, so far as you could see, was the time of the men taken?—A. Twice a day certainly, because very often if the men did not come at 7 o'clock in the morning, if they came later and asked if I would put them on, I would say yes, and when the time-keeper would come around I would tell him the number of hours he works.

Q. If a man should come late you would report him to the time-keeper?—A. Yes, tell him he commenced at 9 o'clock or 8 o'clock.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Do the returns show cases of men working parts of days only?

MR. GEOFFRION.—They are paid by the hour.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Are there many instances of less than ten hours a day?

MR. GEOFFRION.—Oh, yes, there are columns which show less than ten hours.

MR. HOGG.—A few at the beginning, but not afterwards.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I have seen some.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Do you remember how the pay was made?—A. When I commenced they were six or seven weeks without being paid; the reason given was that there was some misunderstanding with the government pay-master. I am speaking of the men working for the government under Mr. Kennedy. I was not very anxious. I knew the pay was certain. At the end of six or seven weeks we were paid by Mr. St. Louis' man. I was told it was Mr. St. Louis' man, in the shed on the other side of the canal.

Q. And who appeared to be the pay-master there?—A. Mr. Villeneuve was there. Mr. Michaud was there. It was Mr. Kennedy handed me my envelope.

Q. Either Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Michaud?—A. Yes, the first pay I received, Mr. Kennedy received the envelope either from Mr. Villeneuve or somebody inside, I did not pay attention, there were so many men around there, I did not put it down; Mr. Kennedy handed me mine.

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Q. All you wished to get was the envelope?—A. Yes.

Q. And verified the contents?—A. Yes, generally the amount was recorded on the envelope outside.

Q. And your name was on it?—A. Yes.

Q. And do you know whether they made it a rule to take receipts?—A. I did not sign any book.

Q. When you employed large gangs of men yourself, did you take receipts on pay-days?—A. I was masonry inspector and superintendent of the Grand Trunk for over twenty years, the time was made up by the foreman, sent to me; I classified it, and made out a pay-sheet, and sent it in to the engineer's office, and the engineer sent it to the treasurer's office, and the money was sent out by the pay-master to the agent, so the agent paid the men, but every man had to sign the pay-sheet. It is a different system; contractors do not adopt that system.

Q. Your system was not of paying in the field?—A. No.

Q. Or to a large gang of men together?—A. The men were paid where they were working.

Q. How many men would be paid within a couple of hours on the St. Louis works?—A. I don't know; a large number: the men must have been paid very quickly.

Q. Did you assist frequently on pay-days in Montreal, did you see the men waiting for their turn?—A. I am employed now by the corporation of Montreal. The inspectors are paid separately, and I think they are paid in different sections.

Q. Who was the chief timekeeper on the Wellington works?—A. For the government?

Q. Yes?—A. Mr. Coughlin, I believe, and there was Mr. Davin.

Q. Do you know whether either the chief timekeeper, or at least one of the timekeepers was always present at the payment of the men for the purpose of identification, or something like that?—A. I think Mr. Coughlin was there; of course I went there and drew my pay and went away.

Q. Then any recollection you have is that once Mr. Kennedy was there himself?—A. Mr. Kennedy was there the first time, and handed me my envelope; he happened to be there, and he took the envelope from one of the men and handed it to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg:

Q. You were foreman of the stone cutters?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What stone was it that was being cut? Stone for all the works or only one?—A. Stone for the Wellington bridge, the abutments and piers.

Q. You were not a foreman with reference to the other?—A. No.

Q. Who was taking the time of the stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge?—A. It was Mr. St. Louis' time-keeper, that is all I know of.

Q. Did you see any time-keeper taking time for the government?—A. Not particularly, not that I know of; I believe at one time that Mr. Doheny used to go and count the number of men; I don't know whether he kept the time or not.

Q. You know that Mr. Doheny was counting the number of men every day?—A. Not every day.

Q. Did you not notice him every day?—A. No; of course it was out of my province.

Q. But you knew about him keeping some track of the men?—A. He told me he did.

Q. That is Michael Doheny?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a stone measurer there?—A. Yes.

Q. And you were the foreman of the stone-cutters at the same place?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he measure all the stone that came in, do you remember, or just the stone you were connected with?—A. I believe he measured all the stone, I believe so. Of course I know he went to the shed where Mr. St. Louis' stone-cutters were working, both he and Mr. Parent used to come together, and I watched them, they measured the stone very closely, because very often they would call on me to say whether I would accept or reject the stone. They could not decide among themselves, and when they could not decide they called on me.

Q. You were the experienced man in that work. Now, I think you said you were employed by Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, as a matter of fact, you were not employed by Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then, how did it come about that you got on the pay-lists of Mr. St. Louis?—A. That I cannot account for.

Q. You don't know how that came about?—A. No.

Q. But as a matter of fact you were, and you received pay from him?—A. Yes. I believe so, they say so; he paid all the men there.

Q. Your name is on the pay-lists?—A. How I came there I don't know. I got paid by him for all the time I worked there.

Q. You say you told the time-keeper the time of the men occasionally?—A. Oh, if a man was late, it would not occur very often.

Q. Then, all that amounted to was that if a man happened to be late, or anything of that kind, you told Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Yes, if a man was late he would come to me and say, well, can I go to work, and it would be a hardship upon the man to put him away for being late an hour or so, and then I would tell the time keeper, this man came to work at such an hour.

Q. That is all the check you had on Mr. Villeneuve's time?—A. Kept no time check whatever.

Q. On the Wellington bridge there was stonecutting, what number of men would you say were working there, stonecutting?—A. I don't remember.

Q. I suppose they varied from time to time?—A. Yes, some days in the beginning; the largest number of stonecutters were in the beginning, then they dwindled down to a smaller number.

Q. Could you give me some idea about the highest and lowest number of the Wellington bridge stonecutters?—A. Oh, I suppose in the beginning there were 60 or 70, I would not be positive; I think it dwindled down to perhaps 12 or 15; there was sometimes we would have more and sometimes less; we were waiting for stone very often.

Q. Then a person there on the spot all the time, there was no difficulty if he tried to keep an accurate account of the men every day?—A. I could have done it if I was told to; I was not told to; there were men there for the purpose.

Q. If you had been told to do it, you could have done it with your other duties?—A. Yes, but I was not told to do it; there were men to do it, and I did not do their work.

Q. Was this a very hard stone that they were cutting?—A. The ordinary, Montreal limestone.

Q. I suppose you have had great experience in cutting stone?—A. I have had some forty years' experience in cutting and setting.

Q. They were working in the winter?—A. Yes.

Q. And in shed no. 3?—A. I think no. 2 or 3.

Q. And did they work well?—A. Yes.

Q. What is that stone worth per yard to cut?—A. I don't know. I never had any cut by the yard. I spent the last almost quarter of a century with the Grand Trunk, and we did our work by the day. The company had their own quarry.

Q. You never had any cut by the yard?—A. No.

By his Lordship :

Q. What is the average wages, \$3 and \$4, of a stonecutter?—A. They have a society in Montreal, and they have a fixed rate, \$3 a day, and \$3.50.

Q. How long would it take a man to cut a yard?—A. It is owing to what kind of stone.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Take this Wellington bridge stone?—A. Some men may cut from 12 to 14 cubic feet every day, or perhaps more.

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By his Lordship :

Q. Would they cut a yard in two days?—A. Yes, about ; sometimes they will.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. What would be the outside time of a good stonecutter that you would have under you there?—A. Oh, he would cut a yard inside of two days.

Q. Now, do you remember, as a matter of fact, whether that happened or not, whether they were able to cut a yard in two days?—A. No, I did not notice.

Q. But you think that would be a fair average work of a man in that stone?—A. We were delayed very often for stone ; the men who supplied the stone could not get it in sufficient time.

Q. Then, of course, the men would not be working?—A. Well, we could not discharge them ; it would not be reasonable to discharge a man, put him off for half or quarter day.

Q. Tell me how much it amounted to altogether, from recollection?—A. I could not tell you.

Q. How many days?—A. I could not make any fair estimate of it.

Q. Take the Wellington bridge, you say you were there often, the whole period of this was only about 48 days, perhaps more than that ; when did the stone cutting commence?—A. The stone cutting commenced previous to my going there, and I commenced on the 6th February.

Q. At all events, the whole thing was a short period, the whole business was done by the 1st of May, I would like to know just how much time was lost in that way ; just give me an idea?—A. I could not.

By His Lordship :

Q. What did the men do when they had no stone?—A. They kept working on the stone : they were on pretty often.

Q. Doing more to it than necessary?—A. Not doing any more than might be necessary, but they would not work quite so hard and fast ; because a man can work fast or slow.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. How long at a time would you be delayed, would you be delayed half a day or a whole day? Did you ever know a case of a whole day where there was no stone there to cut, and the men were playing with themselves?—A. There was a time when we were slack of stone, we kept one full gang working, the rest I believe went back to Mr. St. Louis ; they could go back and forwards, when he had work for them.

Q. Then, when they went back to Mr. St. Louis or away from the work, they were not counted as working?—A. I suppose not.

Q. They should not be?—A. No, not counted to that work, they might be counted on the other work.

Q. You mean the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes, with Mr. St. Louis.

Q. But if they went away from the Wellington work that you were on, of course they were not working?—A. Not under me.

Q. And then they should not appear in the Wellington pay-lists?—A. I don't know how the lists were kept ; Mr. St. Louis furnished all the men.

Q. They were all kept distinct? Three lists of stone cutters?—A. I don't know about that.

Q. You say you were paid by Mr. Michaud and Mr. Villeneuve ; at the pay days they were present at the time the envelopes were handed out?—A. I don't know about Mr. Michaud.

Q. But by Mr. Villeneuve ; and you say the first time was when Mr. Kennedy was present?—A. Yes, that was the first pay I received.

Q. 25th March?—A. I don't know ; I did not keep the date.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. The contractor who was supplying the stone at the Wellington bridge was not Mr. St. Louis?—A. I forget his name ; it was Mr. Delorimier.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Did you work at night as foreman?—A. I worked very little at night ; I objected to night work ; I worked when it was absolutely necessary to finish up the coping so that I could get prepared to put down the bridge ; that was in the latter part of the work.

Q. So that you worked your ten hours?—A. The men could not work all night and all day ; we worked until 12 o'clock sometimes.

Q. Could you say how often?—A. No.

Q. But seldom?—A. Seldom.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You said that if you had been appointed for that, you might have kept track of the number of men on the work, of the stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. How could you have done it, would it have been only by guessing?—A. I would take the men down.

HIS LORDSHIP.—He is only referring to his own gang.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do I understand you to say by simply looking you could have done it?—A. No, a simple look would not be sufficient, but by having a time book and having the men's names down, and putting them down.

By his Lordship :

Q. By being time-keeper as well as foreman?—A. Exactly.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You were not on the permanent staff of the government?—A. No.

Q. At the Wellington bridge a permanent staff of the government was there, and there were extra men?—A. I believe so. I was engaged by Mr. Kennedy for that particular work.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We have about eight or ten witnesses on the question of overtime, but I will not worry the court with them. I will state that I am willing to offer some other witnesses whom we have brought on the question of overtime. I am afraid to worry the court.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I should not like you, by any expression of mine, at this early stage of the case, in the absence of evidence on the other side, to be led into a position of false security. If you give the names of the witnesses perhaps the other side will admit that they will give the same evidence as the others have given. You may call them and ask them the one question, as to the expression "overtime" and so on.

PIERRE LACROIX, sworn.

By Mr. Emond :

Q. Your occupation?—A. Building inspector of the city of Montreal.

Q. Since how many years?—A. Twelve years.

Q. Will you please state how you would apply the expression "overtime" in the following instance:—Suppose you had a contract with the contractors to supply labour, such as foremen, stonecutters, stonemasons, teams double and single, and skilled labourers, and good labourers for pick and shovel men, how would you classify the

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skilled labourers?—A. I would understand by skilled labourers, all men who had to do perfectly well the work which they were called upon to do.

Q. So that you would apply your skilled labour to any workman, even who has no special trade?—A. To any class of workmen, even if they have no trade, if they are able to do the work which they are called upon to do.

By his Lordship :

Q. If you gave a special rate for overtime, what would you understand by overtime?—A. I would understand by overtime, any time done after the usual day's work.

Q. Whether the men had been employed during the day or night?—A. Yes, as it makes no difference between the contractor and the proprietor, it is the business of the contractor to supply the men, and he needs them, whether fresh men or men who have been working during the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. Would you give me an example of what you call a skilled labourer, according to your definition?—A. A man that you can send to do a certain work, and can depend upon the work being done intelligently.

Q. I want an example of one?—A. In the mechanic line or labourer?

Q. I suppose a carpenter would be a skilled labourer?—A. A man that you can send out, a labourer, if it is in the labour line, a man that you can send up to dig a ditch, a certain ditch upon a certain line, you do not want to send another man to place the line, give him distances, and he can measure them and attend to it with intelligence.

Q. Is there any other distinction that presents itself to your mind?—A. I would call a skilled labourer a man who could help a mechanic where it would take a skilled mechanic to help, in placing beams, or carrying material, helping to put them in their places.

By his Lordship :

Q. Were you acquainted with the rate of labour in Montreal in February and June 1893?—A. No, I could not say.

Q. Whether any labourers would be getting as high as \$1.85?—A. I could not exactly give the prices that labourers were being paid at that time, not being in the trade.

Q. You say the price between the pick and shovel men and labourers is only 35 cents a day?—A. It is not an uncommon thing to see labourers being paid as much as \$1.50 and more.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Do you say \$1.50 is a fair thing for labourers in Montreal last year?—A. When there is plenty of work they have been paid over \$1.50; I have paid them myself more than that, but when the work is scarce it may vary according to the needs of the contractor.

HIS LORDSHIP—In regard to this work, do you know skilled labourers may not mean the same as skilled labour, in the ordinary English expression. The expression is skilled labourers, in a classification including a list of tradesmen; skilled labourers and skilled labour may not mean the same. By the expression skilled labour, in English, generally it means tradesmen.

MR. HOGG—But it must be distinguished from good labourer for pick and shovel.

HIS LORDSHIP—Yes, those are at \$1.50, and the other men, if they are fit to be on the work at all, ought to get \$1.85.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. I wish to get from him an example of the class of men. What would you say of a man who was skilled in the mixing of mortar, for instance?—A. He would be a skilled labourer.

Q. You would call the man who carried the hod a skilled labourer?—A. There is many a man who would carry a hod and would fall from the ladder.

Q. That would depend upon his head?—A. It takes a training.

Q. Would he be a skilled labourer?—A. He would be a skilled labourer in that line, carrying the hod, a new man could not carry a hod to fulfil the requirements of the contractor.

NAPOLEON LAPORTE, sworn.

(Delivered in French and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Examined by Mr. Emard :

Witness is a contractor. He has employed a great many men, and he is asked what kind of men, and he says labourers, more particularly labourers, bricklayers also. He has actually some under his direction.

He is asked whether he employs many at a time, and he says he has employed 300 at a time.

He is asked, having a contract to supply work, and men in the following trades, foremen, stone-cutters, stone-setters, carters, skilled labourers, good labourers working with pick and shovel, what he would call skilled labourers, and he says he would call skilled labourers men who would be able to do the work that was assigned to them without the foremen being obliged to repeat to them three or four times what they had to do, and always be at their backs, telling them what he had to do.

He is asked whether if he had under this contract to supply overtime, on what basis he would establish overtime, and he says overtime according to him is work done after six o'clock at night.

He is asked what are the general working hours in Montreal, and he says from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

He is asked whether he would make any distinction if he was to employ men after the day's work, if the men that he would employ on that overwork, or overtime, would be men who had been working during the whole day, or new men that he would put on at 6 and he says no, even last week he had men working for him in Montreal who were working the whole day long, and he put them on to work after 6 in the evening.

By his Lordship :

Q. Ask him if he knows about the rates of labourers' wages in June of last year, and about what they would be for ordinary labourers?—A. From 1.25 to \$1.75.

Q. For these labourers you would call skilled labourers?—A. \$1.75; I paid them last year myself \$1.75.

Q. Those that you would class skilled labourers?—A. Yes, and the others we would say \$1.25 or \$1.35, or \$1.40, and then pick and shovel men \$1.75, they were skilled labourers; they would be men who could lay a brace or do cutting without any carpenter; they could drive a nail and put in a brace, and those who could take levels, and so on, I always paid them higher wages. If you take an ordinary labourer and make him do that he will spoil more work in an hour than it will take two men to do in a day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. That is your distinction then between a good labourer or an ordinary labourer and a skilled labourer?—Yes.

Q. Then, what proportion of skilled labourers have you to good labourers?—A. I suppose in drain work where I used to work we might have twelve—ten or twelve men, skilled labourers, among fifty.

Q. That would be a fair proportion?—A. Yes.

Q. That is in your particular kind of work?—A. Yes, in drains.

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Q. And these ten or twelve would be the men you would select and pay higher wages to?—Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. And they would be worth 35 cents a day more than the other men?—A. I paid some 50 cents a day more ; I would make more out of those at \$1.75 than out of the others at \$1.25 ; that is to the best of my knowledge ; I was working on a contract, and I would not pay them more than they were worth.

By Mr. Emard :

He is asked whether he takes receipts when he pays his men, and he says no, never. He is asked whether, in the scope of his occupation, what proportion is the men that work with pick and shovel, he says they are men working with pick and shovel, apart from the bricklayers, but they are not labourers.

JAMES MORRISON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Emard :

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Contractor.

Q. In Montreal?—A. In Montreal.

Q. In what line of business?—A. Building and different things.

Q. Do you usually employ any class of man?—A. Different classes, labourers, plasterers and different kinds.

Q. Will you please say if you had a contract to supply to a proprietor some foremen, stone-cutters, stone-setters and masons, skilled labourers, double teams and good labourers for pick and shovel work, what would you include among the skilled labourers that you would have to supply?—A. There are different kinds in every trade ; there are derrick men, they are only labourers but they are skilled labourers, and there are cement and mortar men, and there are men who mix cement ; they are only common labourers, but they are skilled men in their way.

By his Lordship :

Q. It comes to this : among labourers there are those who have specialties?—A. Yes, and they are worth very nearly double what the other men are worth.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. Because they work quicker?—A. You don't need to stand and watch them all the time.

Q. If in the same contract there is a special price for overtime, what time or what work would you include in that?—A. In our own case, in regard to one of our trades, we have to pay for any hours after the hours stipulated for ; supposing they are working eight hours a day, sometimes they cannot work ten hours on account of the season, and if they work over the eight hours or over the ten hours, they have to be paid time and a half, and if they work all night it is double time ; up to 12 o'clock it is time and a half, and after 12 it is double time ; I have always to pay that.

Q. And for the proprietor you would charge accordingly?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Whether this work is done by the men working previous?—A. Yes, the same way.

Q. Or whether it is a man who does not work in the daytime?—A. The same way.

Q. Do you generally take receipts when you pay your men?—A. No, I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. If you had a contract to supply labour, and you made out your pay-sheets for the purpose of being paid by the government, and then paid your men upon the same

pay-sheet, what would you do in that case; I mean on the copies of the pay-sheets, what would you do in that case, where you required a voucher?—A. Charge accordingly.

Q. But as to the receipts?

By his Lordship :

Q. If you had your lists all made up, would you ask your men to sign them?—A. Yes, it is customary now to do so; that is this year; it was never done before; there is a new law in the province of Quebec, and we have to do it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You have a lien law?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. I am speaking of a contract to supply labour, to supply the workman to another contractor, what would you do in that case?—A. I would take a receipt.

Q. I think so. Now, you speak of skilled labourers as those who had a specialty and did not require to be told by the foreman all the time what to do. Take a work like what has been described here, the building of piers and abutments, large quantities of excavation, and general work of building, what would be the proportion of skilled labourers that you, as a contractor, would think proper to put in with your ordinary labourers?—A. Well, in a case like some of these large contracts where there is a lot of excavation, you want fully a third if not more of good skilled labourers, and then there are the derrick men, and such like.

Q. But that would all come in?—A. That would make it over half; if you include your derrick men and all.

Q. You don't call all derrick men skilled labourers? A man who holds the guy rope is not a skilled labourer?—A. He wants to be a skilled labourer; it is no joke getting around derricks with greenhorns.

Q. But in ordinary excavation you would not require anything like one-third?—A. Well, you would want the leading men, they would have to be good men, and skilled labourers. There are skilled pick and shovel men, the same as anything else.

Q. But in that case you would have a proportion something like what Mr. Laporte gave us?—A. Oh, yes, in a case like that.

Q. About ten in fifty?—A. About one-fifth, in the case of drains.

Q. But it could not possibly go beyond one-half?—A. It might.

Q. You can hardly conceive a contract in which it would?—A. I don't know. Put on eight or ten derricks, and six men on each derrick, it runs up.

Q. But it does not require six men for a derrick?—A. Yes; sometimes six, and you cannot put sixty men in a big hole to work; if you have eight derricks working, and put a gang in the hole, you have to have a pretty big hole.

HECTOR CAVIEUX, sworn.

(Examination in French, and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Witness is a contractor. He says he has chiefly worked in the erection of buildings. He has had occasion to employ working men of different trades, labourers, and so on.

He has had some men working by the day for him. He worked for the proprietor by day at a given rate, and had an arrangement made beforehand.

He is asked whether if he had a contract to supply workmen of following description, foremen, stone-cutters, carters, good labourers handling pick and shovel, what he would understand by skilled labourers; and he says he would almost place them all as skilled labourers, excepting those labourers that are more common, whose intelligence

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would be more limited. It would not be necessary that the men should have certain trades ; a man would be a skilled labourer, as well as a skilled tradesman.

He is asked if he had a certain contract to supply overtime, what he would charge as overtime, and he says he would charge as overtime all the hours over and above the hours of the ordinary day's work.

He is asked whether if he had two gangs of men working, one day time and one at night, whether he would consider that the gang of men employed during the night should be charged at the rate of overtime, and he says yes.

He is asked whether he sometimes takes receipts from the men he employed, and he says no, never.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. I understand you to say that you would place all the labourers as skilled labourers, excepting the ordinary men with pick and shovel?—A. No, I say all the labourers excepting those who have limited intelligence.

Q. Did you ever have a contract to supply labourers?—A. He says without having any contract he has supplied men for people he generally dealt with.

Q. Not very many though, just to a small extent?—A. He says it depends upon the work he has had to do ; he says sometimes he has had 40 or 50 men.

Q. What proportion of skilled labourers would you say would be fair in the scope of your work?—A. He says in a building if he has ten labourers he will certainly have four of them if not five who will be skilled labourers.

Q. He would have two-thirds to a half skilled labourers?—A. Yes, he says about that.

Q. That would apply to the building from the excavation of the cellar up to the top?—A. From the bottom to the top.

Q. You would have from two-fifths to a half skilled men?—A. He says he would have four or five out of ten men.

Q. That would be the average over the whole work?—A. Yes.

(Adjournment from 1 p.m. until 2 p.m.)

JOSEPH BELAND, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Emard.

His LORDSHIP.—Is this still on the question of skilled labour and overtime?

Mr. EMARD.—Yes. This is the last witness.

His LORDSHIP stated that, during the recess, he had referred to three English authorities upon the use of the words, and they did not differ very much, viz. : The Century, The Imperial Dictionary, and Worcester.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. You are a contractor in Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have been such for several years?—A. Yes, contracting for ten years, and foreman for one of the biggest firms in Montreal for twenty years. I generally employ forty or fifty men, and sometimes less.

Q. What do you call a skilled labourer? If you were to supply men such as foremen, stonemasons, carters and skilled labourers, and common labourers for pick and shovel work, what would you call and classify a skilled labourer?—A. A skilled labourer would be an intelligent man who would help the mechanics or working man. There is a difference between a mechanic and a labourer, a mechanic is a man who has learned a trade, and a skilled labourer is a man that generally helps.

By his Lordship :

Q. He is a man who would have special knowledge for the work he was doing?—
A. Yes, in the building of a bridge, you may say, or in the use of derricks; if a man works a derrick he must be a very skilful labourer to do it.

Q. The man holding the rope?—A. He must be a skilled man, too, because a piece of stone worth \$200 may be at the end of the rope, and if he had not skill enough to know that, a stone might fall and break, or an accident might happen. We generally take a good man that we can depend on who will prevent accidents. An unskilled man might kill somebody.

By Mr. Eward :

Q. What would you call a man who would be cutting and taking ice out of a basin? Would you call him a skilled labourer?—A. Certainly; if he was not a skilled labourer he might drown himself; he would not see the danger.

Q. What would you consider overtime?—A. Everything over ten hours, which is the regular working day.

Q. Ten hours is the working day in Montreal?—A. After six o'clock at night is overtime or extra work.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You say that every man who cuts ice under those circumstances would be a skilled labourer?—A. I think all those who would cut ice, in a river like that, should be skilled labourers, or else an accident might happen.

Q. An accident might happen to anybody?—A. Yes, but still he might save himself better if he is skilled.

Q. What is your experience with reference to the number of skilled labourers you would have, as to common labourers?—A. I should say in ordinary work about a half would be a fair number of labouring men.

Q. About one-half?—A. Yes.

Q. And the rest?—A. The rest might be ordinary labouring men.

Q. Has that been your experience?—A. That has been my experience in many places where I have been working myself.

Q. You would pay one-half of your men a higher price?—A. We generally would pay them more.

Q. About half of them would be paid more?—A. Yes, we would pay about one-half of them more. In difficult work like this, bridge or other big buildings, it would take very nearly a half; there should be a half skilled labouring men to prevent accidents happening.

PATRICK COUGHLIN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I think you have worked at the construction of the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir, as timekeeper.

Q. When did you first begin to work there? At the inception of the work?—A. Yes, around the 1st of December.

Q. The first part of the work, from December up to when, you may say, was done by the permanent staff of the hands on the canal?—A. Probably for about two months.

Q. Up to the end of January?—A. About the end of January as far as I can recollect.

Q. After that, or about the end of January or beginning of February extra hands or outside workmen were brought in on the work?—A. On the Wellington bridge.

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Q. And you began to be timekeeper of that new staff, or outside workmen, as soon as outside workmen were brought in?—A. I was timekeeper right from the beginning.

Q. Then the permanent staff had special wages, they were not men paid by the year?—A. They were paid monthly, on a monthly time-sheet.

Q. From the time that outside workmen were brought in, you continued to be timekeeper?—A. Yes, sir, I continued to be timekeeper.

Q. As such, had you any timekeepers under your supervision or under your orders?—A. Yes, sir, I had three or four.

Q. Name them?—A. I had Warburton, Glenny and Davin; Dolan only a part of the time.

Q. Was Doheny under you?—A. No.

Q. Are you aware that Mr. St. Louis contracted for the supply of labour of the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1?—A. In the beginning I did not know anything about it, but, towards the end of the work, I knew it was so.

Q. As a matter of fact you know now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you take exhibit no. 11, filed by the suppliant, and see whether the signature attached to this certificate is yours?—A. Yes, sir, it is my signature.

Q. This is certified by you?—A. Yes, sir, this is my signature.

Q. How did you happen to sign this certificate?—A. I signed it by Mr. Kennedy's orders; he presented it to me, told me to sign it in that form.

Q. Had you anything to do with keeping the time of the workmen who were employed on lock no. 1?—A. No, sir.

Q. You say that this was signed by you at the suggestion or at the request of Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, sir, he presented them to me and told me to sign them, and he being my superior officer, I obeyed him.

Q. You know Mr. Kennedy's signature?—A. Yes.

Q. The signature below yours is Mr. Kennedy's signature?—A. Yes, sir, that is it.

Q. And do you know Mr. Parent's signature?—A. No, I am not so positive about it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Did Kennedy sign before you or after you?—A. That I cannot be positive about.

MR. GEOFFRION.—That paper would show he signed after you?—A. Yes, it would show that, but still I could not swear whether I did sign it before him or not.

Q. Do you know Doheny's signature?—A. No, not to be positive of it.

Q. But you know whether what purports to be Doheny's signature was there when you signed it?—A. That I cannot say; I do not know what names were on it when I signed it.

Q. Under the name of Doheny, I see he signs as stone measurer. Was he stone-measurer?—A. Yes.

Q. But you could not say whether his signature was there when you wrote yours?—A. No, I could not be positive.

HIS LORDSHIP.—About Kennedy's signatures, will there be any dispute.

MR. HOGG.—I think Kennedy's signatures are good.

Q. Do you believe that is Kennedy's signature?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. I also find your signature on the paper forming part of exhibit no. 11, and below marked F. 8; P. Coughlin, clerk. Is that your signature?—A. Yes.

Q. I also see the signature of M. Doheny above your signature as stone-measurer; you don't know whether it was there before you signed or not?—A. I could not say.

Q. And your answer is the same as to Mr. Kennedy's signature, whether it was there or whether it was before or after yours?—A. I could not be positive.

Q. And your answer would apply in the same way to wherever your signature is, on the same document as Mr. Kennedy's?—A. Yes.

Q. But is your answer the same, whenever you wrote your signature on any other returns or certificate in connection with lock no. 1; did you do it because you were so

requested by Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, on anything outside of time of the Wellington bridge.

Q. In other words, you had no personal knowledge of what you were certifying so far as lock no. 1 is concerned, but the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No.

By his Lordship :

Q. But you did keep the time of the Grand Trunk bridge so far as the labourers were concerned?—A. Yes.

Q. But not of the stone-cutters?—A. For the first five or six weeks I counted the stone-cutters; I was ordered to count them, but after that I did not.

His LORDSHIP.—Mr. Butcher may note that the crown do not require Mr. Kennedy's or Mr. Parent's signatures proved.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Parent will be examined. I do not ask the admission as to Mr. Parent's signature.

My instructions are that the witness is ready to swear that to his personal knowledge the certificate attached to Wellington bridge was correct, because he was the head time-keeper, but as far as lock no. 1 or G.T.R. bridge is concerned, his signature appears on the certificate; he put them there because Mr. Kennedy told him to do it. His answers would apply to the G.T.R. bridge and lock no. 1.

His LORDSHIP.—And as to stonecutters and stonemasons on the Wellington bridge.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Now, here is exhibit no. 10, part 6. Be good enough to refer to exhibit 10, part 6, and state whether the signature which is found at the foot of the recapitulation, P. Coughlin, clerk, is your signature?—A. Yes, sir, that is my signature and Mr. Kennedy's signature.

Q. Verify and say if this applies to the Wellington Bridge or Grand Trunk bridge?—A. It is made out Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. Will you explain to the court how and under what circumstances you have attached your certificate or your signature to this document certifying to this statement and your recapitulation on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I certified to them because Mr. Kennedy presented them to me and told me to attach my signature to them.

Q. Had you in your possession or under your control or any personal knowledge, any means of controlling or verifying the exactness of these documents?—A. None whatever, because at no time was I supposed to be timekeeper of the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. You never were timekeeper for the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No, I was supposed to be for the Wellington bridge, and Wellington bridge alone.

Q. Did you ever act as timekeeper elsewhere than on the Wellington bridge?—A. No, sir, no place else.

Q. Your business was on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, and Wellington bridge alone.

Q. Will the same answer apply to exhibit no. 10, part 7 where your signature appears with the one of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent, at the recapitulation?—A. Yes, it is for the Grand Trunk, and applies in the same way.

Q. And your answer will apply to all the other returns or pay-lists or time-lists on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Or the lock.

Q. As to the Wellington, will your certificate apply to all that is contained in it, or is there any exception? Are there any parts to which you could not certify?—A. Well, when I speak of the Wellington bridge, there was a document made out, that is an original document that was handed to Mr. St. Louis, that document was signed by Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Parent and myself for the Wellington bridge; that is the only document I certified to as being correct; the other Wellington bridge documents of St. Louis, my signature is likewise on the document, but it is to the original one, when I speak of certifying, that I am referring, and that does not include any stone-masons or stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge.

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Q. Whenever your signature is found on the Wellington bridge it will not apply as to personal knowledge to stonecutters?—A. And stonemasons, because I did not take their time.

By his Lordship :

Q. Then he says in the original paper he did not certify for any stonecutters or stonemasons?—A. There is none on my original paper.

Q. None on the list you did certify as the original document?—A. No.

Q. Do you know if there were any on the subsequent documents you made?—A. I don't know, but Mr. Stanton was the copyist, and he informed me that the one he made up was an exact copy of mine.

Q. Now, do you know how the men that worked on the Wellington bridge were paid?—A. Yes, the day labourers were paid, what you would call pick and shovel men, were paid at the rate of \$1.25 a day.

Q. But in what manner?—A. The first pay was February 29th, two days' pay, and then the next pay was on March 25th, it may not have been on the exact date, but the pay sheets closed on the 25th, and they were paid at the pay office, they came for their envelopes.

Q. The first pay was in February?—A. About 29th February.

Q. And how was it made? They would come to the office?—A. There was a regular pay office for that purpose, and the men would come in and the number would be called out, and the money was in an envelope and handed to them.

Q. Did you assist in the payment for the identification of the men, or to see that all men were paid?—A. I was there to identify the men, and see that they got their money.

Q. And do you know whether, when these payments were made, you had handed your time reports in?—My reports then would be in Mr. St. Louis' hands.

Q. And after your reports would be in Mr. St. Louis' hands, some men would come on the Wellington bridge works, twice a month I suppose?—A. After the second pay they paid fortnightly.

Q. And you say that the money that was coming to each man was in an envelope?—A. Exactly.

Q. Men whose names would appear on the list given by you to Mr. St. Louis would be called?—A. And their envelopes would be handed to them.

Q. And as a rule were you always present at these pays?—A. Always at the Wellington bridge pays.

Q. Now, as far as the returns made by you to Mr. St. Louis of the labour that was furnished at the Wellington bridge is concerned, will you be kind enough to say whether these returns were correct and according to your time books?—A. Yes, they were correct according to myself and the ones I had assisting me.

Q. According to your return and the return from your own assistants?—A. Yes, sir, a copy of them.

Q. You say that after the first or second payments, which were made at irregular dates, the payments were made fortnightly?—A. After the 25th of March.

Q. Did you make your returns to Mr. St. Louis fortnightly for the purpose of giving him the material for the pay?—A. Yes, as he could not have made up his own accounts or made up their envelopes until he would get my returns.

Q. So that whenever pay day was approaching you were requested or knew you had to make up a return of the days and hours made by each man?—A. Yes, I had to give all the details.

Q. Did you prepare this pay-list yourself?—A. Yes, sir, I was there myself and my assistant; it was prepared under my direction.

Q. By yourself or by your assistant?—A. Yes.

Q. You and your assistant would work at it?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you see that your work was properly done by your assistant from the time books they had there before them?—A. Yes, I checked it all.

Q. And did you take all the usual and necessary precautions to ascertain that these returns made from Wellington bridge works to Mr. St. Louis were correct?—A. Yes, took every precaution; I was very careful about it.

Q. Now, you were keeping your time books yourself, or only your assistant?—A. I was keeping them myself and my assistant.

Q. After you had prepared these time-lists or returns to Mr. St. Louis from your time books, what did you do with these books?—A. Well, I left the works about the 1st of May, and I left all the books I had in what we call the wharfinger's office at the bridge.

Q. Who was in charge of that office when you left?—A. Well, we had the office to ourselves, there was no one particularly in charge.

Q. Was it Mr. Kennedy who had superintendence of it, who was the superior officer there?—A. That I could not say; I don't know whether it would be Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Parent.

Q. It was one of the officers of the government?—A. Yes.

Q. And you left the time lists of yourself and of your assistants there?—A. Yes, every paper I had in connection with it I left there.

Q. And who was in charge of the place when you left the employment?—A. The next time-keeper after me was Davin.

Q. Had he replaced you before you left, or was there any gap?—A. He was time-keeper during my time there, and when I left to-day he succeeded me.

Q. And James Davin would be the man who succeeded you?—A. Yes.

Q. And James Davin was one of your assistants previously?—A. He was time-keeper for the carters on the Wellington bridge.

Q. Did he know where these books were, or was he aware that these books were in that place?—A. Oh, yes, he would know as well as me, because he was in the office all the time with me.

Q. And had he worked with you at those returns that had been made to Mr. St. Louis from these lists previously?—A. As far as the carters were concerned he had.

Q. Have you seen these books or field notes, if I may so call them, since you left?—A. I saw some of them, the time of the commission in Montreal.

Q. In whose possession were they then?—A. In the possession of the commission.

Q. Did you see the whole of them or only part of them?—A. There were lots of them; there is a good many of them that are what you might term notes in small books, because several times in the beginning of the work I applied to get time-books, and never could get them, and so when we bought them ourselves we bought cheap ones, small ones.

Q. Without divisions in them?—A. They would have divisions, but they would not last very long; once it was entered from the pass book to the sheet there was no further attention paid to the book.

Q. So when you saw some of them before the commission, you were unable to say they were the whole collection?—A. I could not say; I know I saw a lot of them there.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Pending the arrival of the documents, I wish the witness to stand aside.

His LORDSHIP.—Yes.

MICHAEL DOHENY, recalled.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. The first return that appears to have been made by the government was made on the 25th March \$1,764.32, and it does not appear to be signed by you. Were you then taking the measurements for the stone during the month of March?—A. Yes, I took the measurements.

Q. And do you remember having seen the returns, or the amount?—A. I gave a certificate for the month of March.

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Q. At the time you signed it yourself?—A. Oh, yes, I gave it to Mr. St. Louis; I sign a certificate for Mr. St. Louis every month.

By his Lordship :

Q. For \$1,764.32?—A. I never signed for the amount; I signed for the quantity of stone; I am satisfied I signed a certificate for the month of March; I am satisfied I signed a certificate for all the stone received.

Q. Being signed on the 25th, it would be for the month of March?—A. We made our certificate always about the 25th.

Q. Is the quantity given in that certificate? Perhaps he could speak if he saw the quantity?—A. I could not unless I saw my figures.

Q. Can you get for us a statement of the stone work certified for on the 25th March?—A. I kept the stone account in a book I had for the purpose.

Q. Where is that book?—A. That book, I think, is in the hands of Mr. Kennedy at present.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Do you know whether it is or not?—A. I gave it to Mr. Scanlon for the purpose of giving to Mr. Kennedy.

MR. GEOFFRION—These two items we do not attach much importance to, because they were paid in full.

HIS LORDSHIP—I did not understand that all of March 25th had been paid in full.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I have made a mistake. It is only to January 25th. I made a mistake when I said the first two amounts were paid in full. The items for January and February were paid.

HIS LORDSHIP—I think you need not labour this any further. Mr. Hogg has promised a statement showing how the cheque was made up. Before the auditor would give a warrant, there would be some statement on which the account was passed, and we should have those statements. Mr. Hogg will give them to us.

EPHRAIM DESJARDINS, sworn.

(Given in French, and interpreted by Mr. AUDETTE, registrar of the court.)

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Witness says he worked for Mr. St. Louis, at the Grand Trunk bridge.

Witness was foreman for the stone and masonry.

He was foreman at the superintendence of everything with regard to the masonry. He says he saw to everything in connection with the stone.

He is asked what time he started to work there, and he says he started at the beginning of the works.

He is asked whether that stone that was cut was used for the Grand Trunk bridge only, or for any other work; he says it was used for the bridge, and for lock no. 1.

He is asked whether at any time these men went to cut stone for the Wellington bridge, and he says it has happened sometimes they would send and ask him if he could not let them have some men, and he would let them go and cut some stone for the Wellington bridge.

He was foreman for the stone-cutters and masons.

They had two sheds under which the stonecutters were working.

He is asked whether there were any others working at stone outside the sheds, and he says there were some on each side of the bridge, on the north side and the south side; they were picking the backing.

He is asked whether the sheds were large enough at a given time to cover all the men working at the stone, and he says no, at a given time they had to put some outside around the sheds.

He is asked whether he was keeping the time and names of those men, and he says no, they had clerks to keep the time of the men.

He is asked whether, when the men were starting to work, he would keep them working steadily, and he is asked further whether, when a man would start working in the morning, he would keep him working until the evening; and he says yes, keeping him at work all the time; he did not stay the whole time in the sheds, but when he would go away, somebody else would replace him.

When he was there he did not allow the men to leave their work and go away without reporting them.

His instructions to assistants were to keep the men working, and to see that they were steady at work.

He is asked, as far as he can judge, whether the assistants followed his instructions, and he says yes.

He is asked whether he can give the names of any other men who had, like him, the control of masons, and he says yes, there was one by the name of Elie Major, and Napoleon St. Louis.

He is asked whether these men were assistants when he was away, and he says yes, they were the assistants under the shed.

He is asked whether the men who were working at the picking on the bridge were under the control of any other man, and he says yes, they were under the control of some man he had placed there.

He is asked whether he is aware that the space given to the men made the work difficult, and he says yes.

He is asked to explain what accommodation they had, and what difficulty they met with. They had some difficulty to bring in the stone, to move it about, and to cant it over.

He is asked whether at any time besides the fact of having taken men from him to work at the Wellington bridge they took any stone for the Wellington bridge, and he says yes, he is aware that they did take some once; he has reported so, and he is asked whether it was in large quantities, and he says no.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. How many men had you picking the backing?—A. I cannot give you the number.

Q. They were much fewer in number than those that were cutting face stone in the shed?—A. He says for a time he believes they were more numerous; he says he is not certain; he has never taken the time only from the appearance.

Q. Were you foreman over the whole of the stone cutting, or just that of the Grand Trunk, and lock no. 1?—A. Only for the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1.

Q. Was the nature of the work done on the lock stone different from that on the Grand Trunk, and he says yes, there was a difference.

Q. What was the difference?—A. He says that, as far as the bridge was concerned, the facing was only pinched rough, and the backing was picked, and as to lock no. 1 it was boucharded.

Q. So that there was more work on the stone on lock no. 1 than on the other?—A. Yes.

Q. He has already said that the men worked well and hard under his supervision?—A. He says reasonably.

Q. How long would it take a man to cut a yard of the stone in yard no. 1?—A. He says he was cutting from 3 to 5 feet a day in superficies.

Q. But I want to know how long it would take one man to cut a cubic yard?—A. He says it depends on the width of the wall, and he says when the piece is wider it takes longer to cut it.

Q. Ask him if he knows anything about cutting stone by the cubic yard?—A. He says he does understand it.

Q. Then I want to know how much or how long it took a man under his superintendence to cut a cubic yard of the lock no. 1 stone?—A. He says one cannot say about the cubic yard of the stone when the face is boucharded.

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Q. I am taking it just as it is, I want to know how long it took a man to cut that stone as it was cut?—A. He says sometimes it was 3 or 4 feet longer from the depth it was coming from, and that it depends; he says superficies means he measures only the face; and the cube, he takes the height, length and width.

Q. Then how long would it take a man to cut a cubic yard of that stone?—A. He says he cannot say; if you give him the dimension of the stone he would be able to tell you.

Q. I want to know how long it would take a man to cut 27 cubic feet of stone.

By his Lordship :

Q. Ask him how long it would take to dress stone for that wall that contains one cubic yard?—A. He says that kind of stone, he never cut by the yard: he says that work is only done in superficies; it is not like the other.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. What is his experience as a stonecutter, or has he any?—A. He says he certainly has been cutting stone for 17 years.

By his Lordship :

Q. In lock no. 1 did they only dress the stone on one side?—A. He says they made one face with two or three joints; he says they made from 3 to 5 feet a day; he says he could tell you rough dressing how much a man could cut in a day.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Then I want to know that?—A. He says 12 to 15 feet; a yard in about two days; sometimes it would take a little more or a little less.

Q. That would be the stone used on the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes; he says that is for the facing; he says for what they were using for the backing cost more.

Q. He says a man could cut a cubic yard of the stone for the Grand Trunk in about two days; then he cannot advance a little on lock no. 1?—A. He says take for instance a piece of three or five feet of facing, and give it two or three feet of bed, one foot thick, and cube that, he says that is the work that a man could do in a day, cutting it as it was cut for that purpose.

Q. Then a stone of that size a man could do in a day for the purpose of lock no. 1?—A. Yes.

Q. Then how many cut stone would there be in a cubic yard, does he know?—A. He says 27 feet is required.

Q. How many stone of the size you have given would make up a cubic yard?—A. He did not calculate.

Q. Would it take two or more, or three?—

By his Lordship :

Q. He may calculate it now?—A. He says that piece would give 6 feet 6 inches

Q. Is that the size of the stone you have been giving?—A. He says there were stone of different sizes.

Q. Then we cannot get him down to that at all. Then ask him another question on that. Take a stone five feet long by two feet thick and two feet six inches the other way?—A. He says it would take $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 days to do that.

Q. For lock no. 1?—A. Yes.

Q. Then was that his experience during the work, that the men were doing that much work per day?—A. He says the men were making from 2 to 5 feet a day.

Q. And did he consider that was good work?—A. Yes; reasonably good; they were doing the stone specially well.

Q. I am speaking simply of the cut stone on lock no. 1.

MR. FERGUSON.—He is not speaking of that.

MR. AUDETTE.—He says he is speaking of lock no. 1. He says the stone has all been well cut, but he says you were speaking of lock no. 1.

MR. HOGG.—That is what I understood. He says about the Grand Trunk, they would cut a cubic yard in two to three days.

By his Lordship :

Q. In two days?—He says from the piece you gave him he has taken the cube from the superficies, he says that is the way they count ; he says it would take about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ days to make that dimension.

Q. That is 25 feet?—A. He says he calls it 23.

Q. Then he has made a mistake?—A. Yes, he says it is 25.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Then you say that some of the men were taken away from the Grand Trunk to the Wellington bridge at times?—A. Yes.

Q. Then would that be for a long time or only part of a day, or how was it?—A. He says sometimes they would keep them for a couple of days, and sometimes they would come back the same day.

Q. Did he notice how the time of these men were kept when they went away one day and came back the same day?—A. He says he didn't keep the time ; he saw the clerks passing.

Q. He did not notice particularly?—A. No.

Q. He said they had some difficulty as to space ; had that reference only to the bringing of the stone into the shed or had it reference to the space which the men had to work in?—A. It was to take the stone and cart it, when they were bringing the stone.

Q. They had plenty of room to work in?—A. He says they had plenty of space in the shed.

Q. And did they work well?—A. Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION.—He says they had not enough space to erect their derricks to help them take the stone in before it was cut, and after it was cut, to take it out, that is the difficulty they had ; they needed space to remove the stone.

He is asked whether, when he speaks of a man cutting a yard, it takes him two days when he has fair space, not in anyway interfered with ; and he says that the man would take two days to cut a yard of stone like this when the stone is ready to be handled.

He says, naturally if a man has some difficulty in placing the stone, that has to be added to the time.

BY MR. HOGG He is asked whether a man, with the instruments he had there and the accommodation he had there could cut one yard of stone in two days, and he says he cannot exactly say whether the man did cut the quantity given by him, but he says that is the average given to cut a similar stone. He says of course if they have to wait 2 or 3 hours for a stone they cannot cut the stone in that length of time.

P. COUGHLIN, recalled.

HIS LORDSHIP.—The crown will admit Mr. Coughlin's signature on the documents filed?

MR. HOGG.— Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Then I understand you have documents with your signature in addition to the ones the crown have?

MR. GEOFFRION.— Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP suggested the list should be compared this evening, and a complete list put in to-morrow morning.

MR. HOGG.—All the pay sheets put in by the counsel for Mr. St. Louis on Friday from our hands from him on the Wellington bridge are signed by Mr. Coughlin. This refers to exhibit no. 9.

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All on lock no. 1 appear to have the signature, so far as I can see, of Mr. Coughlin; there are only three of them. In the Grand Trunk, 4, 5, 6 and 7 bear the signature of Mr. Coughlin. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 do not.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Then produce numbers 1, 2 and 3 from your own, Mr. Emard.

MR. GEOFFRION.—They may be verified to-night.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If you have copies of 1, 2 and 3, I will allow you to put them in as part of the exhibit no. 10.

We will mark them as number 10, parts 1, 2 and 3, duplicates, so that there will be no confusion about them.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Now, Mr. Hogg is invited to cross-examine Mr. Coughlin.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I suppose Mr. Hogg wishes to see the signature on numbers 1, 2 and 3, before he makes the admission.

MR. HOGG.—Yes, certainly. I will ask him a few questions while they are being looked up.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. And you made up actual statements of the time of the men other than the stone-cutters and masons on the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I understood you to say to my learned friend that, with reference to the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1, you did not keep time?—A. No, I was not time-keeper.

Q. Then was there any one under you keeping time on the Grand Trunk or lock no. 1?—A. No, not on the Grand Trunk or lock no. 1.

Q. Or the stone-cutters or masons on the Wellington bridge?—A. No.

Q. Then who kept that time of the Grand Trunk?—A. Well, I think that Mr. Villeneuve was the principal time-keeper.

Q. Did you know whether he was keeping the time or not?—A. I knew he was constantly on the works; I was not on the Grand Trunk works.

Q. You don't know anything about it?—A. I know he was head time-keeper.

Q. You don't know anything about the keeping of the time excepting that you saw him there occasionally?—A. Himself and other time-keepers.

Q. You yourself kept no time on these works I have spoken of?—A. Excepting for five or six weeks in the beginning.

Q. Now, on the five or six weeks in the beginning I understood that you made up some sheets for Mr. Desbarats?—A. Yes; those are the sheets I made up for him.

Q. And you handed them to him?—A. Yes.

Q. What do those represent?—A. I did not look through them all, but the ones I looked through represent the Wellington bridge alone. (Exhibit D.)

Q. Look at them again. It is only stonecutters?—A. The first ones are simply Wellington bridge; there is breaking stone, but that does not refer to stonecutters; it means men breaking stone.

By his Lordship :

Q. Is there any date on that document?—A. January 10th. The first date on it.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. You might tell us the time within which it runs?—I was looking to see when was the first time I counted the stone masons.

Q. January 12th is the first of the stonecutters?—A. Yes.

Q. Then turn to the last, and tell his lordship?—A. To the 25th January, 1893,

Q. From January 12th to the 25th of the same month. Then, did you keep sheets any longer than that, do you remember specially, like this for Mr. Desbarats?—A. No, not that I remember of.

Q. In those you have a statement of the number of stonecutters actually employed?—A. Yes, by counting them.

Q. Then you have already stated how you came to have your name upon the Grand Trunk pay-lists and lock no. 1 pay-list, that is, that you were told to do so by Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are not aware of the correctness of the contents of these pay-lists at all?—

A. No, sir, not the time-sheets, I did not know anything about them.

Q. You did not know anything about their correctness or otherwise?—A. No, sir.

Q. Now, during the time you were acting as time-keeper on the Wellington bridge, did you do any other work besides taking time?—A. Occasionally I would do some work for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. What kind of work?—A. I addressed his envelopes a couple of times for him, that is his pay envelopes.

Q. Anything else?—A. That is all I remember, any more than getting the lists up in time at the first pay; at the first pay, they did not seem to know at all at what date they would day.

Q. On what work was that?—A. That would be on the Wellington bridge.

Q. Then how were you paid for the work that you were doing for Mr. St. Louis?—
A. You mean for the extra work.

Q. That extra work?—A. For the first work I got \$5, I think.

Q. From whom?—A. From Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Then take the addressing of the envelopes that you speak of, and helping to get them ready for the pay?—A. As near as I can recollect, about \$10.

Q. Then at the time you helped to get up the pay-sheets on the Wellington bridge—
—A. It would be about the same amount.

Q. Whom did you get that from?—A. All from Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. Did you help to get up the pay-sheets on the Grand Trunk for Mr. St. Louis?—
A. No, sir.

Q. You had nothing whatever to do with either the Grand Trunk or lock no. 1?—
Nothing whatever to do.

Q. Can you tell about the date that you received these payments from Mr. St. Louis or Mr. Villeneuve, when you were doing that work?—A. I could not exactly say, I did not pay much attention, considering it was extra work I was doing, and if I did not get the money I don't suppose I would have done it.

Q. Tell us about the time?—A. I would know by the pay days. The first pay was when the sheets closed on February 29th; at that time I had to make up two or three pay-sheets; first they were made up, and afterwards the common and skilled labourers were put together, and for some reason or other after it was finished they were adjusted again, and I had to go on a Sunday and fix it up.

Q. You fixed it up so as to have it ready, and you were paid for it?—A. Exactly.

Q. You say that you attended at the place where the men were paid on one or two occasions?—A. On every occasion until I left.

Q. What men had you reference to there; was it the men on the Wellington bridge, or all the men that you identified?—A. I would have reference to all the men that would be on the original time-sheets of the Wellington bridge.

Q. That is the original time-sheet that you sent in?—A. Yes.

Q. One of which was sent in to Mr. St. Louis' office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you would have that time-sheet there to check the men?—A. Well, I would not have the time-sheet itself, but I would have an index that was made up from that time-sheet.

Q. Can you tell me with reference to these time-sheets that you speak of that were made up and signed and sent to Mr. St. Louis' office on the Wellington bridge, was there any copy of those kept?—A. Yes, sir, in the wharfinger's office.

Q. Was it a press copy?—A. No, it would be a copy we were using all the time from day to day.

Q. Then you had an index, and you identified the men or the numbers of the men when they were being paid?—A. Yes.

Q. But as to the stonecutters and masons on that bridge, you were not able to identify them?—A. They would not be paid on that same day at all.

Q. Or the Grand Trunk men?—A. No.

Q. Or lock no. 1?—A. No, nobody, only what we call the Wellington bridge.

Q. Were you ever called upon at all to take any part in the payment of the men other than those you have mentioned?—A. No, sir.

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Q. Then, when you made up this memorandum of the time of the stonecutters and others on those pages, at whose request was that done?—A. At the request of Mr. Kennedy, as well as I can recollect.

Q. That is exhibit D that has just been put in?—A. Yes, just the papers you showed me. I asked Mr. Kennedy, shall I take the time, he said no, to count them, that is the stonecutters.

By his Lordship :

Q. What did you make up exhibit D from?—A. The papers I just looked at now. After passing through the sheds and counting these men I would simply take the number of men for stonecutters on a piece of paper, the total number I would count, and the numbers on the sheets would be taken from my time-book, and I would make it out the same day I counted, or probably the next morning, and hand it to Mr. Desbarats.

Q. And these sheets we find now identified under D, were made from day to day, were they, or from time to time?—A. From day to day, for a certain time.

Q. From the information that you acquired during that day?—A. Yes, sir, that I acquired during that day.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Then to whom did you make a return of the information you had, did you hand it to anybody?—A. I handed it to Mr. Desbarats.

Q. Did you not take the time of the stonecutters up to the 4th February?—A. That I would not be positive about; I cannot say how long I stayed at it; once they got busy on the Wellington bridge, I did not count any more.

Q. Was there anybody else carried on that work after you gave it up on the 25th?—A. For the Wellington bridge?

Q. Yes?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You say that the pass-books or time-books, that you kept, you handed in to the wharfinger's office when you left?—A. I just left them there.

Q. Now, tell me how this happened? You say that you signed pay-sheets because Mr. Kennedy told you, on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1; was that request repeated at each pay-time when the lists were made out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you know where these pay sheets came from, that you were asked to sign?—A. I know they came from Mr. St. Louis' office.

Q. Now, you were unable to say on your examination in chief whether there were any other names upon these lists before you signed or whether you signed first?—A. I could not possibly remember whether I was the first to sign or not.

Q. Look at exhibit no. 11 and see the way your signature is placed on it. There is first M. Doheny, stone-measurer, and then P. Coughlin, clerk. Who told you to put down P. Coughlin, clerk?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Did he tell you to put it down that way?—A. He told me to put P. Coughlin, clerk.

Q. Now, can you tell me whether your name was put first on that or not?—A. I cannot remember. By the appearance of the sheet, it would look as if I went second on it.

Q. Then take the first one that appears on this exhibit 11, the first one on which your name appears, is that your writing?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, could you tell me on that one, the first one on exhibit 11, whether your name came after Doheny's?—A. I could not tell from memory; the other names might have been on before mine, and I may have been told to put mine in the centre.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Is that the G.T.R. ?

Mr. HOGG.—No, lock no. 1.

His LORDSHIP.—Have you those lists now ?

Mr. EMARD.—Yes, we have numbers 1, 2 and 3. Ours, numbered 1, does not bear the signature, but our duplicates corresponding to numbers 2 and 3 are signed.

His LORDSHIP.—Then you are putting in numbers 2 and 3, duplicates ?

Mr. EMARD.—Yes

(Put in as part of exhibit no. 10, and marked duplicates, parts 2 and 3.)

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. This exhibit D is the result of observations you had made on the ground during the day ?—A. Yes, sir, from passing through the sheds.

Q. Was it an absolute and accurate account, or only kind of guess work, or an average ?

By Mr. Hogg :

Q.—I did not know that he had made a little book ; it has just been handed to me.

Q. Just look at that. It went up to the 25th, and I ask did it go further than that ?—A. This little book is my writing (exhibit E). That commences 26th January.

Q. Exhibit D left off at the 25th ?—A. Yes.

Q. And continues up ?—A. To 4th February, 1893.

Q. This is a continuation of exhibit D ?—A. Yes.

Q. That was handed to Mr. Desbarats as well ?—A. I suppose I must have handed it to him.

Q. Does it contain a statement of the stone-cutters ?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. It is an original made up in the way that you say you made up the others ?—A. Yes, the only difference being that it is in a book, that is all.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I was asking you whether it is an accurate account, or only guess work ?—A. Well, the way it was obtained, the men were working in the shed, and I passed down the centre and counted them myself, as I would pass through ; I do not say that that would be correct, right to a man.

Q. For instance, your report, exhibit D, of the 12th January, reports to Mr. Desbarats, thirty-five men on the work ?—A. Whatever is on there.

Q. Whilst Mr. St. Louis charges only 31 men, can you explain it ?—A. No, I cannot explain it any more than if it was the other way. This shows 35 men.

Q. Were you then the only time-keeper, or was there a regular time-keeper aside from these memoranda you were making ?—A. Yes, there was a regular time-keeper, a man who would go to each time-keeper and take his time.

Q. And would not the regular time-keeper be more accurate than this report you prepared ?—A. He certainly would.

Q. And if the report to that time-keeper would grant Mr. St. Louis only 31 men, while you were reporting 35, would you take his report in preference to your own ?—A. I thought he wanted to have an idea of about what number of men were on the work, more than to have an actual check on them.

By his Lordship :

Q. You were not keeping these times, but you were taking some notes by which the time-keeper might be checked ?—A. I understood from Mr. Kennedy that Mr. Desbarats, being the engineer at the time of the works, wanted to have an idea of about what number of men would be employed. Of course, outside the stone-cutters, I would go to the men and take their time individually.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Look at the 13th January and see whether you do not find again the same number, 35 men credited to Mr. St. Louis ?—A. Yes.

Q. While the government is charging Mr. St. Louis with 31 men, your answer would be the same ?—A. The same answer ; I do not at any time claim that this is the actual number.

Q. Then on the 14th you still report 35 men ?—A. Yes.

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Q. And Mr. St. Louis charges thirty-six ; you would rather believe a time-keeper's report than your own report ?—A. We would have an idea of about what number of men were there.

Q. Is it not a fact that, for seven days running, in exhibit D, you report 35 men to Mr. Desbarats ?—A. Yes, that is right.

Q. And do you know whether as a matter of fact absolutely the same number of men were on the works ?—A. Oh, no, there might be more or less, because, at the time, I did not understand, when receiving instructions from Mr. Kennedy, it was necessary I should have them to a man.

ETIENNE H. PARENT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Until last spring, I understand that you were the engineer ?—A. Superintendent of the Lachine canal.

Q. Do you remember when you ceased to exercise those functions ?—A. On the 13th of May, 1893.

Q. At the beginning of the works on the Grand Trunk, Wellington bridge, and lock no. 1, you were exercising those functions ?—A. I was.

Q. From the official correspondence we find that you were instructed to inform Mr. St. Louis that he was granted the contract for labour on those works ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Several reports, or pay-lists, have been filed here, and your signature on those reports is admitted by the crown. Will you explain to the court how, and under what circumstances, you certified to these pay-lists ? Would you like to see them, or have you seen them before ?—A. Well, I know what you refer to. There are pay-lists and accounts. You refer to the time of the men ?

Q. Yes ?—A. Well, I was not time-keeper ; I could not be time-keeper, and I had to trust to Mr. Kennedy, who was overseer of the works, and who appointed his own time-keepers, and had charge of them. I trusted him to deliver me a regular and faithful account of the men that had worked ; he signed with the time-keepers ; they came to the office, after passing through St. Louis' office, for his information also, and the pay-lists left my office to go to Ottawa, and one copy was made for Mr. St. Louis.

Q. A duplicate ?—A. Yes, and a triplicate.

Q. And you say that one was left at your office to be transmitted to Ottawa ?—A. There was one kept in the office for ourselves, and two went to Ottawa, one for the auditor-general, and one for the office.

Q. And by whom were these copies, so left at your office, transmitted to Ottawa ?—A. By my office.

Q. And besides the two copies that were sent by your office to Ottawa you kept one in the office ?—A. Yes.

Q. And handed one to the contractor, Mr. St. Louis ?—A. Yes.

Q. Then, do I understand you to say that you attached your signature to these documents before referring them to Ottawa, only in consideration of the fact that they were certified by Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent ?—A. That is to say, overseer ; he was appointed special overseer.

Q. And also the signature of the time-keeper, whom he had to appoint, was also there ?—A. Yes.

Q. From these answers of yours, I am to infer, I suppose, that you had no personal knowledge of the actual contents as to number of days, hours and names of men contained in the list, or rolls, so certified by you ?—A. No, I had no personal knowledge of the number of men ; I could see by general eyesight and glance about how many men ; if they had doubled the number of men I would have found that out, but I could not say exactly the number of men on the works.

Q. So that at the time your officers were so bringing for your signature these documents there was nothing to arouse your suspicions that they were not correct?—
A. No, sir, there was nothing at all; I supposed that everything was all right.

Q. And was your signature attached to these documents in good faith?—A. In perfect good faith.

Q. And in your usual regular official capacity?—A. In my regular official capacity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. Do your answers apply as well to the work on the Grand Trunk?—A. Applies to all the work.

Q. And all the pay-sheets?—A. Yes.

Q. Grand Trunk, lock no. 1, and the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When this work was started first, did you organize a regular system of doing the whole work?—A. We did. Mr. Kennedy and myself had a conversation several times and combined as to how we would proceed with the work, and I may say that the final arrangement was this: that when it came to the end, and there had to be something final, and some decision taken, I said, my friend Kennedy, the department has decided that you should be the overseer over these works, as superintendent, as on all the other canals, you are supposed to be overseer; I don't understand why the department has been called upon to appoint you specially overseer at the request of any party, and since you have been so appointed, you ask me about what is your standing, I say the standing you must take is this: there is no contractor for the works, but just suppose that you are the contractor, consider yourself the contractor, you will appoint your staff of timekeepers, you will see the expense to be incurred, and you will look after the whole thing as if it was your own interest to have things done as cheaply as possible. That was the conversation we had, and I wrote a letter to him to that effect, although I did not use the words "consider yourself as a contractor."

Q. That was in conversation?—A. Yes, in my office.

Q. How were these pay-lists brought about?—A. They were sent to the office; I saw them when they came in by messenger.

Q. From Mr. St. Louis' office?—A. I beg pardon; I always understood they came from Mr. Kennedy, because they must have been signed last by Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Kennedy was to sign before me always.

Q. And when the pay-lists came to you, wherever they came from, they had Mr. Kennedy's signature on them?—A. Yes.

Q. And any other signatures?—A. Mr. Coughlin's signature also.

Q. Did you know what he was on the works?—A. He was time-keeper.

Q. Time-keeper of what?—A. I was always under the impression, through Mr. Kennedy, that he was time-keeper for the whole thing.

Q. That is for the whole works?—A. The whole works.

Q. The three works?—A. Yes. Well, there were other time-keepers with him, but he was the head time-keeper, that is the way I understood it from Mr. Kennedy, because in one instance he told the same thing to Mr. Papineau, and he told me: you don't suppose that I would sign and certify the pay-lists if I did not keep the time properly.

Q. What had he reference to?—A. He had reference precisely to lock no. 1, and the Grand Trunk bridge, because I told him I had ordered and I gave a letter to Mr. Papineau; I says Mr. Kennedy is too busy to look after all these things, he thinks that he should be relieved; I says you go and keep the time with Mr. Vege, you keep the time and see after the whole work.

Q. You said that to Coughlin?—A. No, I never said a word to him, because Mr. Kennedy was very jealous of his authority, he would not have anybody speak to those under him; my letter was to Mr. Papineau, and he afterwards told me that Mr. Kennedy said he kept the time himself; it was no use his keeping it.

By his Lordship :

Q. Mr. Kennedy left you the responsibility of looking after the engineering work?
—A. Yes. Then I went to Mr. Kennedy. I says, you keep the time then, you under-

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stand perfectly well that that time must be kept by somebody for the government ; he says, you don't suppose I would sign the pay-lists and certify the pay-lists, if I did not keep time properly ; I says, it is all right in that case, Papineau will be relieved, and let the rest go.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. You thought everything was going on all right ?—A. Yes, and I had no reason to suspect anything.

Q. Then did Mr. Kennedy agree to your instructions, and what you told him to do with reference to carrying out the arrangements, or did he undertake to do it in his own way ?—A. Well, I could not say that he refused exactly, except telling me he had no time to do what I told him to do.

Q. Then what was there with reference to the Grand Trunk between you and Mr. Kennedy ; I understand that he refused or said that he had not the responsibility of looking after the Grand Trunk work at all ?—A. That is not exactly so ; it was not exactly that ; Mr. Kennedy had a great deal of work for himself to perform on the Wellington bridge, and there is no question about that, he wanted to be relieved as much as possible. I said you must at any rate keep a certain supervision on that, you must have the time of the men, you must look out for the number of men, and the men required for that, you have still that under control, you have lots of time-keepers to see that the thing is properly done. And I thought everything was going on in good faith, and I had nothing to say ; I do not know that anything went wrong, I cannot say that.

Q. Did you know anything about how these time-sheets were made up that we have here on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1, do you know anything about how they were prepared and came into existence ?—A. They were prepared under the instructions of Mr. Kennedy at his office, at the canal office.

Q. That is what you understand ?—A. Yes, they were made there by his time-keepers.

Q. You say they were made there ?—A. Well, that is my impression ; I could not tell you more ; he may have made them at his own house.

Q. You were under the impression at all events ?—A. That they were made at his office by his time-keepers.

Q. You were under the impression that Kennedy was superintending the making of the pay-list ?—A. Mr. St. Louis was to supply the men all over, and he had his own time-keepers, and all the time-keepers had to meet together.

Q. You did not know then, as a matter of fact, that these pay-lists on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 were actually being made up in Mr. St. Louis' office from his own time-books ?—A. No, I did not suppose they were made up by Mr. St. Louis in his own office, I suppose it was under the control of the time-keeper that Mr. Kennedy had, that he controlled everything.

Q. Did you ever know, as a matter of fact, that these pay-lists on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 were being made in Mr. St. Louis' office from the reports of his time-keepers, by his own clerks ?—A. No. I know they worked at it, that those men worked at those pay-lists, I always supposed it was in connection with those for Mr. Kennedy, because I often asked Mr. Kennedy—(Interrupted.)

Q. You did not know that the original work from which these pay-lists were made was actually the work of Mr. St. Louis' own time-keepers ?—A. No, I always supposed they came from Mr. Kennedy's office.

By his Lordship :

Q. If you had known that there was no time-keeper for the government on the Grand Trunk or lock no. 1 or in regard to the stonecutters on the Wellington bridge, would you have signed ?—A. I was under the impression—(Interrupted.)

Q. But if you had known at the time that there was no time-keeper ?—A. No, I did not know that. I do not know that I exactly understand the question.

Q. You say there was nothing to excite your suspicion, but I suppose at the time, if you had known that there was no time-keeper for the government on the Grand

Trunk bridge or lock no. 1, or in regard to the stonecutters and masons on the Wellington bridge, would you have signed the certificates?—A. Oh, certainly, I would not have signed; I would have asked Mr. Kennedy how it was he did not have a time-keeper on those works; I would have asked what it meant, because he told me himself, I kept the time, and I would not be such a goose as to go and certify the pay-lists if I did not keep the time myself.

By Mr. Hogg:

Q. And of course, the pay-lists coming to you with Kennedy's and Coughlin's signatures on, you naturally took it for granted they were all right, and signed them?—A. I signed them.

Q. I notice on one or two of them you have written something in red ink under your signature. There is one. Lock no. 1. When was that written on there?—A. Oh, yes, I remember that. That my signature under Mr. Kennedy's name applies only to the correctness of the figures and delivery of stone under contract for lock no. 1. Mr. Kennedy, the overseer of the work, had been notified on the 15th March, previous, that the lock no. 1 walls were not to be built, so that, therefore, they should not have continued the work. I reported to him. I gave him the order from the department; he says he acted upon it; I do not know. I certified to the pay-lists to a certain effect, and Mr. Kennedy says I countermanded that order; I don't remember that.

Q. He says you countermanded that?—A. I never did; it was a misunderstanding certainly.

Q. It was stated that lock no. 1 was not to be continued?—A. The work was stopped; that was the order from Ottawa.

Q. At all events that is what you meant by that. You meant that there had been an order to stop the work?—A. And Mr. Kennedy was notified to that effect.

Q. Now, did they carry out the order?—A. I don't know; he says afterwards that he understood I countermanded the order.

Q. Could you tell me about the time when you got that order to stop the work on lock no. 1?—That was about the middle of March.

Q. And you immediately gave orders to stop the work, but the work went on?—A. Yes, the work went on still.

Q. And the pay-sheets were made out with reference to it and you signed them?—A. I signed them, with that remark of mine.

Q. It was after you got them?—A. When I saw that list it startled me, there should not be any payment for lock no. 1 since the works should have been stopped.

Q. You were careful enough to explain yourself on the face of the pay-list?—A. It was correct in one way, but not in another. I may explain why it was there was a so called misunderstanding. Mr. St. Louis had a contract to supply stone for lock no. 1, he made sub-contracts with people out in the country so that when the works were to be stopped of course his sub-contracts were still existing, and the government would have been called upon to indemnify Mr. St. Louis on account of his contract being stopped, and therefore I saw it and I spoke to the chief engineer about it. I says if we stop Mr. St. Louis delivering the stone when he has sub-contracts, you may expect to have a claim against you, and therefore it might be better to let him deliver the stone, it is always useful; well, he says, it is all right, deliver the stone, let the stone be delivered and not cut. And that is what I told Mr. Kennedy, and he says he understood me to say let it go on, as it will always be useful; that is how the misunderstanding arose.

Q. You, I suppose, were often on the works?—A. Yes, I went every day, and sometimes I went in the days, and in the nights.

Q. Did you ever go through the stone-cutters specially?—A. Yes, I would see how they were going on, if they were experienced stone-cutters, I took a glance all round.

Q. How did you find them?—A. I found they were a good set of men.

Q. Working hard?—A. Yes, working well.

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Q. They had fairly good premises to work in, had they not?—A. I should think so. Once they were settled, once the stone was in place, they were in a good position to work.

Q. You are an engineer of long experience, and have had a great deal to do with stone work, and the cutting of stone, and so on, for such work. What is it worth to cut a yard of stone, say of the kind that was there for lock no. 1, a cubic yard?—A. It would depend upon the number of beds.

Q. Take the ordinary stone there?—A. I do not remember what they were. Generally they count by surfaces. The quantity of surface you have to cut; they don't count it by the cubic yard.

By his Lordship :

Q. They count the face?—A. Yes, the face of the bed and sides. A cubic yard can vary considerably.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. It would depend altogether on the number of joints and beds?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, taking the stone that you had there, because, I suppose for lock stone it would be pretty nearly all the same so far as the depth of the bed was concerned?—A. They were on an average, I suppose, about 15 or 16 inches deep, that is my impression, and that is only an impression.

Q. How many of them would it take to make a cubic yard in the wall, how many stones?—A. You see there is the depth and the length. In my experience in stone cutting I have seen such a great difference in the prices of cutting that I would not be prepared to say under oath.

By his Lordship :

Q. Take the Grand Trunk bridge, you would get a contractor to put up the masonry for so much a cubic yard?—A. If you say that includes everything.

Q. Then what proportion of the cost of the cubic yard and the putting up ought to be assigned to the dressing of it?—A. I should say under favourable and good circumstances that should have been put up for between \$12 and \$15.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. For the masonry complete?—A. Masonry complete.

Q. Cutting stone and everything else?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. And the cutting would represent about how much of that?—A. I could not tell you.

By Mr. Hogg :

You can give us within a dollar or two per yard?—A. It would be guess work on my part.

Q. You say \$12 or \$15 a yard for the masonry set?—A. Yes, under very favourable circumstances, and not the backing cut the way it was cut, that would increase it a little, I should say a little more than \$15, \$18 cut the way the backing was all cut, faced, and sided, and bedded, and everything, so as to go on quick with the work.

By his Lordship :

Q. And the dressing and picking would represent about what proportion of that?—A. That is where I cannot speak.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. You know the work it was put into, the abutments or piers, you can give us some estimate of what the cutting would come to?—A. Under the circumstances I

would not like to put a price on it; I would not say I would be any way accurate, because before they cut their stone I know they were under pretty hard circumstances in putting it into the shed, they had not the accommodation to do it, I saw that perfectly well. They had to haul the stone on stone boats, go through a long place, disturb the other men cutting the stone, and they had to pry it up and turn it over. Those are things you must take into account, and I would not be able to say what is the proportion, I would not like to put a figure because I would be afraid of doing an injustice to one side or the other.

Q. On lock no. 1, it has never been built in yet, it is still lying on the ground ready to be put in some time. You cannot tell us what that would be worth from your knowledge of the actual stone, and the character of it? What would be a fair and approximate value per cubic yard?—A. Under all circumstances?

Q. Oh yes?—A. Taking the average?

Q. Yes?—A. All cut?

Q. You know how it was cut?—A. I should say between \$12 and \$13 per yard.

Q. To cut it?—A. No, the stone and all.

Q. But to cut it?—A. I don't know. The price I state, under good circumstances, would represent the cut stone.

Q. Including the value of the stone itself?—A. Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP.—We have the value.

MR. HOGG.—This stone cost \$6.35.

WITNESS.—The price I give is under good circumstances.

Q. Now, what were the bad circumstances connected with lock no. 1? They were not building it in, it was a special thing, they were cutting it away; what difficulties were they under just in the cutting alone?—A. There was no extraordinary difficulty in the cutting alone; sometimes they were pretty cold, it was severe weather.

Q. We are speaking of lock no. 1. You think about \$12 or \$13 a yard, including the stone, would be a fair price under good circumstances?—A. Yes, the average stone about 15 inches deep.

Q. Then I wanted to know whether there were any extraordinary difficulties or circumstances which would increase that, and if so to what extent with reference to lock no. 1?—A. Lock no. 1. was under the same circumstances as the others.

Q. Then will you give us some idea of what it should be increased, taking those difficulties into consideration?—A. That is another question it is impossible for me to answer. I do not know. I could not tell exactly. There was frost.

Q. It is not an uncommon thing to cut stone in winter, and have it ready for the spring?—A. No, but in the meantime you do not work under what you may call favourable circumstances.

Q. Are you able or not to give us some idea of what should be added to that to make up for the unfavourable circumstances?—A. I could not tell you. I would not like to guess. Those are questions to put to experienced men in that kind of a thing. I never had stone cut for myself; I never looked after that.

Q. But you must have made up estimates?—A. A good many times, but as I tell you I found such a difference between some stone and other stone, and sometimes a stone would cost \$5, and another would cost \$2, and another \$8; that is why I do not like to put a figure.

Q. All we can say is there should be something more added to it for the unfavourable weather and circumstances?—A. I should say there should be something; I do not know how much to say; I know it was a cold winter, and unfavourable, and as I tell you, it was the carrying in and out of that stone, and the canting it over; there was a good deal of that done, and I do not know to what extent; I heard there was a good deal of annoyance; that is all I know about it.

By his Lordship:

Q. You said that you had nothing to suggest any suspicion as to Mr. Kennedy, or those on whose signatures you relied. How about your original estimate, when you saw the cost running up so? Did that awaken any suspicion? You must have seen that

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the total for labour and all that was running the estimate beyond?—A. Oh, yes, but the original estimate was not at all the plan carried out. The work was about trebled; there was about three times as much to expend as was provided for by the original estimate.

Q. Under ordinary circumstances if you were doing the work that you estimated for and found the labour bills so large, your suspicion would be aroused?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. But your suspicions were not aroused because you thought they were doing about three times as much work as you had estimated for?—A. Not three times as much work, but there was three times as much labour necessitated by circumstances. There was a good deal more work to be done than if the original plan had been carried out, and not only that, but there was the time when they did it.

Q. I did not understand the work had been increased, and I thought if you had estimated it at less than \$200,000, and found the labour bills running beyond that, it would have been a cause exciting your suspicion?—A. Of course. I will tell you another circumstance. In my original plan, my original estimate, I calculated commencing the work on the 15th December, and instead of commencing on the 15th December, having plenty of time to do the work, we commenced on the 8th of March, leaving us only six weeks to do the work, and then we had not the six weeks, because we had bad weather, and hard circumstances, and floods.

By Mr. Emard :

Q. By what time had it to be finished?—A. By the 1st of May.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Was there any alteration in the plan, deepening the canal?—A. Yes, that is what I say.

Q. Besides the delay in beginning, were there also alterations in the plans?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Which increased as you say the labour for the work, double or treble?—A. May be not treble, but at least double.

Q. You said it was begun only in March; do you refer to the Wellington bridge or to the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. The whole thing, and then the Grand Trunk bridge was commenced later on; it was only later on; I could not tell you how many days afterwards, but it was some time after the Wellington bridge was started that the Grand Trunk told us that they could not undertake the work; they declared to the government they could not undertake the work and the government shoved it on our shoulders, and said now, you must do it.

Q. When you said the works were begun on the 8th March, do you mean to say that the carting stone on the place or the actual work of the erection and the taking down?—A. I mean the taking of water out.

Q. But not the supplying of stone?—A. That was long before that, they worked from the month of December on that.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. That was preparing?—A. Yes.

(Adjournment 5 p.m. until 10 a.m.)

WEDNESDAY, 20th June, 1894.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Michaud has prepared a synopsis of the information which was required from him, and I put it in.

MR. MICHAUD.—I have the comparison between the wages paid to day men and night men.

MR. OSLER.—The rates or totals?

WITNESS.—Rates per day or per night paid to the men, and I have also the names of the time-keepers on the Wellington bridge that I find in the list in the time sheets.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Exhibit 17 will be witness' statement of the rates of wages.

Exhibit 18 is witness' list of the time-keepers on the Wellington bridge which appear in the pay-list.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Osler also asked the time credited to certain names.

MR. OSLER.—Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION.—That is prepared. (Shown to Mr. Osler.)

By Mr. Osler :

Q. These you find are the times, the hours, and the dollars?—A. Yes.

Q. Connected with the names of the men given?—A. Yes.

Q. Which appear in the copies of the pay rolls produced?—A. Yes. (Exhibit no. 19 is witness' statement of time and wages of certain men named.)

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is the statement that you asked for, Mr. Osler.

MR. OSLER.—Yes, my lord.

JACQUES VILLENEUVE, sworn.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Mr Hogg, have you the letter from Mr. Schreiber, or the minister, to Mr. Parent, instructing him to extend the works on the Grand Trunk.

MR. HOGG.—I think it was put in yesterday, the letter of the 24th February,

HIS LORDSHIP.—Anyway, it is admitted that there is such a letter.

MR. HOGG.—It is put in. (Exhibit no. 16.)

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. I think you are an employee in the civil service?—A. Yes.

Q. Since when?—A. I was appointed in 1891, about that time.

Q. In what department are you?—A. I am in the collector's department in the Lachine canal.

Q. Who is your superior?—A. Mr. John O'Neil.

Q. Have you any duty to fulfil after the navigation is closed during the winter?—A. Our work consists of doing the work during the navigation ; when navigation closes we go home, but if at any time the collector wants us to do any special duties we have to go to the office to do it ; we are subject to be called upon at any moment.

Q. In the beginning of 1893 were you employed on the works that were carried on on the Lachine canal in the construction of bridges?—A. Some time about the 10th of January Mr. St. Louis sent for me and asked me to keep the time of the stone-cutters on the Wellington bridge.

Q. I think you are a brother-in-law to Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Married two sisters?—A. Yes, I went to the works there and reported to Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent, and started work on the 10th January.

Q. You reported to Mr. Kennedy that you were sent?—A. Yes, Mr. Kennedy knew me before ; he had seen me in the canal office before.

Q. You reported to Mr. Kennedy on the 10th January and began your duty?—A. The 10th January, that is right, and I worked there until the 14th May, but from the opening of navigation to the 14th May I was there because Mr. Schreiber had given word to the collector that I should stay on the works and prepare the pay-lists of the Wellington bridge alone ; I had leave of absence from my work in the canal office to prepare sheets on the Wellington bridge, and I have copies of those letters here.

Q. And you remained until the 14th May, although navigation was open on the 1st May?—A. Navigation, I think, opened that year on the 28th April.

Q. After the 1st May, was the Grand Trunk bridge finished?—A. Yes, sir, we finished on the 30th April at night, on a Sunday ; the water was let in the canal on Sunday night, and we had nothing more to do on the Grand Trunk.

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Q. Were you employed, under the leave of absence, at the Wellington bridge?—
A. I was kept paying the men on the Wellington bridge from that date until the day I went back to the office; I did not do anything else.

Q. And on the Grand Trunk bridge you started to work?—A. On the Grand Trunk bridge. I don't remember when I began keeping the time, I suppose it would be the first day we had men there.

Q. Your first time-taking was the stone-cutters that were already working for the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, that was the first day I began work on the 10th January for the Wellington bridge stone-cutters.

Q. And I understand it was only later that stone-cutting was started for the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. They commenced to haul stone from either Terrebonne or St. Louis, and that was in the beginning; I think there were labourers before, stone-cutters on the Grand Trunk, as far as I can remember.

Q. But it would be later?—A. Yes, it would certainly be later.

Q. Because the contract was extended for the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes, it was later that the work began.

Q. At the start of the work were you the only time-keeper for the time?—A. On the Wellington bridge, yes, sir, for the stone-cutters.

Q. And when the work was started on the Grand Trunk you were for a time the sole time-keeper?—A. I was there for a short time, not very long; I could not exactly say how long; I was all alone for about a couple of weeks or a fortnight may be, afterwards I got assistance.

Q. Had you several assistants at the same time, or just such assistants whose names have been mentioned succeeding each other?—A. Well, I believe the first one we got was Drolet, and then the others came together, McEwan and Beaudry.

Q. The first assistant you can remember was Drolet?—A. Yes.

Q. And he also for a time acted alone with you?—A. Yes.

Q. Then there were two time-keepers for a while?—A. Yes, and then we got McEwan and Beaudry.

Q. Did you remain on the works all the time? Had you your office there?—A. I had a shanty there, a kind of an office where I used to take the men's time, a kind of temporary office; I was there most of the time.

Q. How did you proceed in the way of keeping time there on these works?—A. Well, when the men would come and ask for work if we had room for them we would take down the names and give them a number. The object in giving him a number was to save time in taking the time, instead of having to write his name, and having to look over 50 or 60 pages to find his name, we would give him a number.

Q. So that as soon as a man came on the work you had to register his name and number?—A. We gave him a number.

Q. And then subsequently in your time-keeping this man was always shown in the time-books under the number?—A. Under the number, and only on pay-day he would have to give both his name and number to get his envelope.

Q. At what time of the day did you take the time of the men?—A. During the day-time I used to be there about 6 o'clock in the morning, that is for the Grand Trunk; on the Wellington I used to get there about half past seven to take the stonecutters time on the Wellington bridge, but on the Grand Trunk I used to be obliged to be there before the men started to work, before 7 o'clock, so as to take their numbers, so as not to delay the men going to work on time.

Q. You were instructed, to be there before 7 o'clock, so that their time should be taken before 7, ready to start work?—A. Yes.

Q. And did you follow your instructions?—A. I was always there, I don't think I missed a day for the whole time the works went on.

Q. And after having taken the time of the Grand Trunk men you said that later, after 7?—A. I would send my assistant to check, if the men were there or not.

Q. At the Wellington?—A. I am not talking about the Wellington, I am talking about the Grand Trunk.

Q. You mentioned you were there before 7 o'clock on the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. And you mentioned that later you would go to the Wellington bridge?—A. I would go to the Wellington bridge and take the stonecutters' time.

Q. After 7?—A. Yes, between 7 and 8; some days of course I would pass later on, may be 8 or 9 o'clock; it would depend on what time I had, but when I had nothing but the Wellington bridge their time was taken sharp in the morning.

Q. Until you had an assistant, did you again take the time of the men during the day, or at the end of the day?—A. On the Wellington I used to pass twice through the stonecutters, once in the morning and once in the afternoon generally; on the Grand Trunk bridge when the men had given their number they had to go to the tool shop to get whatever they were working with, and there they would give their number over again, and at night when they took their tools, whatever they had, they would give their numbers so as to check it, and that was my check when I was all alone.

Q. When you were all alone you had the tool-checker to check you?—A. Yes, and then I would check with the tool checker, whatever men he had in his book, and if any men were not there, no time would be given him.

Q. And afterwards when you had an assistant?—A. When I had Drolet, Drolet used to go on the works three times a day and sometimes more, at night four times.

Q. Did you remain at night occasionally?—A. I was there at night. I was there until about—well when the gang used to start at 7 o'clock I was there until about midnight; I would stay there the first part of the night, and Drolet would take the time at 1 o'clock.

Q. Drolet would come when you would leave the work?—A. Yes, he would come and take the time, and he would go home; there would be some of the foremen there, and if any man left they would give their notes to Drolet in the morning.

Q. And do you know whether any of the time-keepers were there in the morning for the night gang?—A. Oh, yes, they were always there, there was nobody used to leave that work at night before I got there in the morning; they used to leave their work at 6 o'clock in the morning, and I would generally get there a little before 6, and I would see them, and whatever men were away we would alter the time on them.

Q. But you would go in the morning also to take the time of the night men?—A. Yes, I would be there generally when the men began work or stopped work.

Q. Both night and day?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, how did you keep a record of the time of the men?—A. Well, when the men's names were entered in my book and the numbers opposite their names in the morning, I had a small pad, which was to go quicker, and the men would come to the wicket I had in the office, and give their numbers and go away, and I would take their numbers; after all the men were passed, I would enter those numbers in my book; it was a regular pad book used on our work of that kind; the other time-keepers, when I had those assistants there, when they had taken their time, used to come to me and I would enter that in my book, or sometimes I would call out a number myself from their books, and they would enter it in my book, and just put down 4 or 5 hours.

Q. They would report to you?—A. Yes; I would transcribe off, I would read the notes, and they would enter it.

Q. In other words, you would transfer in your time-book their notes, the same as you transferred your own notes taken on pads in the morning?—A. Yes.

Q. And how often did you report to the suppliant, Mr. St. Louis, about the time you were keeping for him?—A. When my books were entered in the morning there was a young man from the office that used to come there with a book similar to mine, in case I should lose some of my books, and that was a check on me, too, from the office, that young man used to take a copy of my books, which I would either give to him or he would take in my book; I would always be sure to see it entered up; I kept my book myself until pay-day.

Q. What passed when pay-day came?—A. On Friday night, we used to make the extensions of the men's time and the additions.

Q. What do you mean by we?—A. Myself and those who had books; I had all the books; I forgot to mention Ouimet, he was keeping time of the masons; he would make up his extensions and pass me a book, and I would check the book, and whatever

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the amount would be, I would give my books to Mr. Michaud, and he would supply the money.

Q. He had this information by sending a messenger?—A. Yes, he was kept posted every day as to the number of men we had there, and as to their time, too.

Q. On pay-days were you present?—A. Yes, sir, always, on both pay-days, Wellington bridge and Grand Trunk, I was always assisting.

Q. And in case of a dispute between the men and the pay-rolls prepared at Mr. St. Louis' office, had you your time book?—A. Always in case there was any dispute I had my time books and would refer to them if there was any misunderstanding.

Q. And after the time of the men had been discharged, if I may say so, by payment, what did you do with the books?—A. The books was taken to Mr. St. Louis' office to prepare his accounts.

Q. In other words after pay day did you give the time books you had prepared for the fortnight previous?—A. I gave them to Mr. Michaud.

Q. And after pay day the time books you had kept for the previous fortnight would be useless to you?—A. Yes.

Q. As soon as your men were paid, you would hand your time to Mr. St. Louis?—A. To Mr. St. Louis' office, and I would have another set of books for the other fortnight.

Q. Do you know what they did with those books, whether they prepared any statements from those books in Mr. St. Louis' office?—A. As far as that is concerned they must have been prepared from the copy of my books that young Michaud used to take at the office.

Q. Did you work at it yourself?—A. They made copies of all of those accounts, but not myself, I don't remember taking copies.

Q. But the pay-roll instead of pay-list, what I would call the pay-roll, with which Mr. Michaud would come to pay the men, did it tally with your time books? (Objected to as leading.)

Q. Did the pay-roll with which Michaud came to pay the men agree or disagree with your time book when the men were paid?—A. Well, it was only the time books; there was no pay-roll when we paid the men.

Q. The men were paid for their time?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. No pay-roll when you paid the men?—A. Michaud had an exact copy of my book every day; when Friday would come he had his book and I had my book; Michaud would ask me how much I had in my book, and I would say so much, and we generally agreed, and we would check over our books; when pay day came we went there with the envelopes and my books.

Q. You said that after each pay you would hand or transfer to Mr. St. Louis' office the time books that you had kept up to that day?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you start another book?—I started another set of books.

Q. Would one book do?—A. Oh, no, I had a book for every class of labour there so as not to get mixed up, I had books for day time and night time, and I had books for labourers, day or night, and stonecutters day or night, and so on.

Q. How many?—A. I must have carried about 12 or 13, or may be 14.

Q. That would be every fortnight?—A. Yes, I had a satchel to carry in my hand.

Q. Were these men working under foremen generally?—A. There was no gang without any foreman at all, there was a general foreman, a walking boss, and he had assistants.

Q. Did you keep those time books with care?—A. Kept them with great care, so as not to have any mistakes on pay day.

Q. How was the pay made?—A. When my books were finished we used to go to Mr. St. Louis' office and prepare the envelopes, the money would be put in, we would go to the work and pay whatever envelope was claimed by the men; they had to give both their names and numbers.

Q. And were you always there?—A. I assisted at every pay that was made on the works; I did not miss one pay, in fact I did not miss a day from the 10th January until the 14th May.

Q. You say you reported to Mr. Kennedy before starting work on the Wellington?—A. Of course I knew he was the overseer of the works, and I went to him and told him what I had been sent there for, and asked him if he had any objection to my taking the time, and he said no.

Q. Did he know subsequently that you kept the time for the Grand Trunk work?—A. Yes, sir, there was no other time-keeper on the Grand Trunk but myself.

Q. Did he know it?—A. Yes, in fact I was the time-keeper of the Grand Trunk; and Kennedy knew it.

Q. And Mr. Parent?—A. Yes; Kennedy was there all the time, and Parent was there every day, too; I believe that the fact of my remaining there on the Wellington works, that was asked by Mr. Douglas, it was him that suggested the thing to Mr. Schreiber one day while I was there.

Q. That you should remain after the opening of navigation?—A. That Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Parent needed me there to help to pay the men.

Q. Who was Mr. Douglas?—A. One of the commissioners at Montreal, employed by the department.

Q. What was Mr. Douglas doing at the time when he so requested that you should be employed?—A. When Mr. Douglas came down to those works we all knew there that he was one of the head officers of the department of railways and canals, and Mr. Douglas used to give orders there on the Grand Trunk bridge, and he must have given some on the Wellington bridge; to my knowledge on the Grand Trunk bridge he gave me several orders there to discharge men, some days, and then he would order more other days; in fact he replaced Mr. Schreiber; that is my impression.

Q. Do you know an engineer by the name of Papineau?—A. Yes, I saw Mr. Papineau there after Mr. Desbarats was discharged or transferred to some other place; Mr. Desbarats was in charge at the beginning of the works, and when he left he was replaced by Mr. Papineau.

Q. And were these two engineers?—A. Mr. Desbarats for the time he was there, he was there all the time.

Q. There was always one of the two from the start of the works to the end?—A. Yes.

Q. There was always the engineer?—A. Yes, in the day time they would always be there, and at night time, if any of the foremen wanted him to take or give levels, they would come back at night and give whatever was wanted.

Q. And do you know whether these engineers also knew in what capacity you were on the works, either Mr. Papineau or Mr. Desbarats knew in what capacity you were there?—A. As to Mr. Desbarats I really do not know, but Mr. Papineau knew I was in the canal office.

Q. But did they know what you were doing there?—A. Yes, they knew I was time-keeper there; they saw me there.

Q. As to the comparison between the two works, will you say, since you were there from the beginning, whether the plant of the Wellington works was more perfect and complete than the Grand Trunk?—A. Oh, yes, there was a difference of about 100 per cent; they had all the steam power and we had hand work, you may say; we had about two steam derricks that were very old things, and we had hand derricks to work, and our space was very limited; that is we had places where the cars passed: the Grand Trunk cars used to pass, and we had great difficulty in placing whatever stuff we took out from below; we did not have the same advantage to work as the Wellington bridge hands, because they had started a long time before we did, they started in November to prepare themselves, and we only started in February or March.

Q. Was there a freshet or any damage done to your works?—A. Yes, sir; there was a flood there, lasted three or four days, I believe, and swamped everything.

Q. The Grand Trunk bridge is below the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, we got all the back water from the Wellington bridge, and ice and everything else.

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Q. About the stone-cutting, explain to the court if there were any peculiar circumstances making it more or less difficult?—A. Well, as far as the stone-cutting is concerned, the hours show, I believe, on the Wellington bridge less time for stone-cutters than there is on the Grand Trunk; all the backing employed on the Grand Trunk bridge was picked, I believe that is the word, but we had stone-cutters and masons there who worked from the beginning to the end picking that backing.

Q. That was work which was not done on the Wellington bridge?—A. If it was done it was not done for many days, for a few days, it was done in the square opposite the wharfinger's office, but on the Grand Trunk we had stone-cutters that worked steady on the backing; Mr. Kennedy objected to the picking of that backing, but Mr. Schreiber came there one day and allowed it; Mr. Schreiber was there on the work, and saw it done, and there was no remark made about it, only that it would save time whenever the stone would be set on either piers or abutments.

Q. Take communication of exhibit 13, part 2, which purports to be a copy of some document, and say whether you have any explanation to give to the court as to the origin of the same?—A. Well, this I believe was the first pay that was made by Mr. St. Louis for the Wellington bridge works; that was the only list I saw there in the shed when they began paying the men; we went there with money and Mr. Kennedy, we made envelopes in the same way, and we went, not to the shed we used to pay in, but to another shed on the other side of the bridge, and there we started to pay those men; Mr. Kennedy called out every name there before we paid those men; the man would come in and Mr. Kennedy would know him or the time-keeper would tell him, and then he would give him his envelope.

Q. The envelopes were prepared from that very document?—A. Yes. Well, as far as I can remember, that looks like Coughlin's writing, the chief time-keeper, it must be his writing; it is his writing, I am sure it is.

Q. Any how, when the payment on that was made Mr. Kennedy was present?—A. Yes, every man that came in there he gave his name.

Q. And the envelopes had been prepared from that copy, and it agreed with the payments that were made in the presence of Mr. Kennedy?—A. Yes, the men came there and claimed their envelopes, and we gave them to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. Were you paid by the government during the season, or by the year?—A. We were paid for twelve months' work.

Q. And you were drawing your salary from the government during all the time this work was going on?—A. Every month I used to go to the office and get my salary.

Q. Although the only work you did for the government was to draw your salary?—A. No, that is not the way at all.

Q. You had nothing to do for the government?—A. I am supposed to be on duty for twelve months.

Q. But you had nothing to do?—A. Until called for.

Q. Then you were under the payment of Mr. St. Louis in this matter you have been speaking of?—A. Yes.

Q. You were his employee?—A. I was his employee.

Q. And you were on the pay-roll yourself?—A. No, sir, I never saw my name on the pay-roll.

Q. You were paid outside?—A. I was paid direct by Mr. Michaud, in the office.

Q. And your pay from Mr. St. Louis commenced on the 10th January?—A. Yes.

Q. And ended on the 14th May?—A. No, my pay from Mr. St. Louis commenced on the 10th January, and stopped on the 28th April; I believe at the opening of navigation, about that time.

Q. Then you worked for Mr. St. Louis, your brother-in-law before, in a similar way?—A. I never had worked for him before.

Q. He had no occasion to get your services during the winter time?—A. No.

Q. And there was care taken to duplicate your books so that in case it should be lost there would be a record?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you last see your book or the copy?—A. My books, when pay day would be finished, would go to the office.

Q. And that would be the last you would see of them?—A. That is the last I saw of them.—in Mr. St. Louis' office.

Q. What became of Michaud's copies; they were kept at the office?—A. No, after pay day, I do not know what became of them; when I took my time there was a duplicate book there, and that duplicate book both served to make the account and the pay.

Q. And these books were the original material upon which you based the amount you put in each envelope?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take a voucher from each man; did he sign any roll?—A. On the Wellington bridge I believe once it happened there that we made the men touch the pencil, but it was an impossibility to keep it up.

Q. That was tried, but you did not keep it up?—A. We just made a cross after the man's name, and we used to make them touch a pencil; it was impossible to do that, for there was a terrible rush; when the men wanted their money we had to get the police; there were about ten policemen to represent us to make the men move as they were paid.

Q. Do you remember the date of the first pay-day?—A. The date of the first pay-day would be on that copy shown to me, \$4,200 odd, that was the first pay-day for the Wellington bridge; that is not comprising the stone-cutters; the first pay-day of the Wellington stonecutters would be in January some time; it would be about the 25th or 26th.

Q. Did you get good work out of your men, all of your men?—A. First-class work, that is from my time-keepers.

Q. But the men were busy, the stonecutters and the masons, and the men, there was no idling?—A. Well, the stonecutters knew that they were working for the government and I do not know if they put the same zeal as they would do for a private contractor or private concern.

Q. You were there to see that they did their business?—A. Yes, and they did their business.

Q. You have nothing to complain of any of the men?—A. Not so far as I am concerned.

By his Lordship:

Q. The eye of the master was there all the time?—A. Yes, but if they worked as they should have worked on all works, I am not a competent judge to say.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. The foremen and stonecutters say they did good work?—A. Well, working for the government, they do not generally work as hard.

Q. You discharged some men for idling, did you?—A. I believe I did several times, labourers, but not stonecutters, I don't think I did.

Q. Then there was no time-keeper in the interests of the government upon the Grand Trunk bridge at all, that you know of?—A. When I got on those works Mr. Kennedy told me there was some one passing for me to check my time.

Q. But you don't know who that was?—A. That was Coughlin, the one who signed those pay-lists.

Q. But I thought you told us just now that there was no other time-keeper except yourself?—A. Well, as far as taking down the men's names and time, I was the only one, but I was always under the impression that there was some one that passed after me.

Q. And was doing a little checking?—A. Doing what checking they were told to do.

Q. How often did you see Mr. Douglas there?—A. I saw Mr. Douglas some time in March there.

Q. And not before March?—A. Well, some time in March; I did not know him before that; I knew him in March anyhow.

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Q. What letters did you say you had here?—A. I have copies of letters.

Q. Where are the originals?—A. The originals must be at the office of those who sent them ; those are copies I got from the canal office, letters from Mr. Parent to Mr. O'Neil asking him that I would be employed so many months in the winter and so on.

Q. How did you get these?—A. I got these through the engineer's office at Montreal ; I had an interest in getting them to protect myself, later on.

Q. It looks as if you ought to be checking these accounts for the government?—A. I do not know what they put there. I always said I checked the accounts.

Q. For the government?—A. From that date, but not before that.

Q. From that date for the government?—A. From that date I was asked to do that, but I did not do it, because they were discharging men every minute or every hour, and I was needed there with money to pay them off ; Mr. Douglas saw me during that time.

Q. Mr. Douglas was under the impression that you were there as a government employee?—A. I do not know what his impression was.

Q. He had no idea you were being paid by Mr. St. Louis?—A. He did not ? When did he have that idea, before the commission, or afterwards ?

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Douglas, in March when he came there, knew you were a government employee?—A. Well, no, my name did not appear on any official document there ; he must have known I was not there in my official capacity, for my official capacity is in the canal office, and nowhere else.

Q. Did he know you were a government employee?—A. He must have been told so ; he must have asked questions of Mr. Parent and Mr. Kennedy who were on the Grand Trunk, and they told him, I suppose.

Q. How many men were there to the gang, how many men to a foreman?—A. Well, generally a foreman can see to about 50 men, as a general run of things, more or less, you might have more.

Q. I see an answer of yours on a former examination : "How many men had you under the control of each foreman," and the answer is, "to the best of my knowledge there were nine or ten."—A. That is a mistake there.

Q. I am not sure that it is not a mistake?—A. I would like to see it.

Q. I want you to say as to that?—A. I do not remember having said that at all ; it is an impossibility ; I never said that.

Q. I ask you that because it is not apparently consistent or may not be consistent with the next answer, but I find it there as I have given it to you?—A. It must be a mistake of the shorthand writer or typewriter, not of mine ; I never said that.

Q. We will give you the whole of it now, "How many men had you under the control of each foreman?—A. To the best of my knowledge there were nine or ten. Q. In works of that kind how many men are usually under the control of a foreman?—A. About fifty, for the day's work."—A. That is what I just said.

Q. And do you say that nine or ten is a mistake?—A. Well, I would like to see it.

Q. Here it is. (Witness looks at it.)—A. What I believe they meant by asking me was how many men had you under the control of foremen, that is the head foreman on the Grand Trunk, that would be wrongly translated.

Q. Then let us look at the original in French.

WITNESS.—I mean to say that they had a walking boss there, Mr. Trudel, and he must have had nine or ten foremen, and each foreman had about fifty men under him ; that is what I mean ; that is generally what they had.

By his Lordship :

Q. But you did not say or intend to say there was one foreman for every nine or ten men?—A. Oh, no, sir.

Mr. OSLER—The two answers taken to together shows that the explanation you give is correct, or that it was taken down incorrectly.

His LORDSHIP—You may look at the original.

Mr. OSLER—I do not make any point of it. Merely finding it in his examination I desired to clear it up.

WITNESS—If I said that in French, it might be a mistake in translation.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, the checking that you did was not a revision of the lists, but you merely checked the additions and extensions?—A. Generally, That was what I said in my evidence, that I checked the extensions and additions; in the beginning I made copies of that, but not later on.

Q. I have an answer, “did you revise the list?—A. No, I only checked the additions and extensions.”—A. That is what I have just said.

Q. “Did you check the time?—A. No, I had very little time at my disposal to do that.” You say that now?—A. Yes, sir, I repeat that now.

By his Lordship :

Q. That is as to the list on which the men were paid, you did not at pay day, or about pay day, compare again?—A. No, sir, I did not compare it; I saw that the envelopes were claimed there by the men; that is all.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you see that they were according to your time book?—A. Yes, sir, before we would leave the office I would call out every envelope and see if they checked with my books; I checked the envelopes with my book.

By his Lordship :

The envelopes were made up from these lists?—A. Before starting for the works we used to check with the envelopes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Of course the pay-lists you made up were the pay-lists before any account had been sent in to the government at all, according to Michaud's evidence?—A. I do not catch the exact sense of your question.

Q. The pay-lists you are speaking of are simply and solely the pay-lists upon which the men were paid?—A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know anything about the pay rolls that went in to the government?—A. I saw the accounts were made out there, the accounts were made out from either those time books or pay-lists.

Q. You were not concerned in making out the copies for the government?—A. I was not concerned in the making of the original copies.

Q. You did not verify those at all with the time books?—A. I did not; I had no special duty there but to keep the time; sometimes Mr. Parent would get letters from Ottawa to hurry up making up the accounts, and I would go into the office and help to copy.

Q. Did you classify the labour?—A. Well, the stonecutters and masons, that was an easy thing for me to do, but as far as the labourers were concerned, instructions were, that all men working with pick and shovel were to be good labourers, that is to be paid by the government \$1.50, all other men that were working, not with pick and shovel, they were classified as skilled labourers.

Q. Who did the classifying though?—A. Mr. Trudel, the foreman.

Q. Mr. Trudel was the classifier?—A. Yes, sir, that was the order we got.

Re-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You answered Mr. Osler that you understood that a time-keeper or the party appointed by Mr. Kennedy would check your time-keeping?—A. Yes, the official time-keeper, I always understood he used to pass after me, to check my time, so as to enable him when he was signing all accounts sent to the government, to know what he was signing.

Q. Who was it?—A. P. Coughlin.

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Q. Do you know whether there were other men besides Mr. Coughlin checking time?—A. Coughlin was the man in charge to do that, and he might have had an assistant in the person of Mr. Glenny, but I do not know of anybody else that was authorized to do the same thing.

Q. But you saw Mr. Glenny taking time on the Wellington?—A. In the beginning of the works I believe Mr. Glenny may have counted some men; he said so in the commission.

Q. As far as you were concerned you knew officially only about Mr. Coughlin?—A. Yes; what makes me say that is because some days Coughlin used to come to me and say, I have so many stonemasons, how many have you? sometimes Coughlin would have three or four different from me, and sometimes our accounts would tally.

By his Lordship :

Q. You know nothing that suggests that the time was not accurately taken? You never took the time of any men who were not there?—A. No, sir, my time was taken correctly.

MR. GEOFFRION.—With the production of papers, this closes our evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You do not call the suppliant himself at this stage?

MR. GEOFFRION.—No, my lord.

MR. OSLER.—We desire to warn my learned friends that, having entered into the details of their case, sustaining their pay-rolls, that where these pay-rolls are attacked, they have closed their case, and they cannot divide their case.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You will object to the suppliant being called in rebuttal?

MR. OSLER.—Yes; we propose to object to anything in the shape of evidence in sustaining pay-rolls that will be given by way of rebuttal. My learned friends had their choice; they could have rested their case, perhaps, upon the certificate of the government officer; they did not seem to have confidence enough in those certificates to so rest, and they have gone into their case, which, perhaps, would have been rebuttal, in chief, and we warn my learned friends now that we shall object to any division of their evidence by supplementary evidence in rebuttal or reply.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Of course, since the act of 1883 has been passed the suppliant may be called in support of his own case. It is fair enough to give the warning. There is no occasion for me to give any decision at present.

MR. OSLER.—I am just warning my learned friends, so that they will not be taken by surprise by any objection of that sort.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We applied for a list of particulars, and the court intimated that we would not be taken by surprise.

HIS LORDSHIP.—It seems to me that the weakness of your case now is the presumption to be drawn from the destruction of documents. You may be begging of me, before the end, to be able to call Mr. St. Louis, and may not be in a position to do it, and now you have the opportunity. You may be asking me, later on, to allow you to call him, and I may not feel that I am justified in doing it at that stage of the case. You have a fair and ample opportunity to consider that question now.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I will consider it for a moment. We asked for a list of the pretended irregularities, and we could not get them. We have given general proof.

HIS LORDSHIP.—But supposing they should rest their case where they are. Suppose they should ask me to dismiss your claim, if you cannot explain the destruction. Do you not run the risk, that is, if you can explain it?

MR. GEOFFRION.—I will consult.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I will give you an opportunity to consult. I do not know whether you are accustomed to having cases dismissed without going into the defence?

MR. GEOFFRION.—Frequently it is done, or occasionally, anyway. Why I am hesitating a little about calling my client in evidence is, that, in Quebec, a client is very seldom called.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Of course my desire is that there will be a fair trial, and that no one shall be taken by surprise in the end, and it seems to me that the interests of the case demands that the destruction of the documents should be explained.

Mr. OSLER.—I am going to read his examination on that point. My learned friends are using a very proper discretion in not calling him.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—One of my confreres, Mr. Ferguson, is not here, and I feel very uneasy about deciding alone on that point. However, I am bound to give an answer at once. If my learned friends have any formal evidence to call, they might reserve me that right, so that I may consult. I may offer Mr. St. Louis at 2 o'clock. However, I am not entitled to that indulgence.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Has the witness already been examined on discovery, and do you purpose reading the evidence on discovery?

Mr. OSLER.—Yes, my lord.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We have the intimation from the opposite side that they will read it.

Mr. OSLER.—We shall read it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Ferguson has been sent for, and in the meanwhile we will ask for certain letters, and let them be filed. We put in a letter from Mr. Schreiber, the signature is admitted, I suppose?

Mr. HOGG.—Yes.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Exhibit 20, dated 31st January, 1893, addressed to Mr. Parent. (Read by counsel.)

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Have you these abstracts, Mr. Hogg, which we ask for?

HIS LORDSHIP.—Have you the certificates of the certifying officer in regard to the checks, showing on what sums he certified them?

Mr. HOGG.—We have the memorandum of payment. We have a statement of the payment under the hand of the accountant of the railway department, showing the details of all the payments credited.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Let Mr. Geoffrion see it.

Mr. HOGG.—Yes. It was just handed to me a moment ago.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I do not understand that you are seeking to recover back any money you have paid out specifically.

Mr. OSLER.—Yes, my lord. We propose to give evidence to show what the man should be paid, and how much he has been paid for the whole work, and we ask to recover back the balance.

HIS LORDSHIP.—What notice has Mr. Geoffrion of that?

Mr. HOGG.—It is in the pleadings. You will find it in the 9th paragraph, my lord.

HIS LORDSHIP.—In regard to the other matter, with regard to the examination of the suppliant, whereas you might be able to present some argument to the court for calling rebuttal evidence to answer some specific charge of fraud, that you might not be in a position to ask me to allow you to explain the destruction of the documents, of which evidence had already been given. I feel it a case in which it would have to go according to the strict letter of the law, and allow no indulgence.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I feel the importance of the position.

Exhibit 21 is the letter from Mr. Schreiber to Mr. Parent of the 18th January, 1893.

Exhibit 22 is the statement of payments.

Mr. EMARD.—There are some other letters referred to in the affidavit on production. We wish to put them in before we close our case. There are two other letters of the 18th January.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You were cross-examining the witness Parent when he was told to stand aside and produce his books.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I understand the witness has none.

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PAUL PARENT, recalled.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. Have you got the books that you said you had in your possession some place?—

A. No, sir.

Q. You have not got the books?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made search since yesterday?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you make the search?—A. At home, where I thought they were.

Q. At Montreal?—Yes.

Q. Now, what books were they that you thought you had in your house? The answer is interpreted as follows : It was a book in which he registered the measurements of all the stone he measured.

Q. If I remember rightly you were measuring on the Grand Trunk, and lock no. 1?—

A. Yes, the Wellington bridge for Mr. Delorimier ; he says that for Mr. St. Louis he was measuring only lock no. 1, and the Grand Trunk bridge ; he makes a difference between Mr. Delorimier and Mr. St. Louis.

Q. You were measuring on simply lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk. Now, did you know Mr. Doheny?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was the man with whom you were comparing notes?—A. Yes.

Q. Did the measurement of the stone occupy your time throughout the whole day?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you busy?—A. He says when they were very busy, when they were not actually measuring the stone, they were making their quantities, taking the cubic measurement of the stone.

Q. And comparing it with one another?—A. He says they compared every morning before beginning their day's work.

Q. Now, did you know that Mr. Doheny was doing anything else than measuring stone?—A. He says when there was any stone to be measured Mr. Doheny was only attending to the measuring stone with him.

Q. That is all that you know about Doheny's duty?—A. He says yes, but naturally what he did after he left does not concern him.

Q. Does he know the number of stone-cutters that were employed on lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk?—A. He says no, that he generally stayed in the little shed he uses in the office, and when he was going out he did not know whether they were cutting stone for lock no. 1 or for the bridge.

Q. Could he tell whether there were more men employed in cutting stone on lock no. 1 than on the Grand Trunk?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does he know how much stone was actually cut for lock no. 1?—A. He says no, the measurement of cut stone did not come within his duty.

Q. He does not know that?—A. He says he does not know.

Q. You say you went to Montreal yesterday to look after these books?—A. Yes.

Q. You were under the impression, before you left here, that they were in your house?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, where could they be?—A. He says these books he believes he has thrown them in the waste paper basket ; he says naturally these books at the time, he did not know he would want them afterwards, and he says it is his impression they were thrown away.

Q. Did he not know that they were the property of Mr. St. Louis?—A. He says that Mr. St. Louis had never asked for them, he had them for three or four months in his possession ; he says now he does not know what has become of them ; he says from that date he does not know what has happened to them, he does not know whether he has put them in the waste paper basket, or whether he has mislaid them ; he says at the time he asked his cousin whether he should bring the papers, he thought he had them, and also when he was examined yesterday he thought he had them, and it was only when he went back to Montreal and looked everywhere where they should be, and where there are papers of the same class, that he says he has not got them.

Q. Can you tell me what these books were like?—A. He says they were little books with about 100 pages, with black oil-cloth covers.

Q. When you were giving your evidence yesterday you were under the impression that they were in some particular place in your house where you could just go and get them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What gave you that impression yesterday?—A. He says because he had some other books of that kind, and he thought at the time that if he had those books they would certainly be among the books he speaks of.

Q. Did you consult anybody before you went away as to looking for these books and bringing them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Nobody at all?—A. No, sir, I started from here and I went off; I spoke to people, naturally, but not about those books.

Mr. HOGG.—Now, you wanted three letters of the 18th. I have three here now. If you will let me know which ones you want, I will give them to you. (Hands letters to Mr. Emard.)

Mr. EMARD.—We want the whole three.

Exhibit 23, letter from Mr. Schreiber to Mr. Parent.

Exhibit 24, from Mr. Schreiber.

Exhibit 25, another letter. All these letters are dated 18th January.

We have also the letter from Mr. Parent to Mr. St. Louis dated 24th April, 1893, giving instructions to stop cutting stone. (Exhibit 26.)

And the letter from Mr. St. Louis to Mr. Schreiber on the 24th May on the same subject. (Exhibit 27.) Of course it is a copy.

Letter 1st June from the suppliant to the acting minister of railways and canals, as also a reply from the acting minister of date 3rd June. (Exhibits 28 and 29.)

Letter from Mr. Marceau to St. Louis, 21st June, (exhibit 30,) informing him that the contract for the supply of labour in connection with the work on the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges has terminated, the last man having been discharged, and so on.

Mr. EMARD.—There are still a few more letters mentioned in the affidavit on production. The subject is not given. I cannot speak of them from memory.

His LORDSHIP.—It is important that they should be here if you are closing your case.

Mr. EMARD.—I would call for a letter of the 14th March.

His LORDSHIP.—If it is material, you had better call for these letters.

Mr. HOGG.—There has been one of the 14th March put in.

His LORDSHIP.—Is that your case, Mr. Geoffrion?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes, my lord.

His LORDSHIP.—Do you call witnesses Mr. Osler?

Mr. OSLER.—Yes, my lord, I call witnesses.

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Mr. OSLER.—We are confident the suppliant has not made out a case on the evidence.

His LORDSHIP.—If you are going to call witnesses, you do not want a decision on that now?

Mr. OSLER.—No.

His LORDSHIP.—Are you putting in some documentary evidence now?

Mr. HOGG.—Yes. I propose to read the evidence of Mr. St. Louis on discovery. There is a good deal of the evidence in the beginning which is not of much value now, seeing that the pay-lists have all been put in. There is a good deal of discussion in the evidence.

His LORDSHIP.—Of course it all has to go in.

Mr. OSLER.—I do not think my learned friend will want to read that which is formal. Of course it all goes in.

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HIS LORDSHIP.—They cannot put in part without reading all. Do you wish it all read?

MR. GEOFFRION.—The extracts may be read.

(The examination of Mr. St. Louis, the suppliant, is marked exhibit F, and portions or extracts read by Mr. Hogg.)

HIS LORDSHIP.—The whole depositions are in, if there is any part you wish to call attention to, you are at liberty to do it.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Not now, my lord.

GEORGE J. DESBARATS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You are an engineer by profession?—A. Yes.

Q. You were in the employ of the government of Canada in 1892 and part of 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. And in the railway department at Ottawa I understand?—A. The department of railways and canals.

Q. Did you make an estimate of the quantities for the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridge, that is in question here?—A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. When?—A. About the spring or early summer of 1892.

Q. Upon what instructions?—A. Upon instructions of the chief engineer, Mr. Trudeau.

Q. Instructions in the department?—A. Yes, I was working in his office as one of his assistants.

Q. Have you got a statement of that estimate that you made at that time?—A. Yes, I have a copy of it here.

Q. That was made at the time in 1892?—A. This was made in 1892. This is a copy from my notes. I have my notes. I have not the one I gave to the engineer.

Q. I wish to see the actual original you made in the office, so that we can put this in as a copy. (Produces another.)

Q. This document that you produce in pencil is your original memorandum?—A. This is my original memorandum.

Q. The original statement that you made up of the quantities?—A. The quantities and estimates of cost I made up for the chief engineer at that time, of the Grand Trunk and Wellington bridge works.

Q. Now, is this paper an exact copy of that?—A. Yes. (Exhibit C.)

Q. Estimated cost there is \$170,000?—A. \$170,000.

Q. And this document contains all the quantities of work?—A. Yes.

By his Lordship :

Q. How do you say you got the estimated quantities?—A. Made from the plans I had prepared.

By Mr. Hogg :

Q. And were those plans carried out?—A. No, they were changed afterwards.

Q. In what respect?—A. The masonry was very much enlarged, and the excavation was also very much added to, and the crib work was slightly increased. The other items were not much changed; that estimate includes the superstructure also.

Q. That is \$33,000 here?—A. There are two superstructures, one \$33,000 and the other \$42,000; \$75,000 for superstructure; that leaves the difference for the substructure.

Q. You say you took the quantities here from the plan that had been prepared for the work?—A. Yes.

Q. You prepared the plan yourself?—A. I did.

Q. Where is that plan?—A. I don't know.

Q. Is it before the commission?—A. No, it is not. It has not been produced.

Q. Then as to the prices you put here for the different works, where did you get those?—A. They were most of them based on prices which at that time were being tendered for similar work to the department, and also upon the prices which had been tendered for similar work at that place about nine years before, when the canal was built, and on general knowledge of prices, what would be tendered for that class of work.

Q. You have not made up any statement of the actual work performed from actual facts on the ground?—A. I was not there when the work was finished; I was only there a short time at the beginning of the works.

Q. Now, this is a statement headed "Wellington bridge?"—A. Yes.

Q. Does it only apply to the Wellington bridge?—A. At that time under the title of Wellington bridge was included all the work to be done at that place, that includes Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges.

Q. This statement of the quantities and prices includes both the Wellington bridge and the Grand Trunk bridges?—A. Yes.

Q. And your explanation of that is that, at that time, the Wellington bridge included all the work to be done there?—A. Yes.

Q. Under that head?—A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do you know if these estimates include all the dimensions?—A. Yes, all that was contemplated at that time.

Q. At that time, according to the plans that you had prepared, you were to use the same piers or part of the same piers?—A. There was to be a new pivot pier built for the highway bridge.

Q. That is the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes, there was to be a new pier built for that, the abutments were only to be demolished for a short distance, and to be topped over to allow them to use the old wall, simply strengthening at the top, to allow them to strengthen the bridge, both the Grand Trunk and highway bridge; the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge was not to be touched.

Q. Now, in the work, are you aware that they were altogether removed?—A. In the new work this was changed, and the abutments were sunk down to the level of the canal, both for the Grand Trunk and the highway bridge, and two courses were removed from the pivot pier of the Grand Trunk bridge, and replaced by new masonry; that was a very small amount.

Q. Are you aware also that the canal was deepened?—A. The masonry and the different works were sunk to allow for a further depth of navigation, to allow for a depth of navigation at 22 feet; the pivot pier there was to be built for 18 foot navigation.

Q. Now, about the prices of labour, you based your estimates by comparison with other tenders?—A. Yes.

Q. Other places?—A. From that place, and from other places.

Q. The tenders from that place, Montreal, were some tenders made some nine years previous?—A. The department was constantly in receipt of tenders for different works. At that time works had been let on the Cornwall canal and if I remember right on the Soulanges canal, where the rate of wages would be about the same as in Montreal.

Q. Did you contemplate the season when the work was to be begun?—A. Yes, the prices there were higher than the government were receiving on tenders for work of that class.

Q. Did you contemplate when the work would begin?—A. Yes, the work was to be begun some time in the winter.

Q. Do you know that part of this work, the Grand Trunk bridge, was only begun in March?—A. I know that.

Q. And did you contemplate in your estimate any night work and Sunday work?—A. No, not particularly; I knew that the work would have to be hurried, and would

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have to be done at a difficult season of the year, but I do not know that I contemplated the particular date at which that would be done.

Q. Now, what estimate did you put upon the stone?—A. I put \$10 a yard for the masonry.

Q. The cutting and everything?—A. The cutting and everything; at that time the government was getting tenders for lock masonry, which is a finer class of masonry, at about \$8 a yard.

Q. So you did not estimate the price of the stone separately from the work?—A. I probably did make up an estimate of that kind, but I would compare it also with the figures which had been received by tenders, and I put what I considered a high price for that class of masonry; it would have been a very high price under ordinary circumstances.

Q. How much did you put on the value of stone?—A. I cannot remember the figures at this distance of time.

Q. Was it \$6.25?—A. No, I would not put \$6.25 on stone all around; it is not worth that.

Q. Would you put \$6.25 for the cut stone?—A. No, I would probably put about, if I were making up that estimate, I would probably put about \$4.50 for faced stone.

Q. And how much for the backing?—A. Oh, from \$2.50 to \$3.

Q. How much did you estimate for stonecutters?—A. I cannot remember now.

Q. You did not go into these particulars so far as stonecutters per day, and so on?—A. I probably did, but I cannot remember the figures now; I am saying what I would probably do for making up an estimate of that kind.

Q. You were there at the beginning of these works?—A. I was.

Q. Do you know who prepared the new plans?—A. I did.

Q. The new plans were prepared by you also?—A. Yes.

Q. And how long did you stay on the work?—A. Until the end of February.

Q. Were you invited or asked by Mr. St. Louis to remain on the works if you could?—A. Mr. St. Louis told me he would like to have me on the work.

Q. He manifested a desire to see you there?—A. Yes, he said he was very sorry to see me removed, and wished I could stay there.

Q. Did he ask you to try and watch his men, not to take time, but to watch them?—A. No, I do not see that he would be interested in that; I do not remember whether he did or not.

Q. He would have an interest to see that the men he was supplying were good workmen?—A. Oh, yes, but he would not be interested particularly in seeing whether they worked or not, that would be the government's business; we would be supposed to look after that.

Q. From what you understood, Mr. St. Louis had nothing to do with that?—A. No, he had nothing to do with that at all.

LOUIS G. PAPINEAU, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Osler:

Q. What position do you occupy?—A. I am an engineer in the department of railways and canals.

Q. And what had you to do with reference to the works in question—the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges over the Lachine?—A. I went there to see that the work was carried on in the proper place, of proper dimensions, and according to plans.

Q. And what charge had you of the work? Had you any charge of the work, any responsibility with reference to the work?—A. I understood my responsibility to be that I should see that the work was carried on according to the plans I had before me.

Q. Now, have you made up a statement of the quantities in those two works?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, give me, if you have it, the quantities, that is in the works as executed. There were changes in the plans, that the last witness estimated; there were certain changes made?—A. Yes.

Q. Your report here is upon the work as actually executed?—A. As actually executed, according to measurements and plans, the way the work was done.

Q. And what shape have you it in? Is this your original work?—A. This is my original work.

Q. This is your original work summarized?—A. Yes, and I have a clean copy here.

Q. Now, this is a summary of the quantity of work of different classes in the permanent structures of the new bridges at Wellington street, this includes both the Wellington street bridge and the Grand Trunk?—A. Yes.

Q. You start with the ice removed?—A. Yes; that item, of course, is not one of the permanent works, but it is included.

Q. It is included in the work done?—A. Yes.

Q. This statement shows not only the work as finished, but the work that was necessary to do, having regard to the season?—A. Yes.

Q. The removal of ice, for instance?—A. Yes.

Q. And it also includes the crib-work removed?—A. Yes.

Q. Masonry removed?—A. Yes.

Q. Earth excavation?—A. Yes.

Q. Timber?—A. Yes.

Q. Masonry built?—A. Yes.

Q. Stone filling in crib-work?—A. Yes.

Q. Concrete, iron work and refilling?—A. Yes.

Q. This contains all the work, except the superstructures?—A. Yes.

Q. Which were separate contracts?—A. And except false work.

Q. Now, we have masonry built, is that your total yardage of masonry?—A. Yes, that would be the total in both works.

Q. 4,442.5?—A. Yes.

Q. That is of all kinds?—A. Of all kinds.

Q. That would be against 2,100 estimated by the last witness?—A. I have not seen his.

Q. He has 2,100. Then you give all the details here of the various measurements?—A. Yes; there are the quantities.

Q. How do you get at that ice removed?—A. For the ice removed, an approximate quantity was asked, somewhat late in the season, after the work was done, and the ice was gone, and there were no actual measurements taken only by referring to the size of the different works, and the position of the different works; I came to an approximate quantity of the area of ice removed.

Q. And is that in your judgment reasonably correct?—A. Yes, it would be a maximum quantity.

Q. How long were you upon the work? When did you go there?—A. I went on the work in the last days in February, and I remained there until the beginning of May.

Q. Until the completion?—A. Well, during the month of May I was busy with some other work, and I was not there often, but I was there in the first two weeks of May.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Of all these materials, part of the stone only was supplied by Mr. St. Louis, that is to say, the stone for the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1?—A. Yes, because a part of the stone was supplied by Mr. Delorimier.

Q. He was supplying only labour besides the stone?—A. That is all.

Q. And had Mr. St. Louis anything to do with any kind of work that was done there himself? Had he any responsibility or anything to do with any part of that work,

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except supplying stone and supplying men?—A. Well, he found for the government foremen and time-keepers, I understand, and he organized the force.

Q. He organized the force?—A. Yes.

Q. He was a kind of recruiting officer bringing the men upon the work?—A. The agreement between him and the government is a different matter.

Q. But from what you saw on the work. As soon as the men were delivered on the spot were they not under your charge, or under Mr. Kennedy's charge? Had he any control at all of the works upon which these men were employed?—A. Well, I think he supplied the work, and he pretty well regulated the number of men employed on the Grand Trunk bridge.

By his Lordship :

Q. Mr. Geoffrion wants to know if he had any duty to see that every man did a good day's work ; that was not his affair, was it? Have you ever seen the contract with the government?—A. No.

Q. Then you cannot say.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—But I wanted to know the fact. Did you ever see him interfering with the work, or interfering with your work?

By his Lordship :

Q. Take it that the contract was to supply men, at a given price, and to put them there under the charge and control of the superintendent of the canal, was it his concern whether they worked or did not work, after they were once there?—A. If the contract was that he only supplied them, he had only to supply them, of course.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you put in these estimates anything about the false work?—A. No. You see there is no price put on the finished work ; it is just the amount of finished work that was done.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, is it not true that there were a great many false works on account of the season?—A. Yes, there were a great many places where there were false works.

Q. Building sheds?—A. All kinds ; there were sheds and cofferdams and things.

Q. Were there not accidents to the cofferdams?—A. Yes, they had trouble with the cofferdams.

Q. The cofferdam overflowed?—A. Yes, that happened.

Q. So that to your personal knowledge there were many unforeseen expenditures that could not easily be estimated in the regular estimates?—A. Well, all these things must be foreseen, you cannot build any masonry without scaffolding, the bridges are to be built, and there must have been some kind of provision for under-water foundations.

Q. Was not the late season when the work was began a cause of expense?—A. Yes.

Q. Was not also the fact that the railway traffic could not be interrupted at the Grand Trunk bridge a source of trouble and interference with the work? Had they not to keep a temporary bridge?—A. The old bridge was not exactly removed, but parts were removed, and a temporary bridge built instead.

Q. This would apply only to the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. I suppose also the fact of the lateness of the season obliged night-work and Sunday work, and was a source of increase of expenditure?—A. Yes, that would cause an increase of expenditure.

HENRY A. F. McLEOD, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You are a civil engineer?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have had great experience in your profession. You were nominated I think by the government a commissioner in connection with the enquiry, the civil service enquiry that was held with reference to the work in question?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Wellington street bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. You were chairman of that commission?—A. Yes.

Q. And as such you became necessarily familiar with the work?—A. Yes, from the evidence adduced.

Q. And you know the quantities of stone?—A. From the statements presented.

Q. And you know Mr. Papineau's measurements?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have made up certain calculations and schedules having regard to the claim made upon the government for wages in this case, and the quantities?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the work as executed?—A. Compared them together.

Q. Now, do you know of your own knowledge what would be a fair allowance for just the simple stone-cutting per cubic yard?—A. Stone-cutting for rock-faced work?

Q. Yes, such stone-cutting as we have here?—A. For their bridges?

Q. Yes?—A. About \$5 per cubic yard.

Q. What would be a fair amount, having regard to the circumstances under which this work was executed?—A. That includes that for stone-cutting.

Q. For stone-cutting?—A. That is a good price.

Q. That is a good price for the stone-cutting executed as this was executed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Having regard to the season and time?—A. Yes.

Q. What would you say would be a fair amount, having regard to the season, per yard for stone-cutting, as to lock no. 1, is there any difference?—A. There is a difference.

Q. What would you say?—A. It is finer work, there would be faces cut.

Q. What would you say would be proper?—A. Probably \$10 a yard would be a high price for that.

Q. Having regard to the season in which it was done?—A. Yes.

Q. That was a better class of work than the other?—A. Larger stone and larger bed to cut.

HIS LORDSHIP.—And more cutting to do?

By Mr. Osler :

Q. More actual work per yard?—A. More work per yard, finer work.

Q. Taking stone-cutting wages alone, does this table show what the cost per yard of the stone-cutting was in each of those works?—A. Yes, taking the amount of stone-cutting and the time charged in the pay-lists.

Q. And the amount of money paid?—A. And the amount of money charged. This shows only for stonecutters; it does not include other expenses which are necessary.

Q. But the price for stonecutters only gives in the Wellington street bridge, excluding all other expenses except that of stonecutters, \$14.87 per cubic yard, and on the Grand Trunk bridge stonecutting was \$21.18 per cubic yard, on lock no. 1 stonecutting \$56.68 per cubic yard?—A. That is alone for the stonecutting.

Q. That is for simply and solely the stone-cutters' wages?—A. Yes sir. (Exhibit I.)

Q. Now, the estimates that you have given me of \$5 and \$10, does that cover stonecutters' wages only or the incidental expenses, all the expenses connected with stone-cutting?—A. It is intended to cover all expenses connected with stonecutting.

Q. Now, then, let us see what the cost per yard is when we include everything. Take the Wellington street bridge, including everything. Now, this is everything that goes into the cost of cutting stone, the proportion of labour brought in, the stonecutting

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from the 10th January to the 28th May, 99 days, the number of cubic yards done, and we find that the rate per cubic yard is \$23.46, Wellington street estimate?—A. Yes, sir. Of course this is estimated because there is nothing to show how many men actually did assist the stonecutters or how many horses, but I have taken the whole force, and divided as I thought a just division, the number of horses, the number of skilled labourers, and the number of common labourers, to assist the stonecutters, divided the whole pay-list through, to each class of work, and that is a statement for each class of work divided in that way.

Q. \$23.46?—

HIS LORDSHIP.—That is the actual cost of the masonry in position?

By Mr. Osler :

Q. No, that is the cost of the cutting of the stone, it does not include the price of the stone; the rates per cubic yard, this table shows \$23.46; add the value of the stone, say at \$4.50, it is equal to \$27.90 as the cost of the cut stone rock faced for the Wellington street bridge. Then we contrast that with a document that will be in, Beemer's price for cut stone delivered, his tender \$10. That is the contrast, \$27.96 is what the stone has cost, and we contrast it with what it should be delivered for. That \$10 is also the price put on it by the engineer who prepared the estimates, Desbarats. Then the Grand Trunk bridge, the same items on the Grand Trunk bridge, the cost is \$40.35 for cutting, the total cost per yard for the stone on the Grand Trunk bridge, \$46.70. Still we add a portion from lock no. 1?—A. It is not necessary to do that. There is no necessity of mixing up the two cuttings. I added it there.

Q. What is that \$89.15?—A. That is taking a portion of lock no. 1. The stone cutting was said to be mixed, they did not keep the amounts separate for lock no. 1 and the Grand Trunk, and taking a portion from lock no. 1 and putting it with this Grand Trunk bridge it makes that price.

Q. It makes it cost the government \$89.15 a yard?—A. Yes.

Q. \$89.15, if you take the portion from lock no. 1 which cost \$14,136 for 333 yards, that makes the cost in the Grand Trunk bridge for the cutting and the value of the stone in the rough at \$89.15, and that is qualified by this note or explanation:—"The total pay-list for lock no. 1 amounts to \$19,238.25; there are 284½ cubic yards of stone cut, which is equal to \$67.62, the cost of stone-cutting"—A. That includes horses and assistants.

Q. That includes everything that should be chargeable to it. So that the stone-cutting for lock no. 1 cost \$17.92 per cubic yard; the cost for lock no. 1 would be \$5,101.40, leaving \$14,136.85 to be charged to the Grand Trunk stone-cutting. Beemer's price for cut stone delivered at this work was \$10 for a cubic yard. We have evidence, I may say, to show what stone cost in works executed at such a season, within half a mile of this, showing what prices were fair.

HIS LORDSHIP.—That statement you have read from is exhibit J.

MR. OSLER.—I had not finished with the Wellington street bridge. We have three tables. I have first put in a statement showing the bridges, and lock no. 1, showing just the pure stone-cutting wages. (This is exhibit I.) Then I take the Wellington street bridge and I give your lordship the first item in that which is stone-cutting with the apportioned wages charged to it, and then I run from that to the Grand Trunk bridge, comparing the same items. (This will be exhibit K.) Because your lordship will see that in J and K schedule we commence with stone-cutting, ice, false-work, crib-work, etc., portion of labour to each. Then taking J, and apportioning the ice so that J and K cover all the ice in Mr. Papineau's schedule, we find that the ice cost to remove 68 cents per yard at the Wellington street. It cost at the Grand Trunk \$2.94 per yard.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, why do you note here, "This cost 30 cents per yard to haul two miles in Montreal"?—A. That is the price obtained.

Q. Is that in your opinion a fair price?—A. It seems to me a low price for hauling it two miles.

Q. Why haul two miles? Was there any necessity for hauling this ice two miles?—A. No, I should think not.

Q. What do you say would be a fair price per yard to allow for removing ice in those works?—A. From 75 cents to \$1 per yard.

Q. How does ice compare per yard with earth work?—A. About the same, it depends upon how far you haul it.

Q. Take your ordinary contract price for earth work without adding extra haul, what is your hauling?—A. 1,000 to 1,200 feet is the length allowed on contract price for earth.

Q. You do not get any extra haul until you go beyond that?—A. No.

Q. Now, what is the ordinary price for earth work?—A. 25 cents. It depends; 12 cents if you only have to cast it out. Of course, when I say that price for ice according to the evidence that was given, a good deal had to be lifted up with derricks.

Q. This is allowing the special price for the situation?—A. Yes. There were two bridges in the way that prevented them hauling all the ice away.

Q. I am not criticising your price, I am illustrating the allowance that you make by the ordinary allowance for removing material?—A. I found out the price here I asked the ice men here, and they say the ice put in the sleighs in nice square blocks for packing is 30 cents a yard. I also made an estimate of what we pay for ice at our house delivered every day, \$8 a cubic yard.

Q. At all events, you find here in apportioning the wages throughout, that in the Wellington street bridge at 68 cents, at the Grand Trunk bridge the same item comes to \$2.94?—A. Yes. A sketch was made by Mr. Papineau, and the area estimated.

HIS LORDSHIP—Of course you could measure the width and depth of the canal.

WITNESS—We took it as 4 feet thick, leaving out the structures, of course.

(Adjournment 1 p.m. until 2 p.m.)

By Mr. Osler :

Q. We had exhausted the subject of the ice, and the next item in both J and K is excavation and removal of old masonry. Have you ascertained the number of yards, and is your schedule here correct, with the data that you had?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Excavation and removal of old masonry, value of proportion of labour \$11,447, quantity of work done, excavation \$2,608 and masonry \$425, that is on the Grand Trunk bridge, rate per cubic yard charged \$3.77, on the Grand Trunk, \$2.19 on the Wellington, and you say that a fair price for the haulage of the earth excavation with the 2,000 feet of haulage would be 75 cents, and the fair price for removing old masonry \$3?—A. Yes.

Q. So that uniting those prices, and extending them, the fair price would be \$5,214 on the Wellington street bridge, as against \$10,793 charged?—A. Yes.

Q. Which is something more than double. Now, are these prices that you have allowed having regard to the condition of things as they are said to have existed in the winter there?—A. Yes.

Q. That is the excavation and removal of old masonry?—A. For the abutments.

Q. Now, taking the same item in Grand Trunk which, rated as a whole, comes to \$3.77 per yard, the fair price for excavation is 75 cents as before, for old masonry, \$3, extending we get \$3,231, as a fair price, and we get \$11,447 charged?—A. Yes.

Q. That is on the Grand Trunk. Then re-filling is the next item in both. In re-filling we get on the Wellington, \$1,863 as the labour apportioned to that, and we get the quantity of work done 2,150 yards which is at the rate of 87 cents per yard, and the fair price, hauled 2,000 feet, is 25 cents?—A. Yes.

Q. You get that both from experience and a reference to Trautwine?—A. Yes.

Q. In the Grand Trunk, that same item, the value of the labour apportioned, is \$7,207, the quantity of work done is 2,130 yards, the price per yard is \$3.38, and the fair price there is 25 cents?—A. Yes.

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Q. In the Wellington, the next item is building. Now, what is that? The masonry work as distinguished from the stone work?—A. That includes the stone-work.

Q. Building includes the stone-work?—A. It includes the stone-cutting.

Q. That is the building excluding the stone?—A. Yes.

Q. The apportionment is \$21,928, the number of cubic yards, 3,371, the rate per cubic yard, \$6.50, add the average cost of stone and backing, \$11.12, this is equal to \$1762, adding cement and sand, \$1.05, equals \$19.27, which is the cost of masonry per pay-list, fair price for masonry, \$12. That is for the Wellington. Now, in the Grand Trunk the same item is \$29,500 for 999 yards. Comparing that 3,371 yards in the Wellington as against 1,000 yards, one-third substantially, costs in the one case \$29,500 in the Grand Trunk, whereas more than three times the work cost \$29,800 in the Wellington; the rate per cubic yard is in the Grand Trunk, \$29.52 as against \$6.50 in the Wellington, and the cost with cement and other items added as before brings it up, without the complication of the parts that comes from lock no. 1, up to \$48.40 per yard, as against \$12, the fair price, but if we add the proportion for lock no. 1, that brings the cost per yard of the building in the Grand Trunk bridge to \$62.55 per yard, as against \$12, the fair price.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—This is leading.

Mr. OSLER.—He has proved his schedule, and I am explaining it as we go along. Then the false works, plant, and so on, in the Wellington street bridge comes to \$39,919, \$16,157 of which is for wages for the permanent force of the canal, and \$23,712 is from the Wellington bridge pay-list; of this, about \$9,505 is expended for construction plant. Erecting false work would be \$15,000, and pumping and wages, \$1,000, so that you make it either that that which is charged for or costs \$39,900, the fair price should be \$15,000, and the corresponding item on the Grand Trunk, you put the fair price at \$3,000 against the cost of \$6,799. Then crib excavation in the Wellington is at \$1.59 per yard, the fair price with a 2,000 feet haul is 75 cents, crib excavation on the Grand Trunk is put at \$3.90 per cubic yard as against a fair price of 75 cents. Crib removal and old masonry, that is charged at \$4.54 in the Wellington street bridge, and at \$6.85 on the Grand Trunk bridge, and you say the fair price is for crib \$2, for masonry, \$3, or the fair total price, \$10,172, as against \$33,554, total on the Grand Trunk; a total fair price in the Wellington of \$6,330, as against \$13,196 charged. Then the crib building in the Wellington is charged for at the rate of \$2.02 per yard, for value of proportion of labour, but adding the timber we get cost per pay-list, \$4.85, and the fair price \$3 per cubic yard. That is on the Wellington. Then in the Grand Trunk the cost of labour is charged at \$7.56 with timber added, making the cost per cubic yard \$10.39 as against a fair price of \$3.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. Now, can you give me a statement of what those works as a whole as executed ought to have cost, leaving out superstructure, in each case; the Grand Trunk bridge and the Wellington street bridge and the work done on lock no. 1, what they ought to have cost as actually executed, as they stand there on the ground?—A. I estimate that the Wellington bridge should have been built, without the superstructure, for \$113,163.

Q. And the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. For \$56,108.

Q. Is that about the relative proportion of the two works \$56,000 and \$113,000?—A. No, the Grand Trunk was considerably less, the masonry for instance was about one-third the amount of masonry on the Wellington which is about the main item.

Q. The masonry is about one-third in the Grand Trunk?—A. There is more crib-work, crib-wharfing built on the Wellington than on the Grand Trunk, but there is less crib-wharfing removed on the Wellington than on the Grand Trunk.

Q. But the fair proportion of what these works ought to have cost is shown by these two tables?—A. Yes.

Q. \$56,000 as against \$113,000?—A. Yes, I think the Grand Trunk ought to cost more relatively, proportionately, than the Wellington, for certain reasons that were adduced during the evidence.

Q. That is per yard?—A. Yes, I have allowed for that in this table.
(Exhibit L is the table of the Wellington bridge, what the cost should have been.)
(Exhibit M is the Grand Trunk bridge, what the cost should have been.)

By Mr. Osler :

Q. When you say this is what the cost should have been, has that to do with any limited time, and in the winter time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have allowed for that?—A. I have allowed for that.

By his Lordship :

Q. The disadvantages under which the work was done?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. And have you also allowed for this work being executed by day labourers at the price that this contractor should receive?—A. Yes.

Q. Under his contract with the government. Now, what should the stonework in lock no. 1 cost, 284 yards, what is your view of that executed in the winter time as it was?—A. I think \$10 a yard would be a good price for the cutting of that, a large price.

Q. There was no building, no ice to remove, nothing but the cutting in the shed?—A. No.

By his Lordship :

Q. Then there is the cost of your stone?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, then, you have made yourself familiar with this matter so that you can tell me what those works have actually cost, having regard to the claim that is now made, supposing this claim was allowed?—A. That is the total amount of the pay-lists, and the accounts rendered for various material.

Q. Yes, the actual total charge, which can be verified by the other material, for these three works is shown on this piece of paper?—A. Yes.

Q. This does not include the superstructure?—A. Yes, that includes the superstructure.

Q. Are you sure of that?—A. Yes.

Q. Then take the superstructure out. The total cost of the work, superstructure deducted, is \$425,425.97?—A. Yes.

Q. That is against \$113,000, and the \$56,000 which they should have cost?—A. Yes. Then there is lock no. 1 to be added to that.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Which is about \$16,000 on 284 yards.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Then, apparently, there has been an excessive cost on the work of about how much, that is the whole three works? The \$435,000 includes the present claim. Now, how much is charged too much? It is a mere matter of arithmetic. Then the apparent excessive cost is \$259,468, but from that should be deducted plant and material on hand, engineering staff and travelling expenses, which were estimated at \$34,629?—A. Yes.

Q. That makes \$224,839. \$225,000 in round numbers, the improper cost of the bridge. Now, of that \$225,000, \$65,000 is being sued for here, and \$160,000 is the amount that the government claim to be repaid to them. We are not counting interest just now.

Q. Then the Wellington bridge, apart from superstructure, which should have cost \$113,163, apparently, the pay-lists for labour alone, without taking into account materials and supplies, plant and false works, amounts to \$151,645. Just verify these figures?—A. That includes the permanent staff. \$126,603.74 is Mr. St. Louis'. The other is the permanent staff.

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Q. Then let us see the Grand Trunk bridge, which should have cost just \$56,000, what are the pay-lists alone for labour without accounting for material and supplies and plant and false work? A. \$125,484.90.

Q. Excluding work done by the permanent staff?—A. Yes. There was no permanent staff.

Q. Now, one employee of the government had been asked, I understand, to keep an account of a certain class of labour during certain dates, and you have this book, this book checking stone-cutters—a book purporting to be a time-book of stone-cutters?—A. I think this is the one, sir.

Q. I will undertake to make this book evidence. This is the book that you worked on?—A. Yes. (Marked O for identification only.)

Q. We will prove that to be a correct time-list of a certain class of men therein referred to. Now, did you take that book, and did you take the pay-lists, and did you take the dates in the pay-list, and have you made up a schedule for the time specified in the little book, and the time specified in the schedules, claiming payment from the government, have you made a comparative table of that which is charged to the government, and that which, according to the book, is correct, and is this the table?—A. That is the table, sir.

Q. And is that correctly compiled?—A. Yes, sir, as far as I know.

Q. Is it correctly compiled from the pay-lists charged to the government and from the book?—A. Yes.

Q. This is a comparative statement. We will show that the one column is the correct account kept of the particular men. Then if we take the 20th March, 1893, which is the date that book commences in stone-cutters alone, the government is charged with 46 men?—A. This is just the number of men who were working, it will not agree to half days, but it is the number of men who were working during some part of the day.

HIS LORDSHIP.—They could not have done more than work the whole day.

Mr. OSLER.—No, and there are no accounts taken of less than half days, if I recollect the pay-list.

WITNESS.—Oh, yes, they are all by hours.

Mr. OSLER.—Then we get 46 men working on the 20th March, according to the pay-roll; and according to the checks of the man in charge for the government on that particular work there were 11½.

Mr. EMARD.—How can you say that?

Mr. OSLER.—I do say it, and we propose to prove it in the most conclusive way.

HIS LORDSHIP.—This evidence will all be struck out unless he proves it.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Is not that a roundabout way to do it?

HIS LORDSHIP.—I take the undertaking of counsel.

Mr. OSLER.—We put in the book here.

Mr. FERGUSON.—It is a hypothetical sort of book.

Mr. OSLER.—We need not read this pay list until we have proved it.

Mr. FERGUSON.—Prove that first. Proceed in a regular way.

Mr. OSLER.—I am proceeding in a regular way. If you have the slightest objection I will take your way of doing it.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Now, the first two sheets are the result on the Wellington street bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. And sheets numbers 3 and 4 are on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1?—A. —Yes.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Between what dates?

Mr. OSLER.—Starting on the 20th March and ending on the 5th of May with reference to the Wellington street bridge, and ending on the 29th April with reference to the Grand Trunk bridge, and ending on the 25th April as to lock no. 1. That book has certain private memoranda in it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I did not understand anything was private.

Mr. OSLER.—It is marked, and it is marked where this thing commences.

His LORDSHIP.—Of course, Mr. Osler, there are two ways of doing it, one is to let the witness stand aside, and the other is for the court to take the undertaking of counsel.

Mr. OSLER.—I am not particular, my lord. I would just like to marshal my evidence a little.

His LORDSHIP.—I have no hesitation in taking your word for it.

Mr. OSLER.—We will call Mr. Doheny now.

MICHAEL DOHENY, re-called.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. You have been sworn, already. Were you called upon and asked by anybody to keep a memorandum of any particular class of work that was going on?—A. Yes.

Q. Who asked you?—A. Mr. Kennedy.

Q. What class of work?—A. He asked me to count the stone-cutters from day to day on the Grand Trunk, Wellington bridge and lock no. 1. I counted the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 stone-cutters together, I could not separate them.

Q. But you put them all in the book?—A. Yes, they appeared together.

Q. Is this your book?—A. That is my book.

Q. Are the days given correctly and the number of stone-cutters on the Wellington street bridge, upon the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1—are they given correctly in your book?—A. They are, as I found them at the time I counted them.

Q. You counted them and entered them day by day?—A. Day by day.

Mr. OSLER.—Now I put in this book.

His LORDSHIP.—Mr. Geoffrion has a right to cross-examine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. How many sheds were there where stone-cutters were working?—A. Three sheds; some stone-cutters were working outside the sheds, some working at the bridges or close to the bridges.

Q. When did you begin to count the stone-cutters?—A. I think it was on the 22nd March, I am not positive now, I can tell you by my notes. It was on the 20th March.

Q. You say it was by the order of Mr. Kennedy?—A. By the order of Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent.

Q. You did not ask the names of the men, you merely counted?—A. I merely counted them; I did not keep their time.

Q. Did you go there several times in the day?—A. For the Wellington bridge stone-cutters I several times counted them twice a day, and on the Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 I merely counted them once a day.

Q. Did you report to Mr. Kennedy?—A. No, sir.

Q. He told you to verify these accounts?—A. No, sir, he did not tell me to verify them, he told me to count those men.

Q. And did you report to Mr. Kennedy?—A. No.

Q. Why didn't you report?—A. Because Mr. Kennedy did not ask me to report; he asked me at one time during the course of the work if I had been counting the men, I told him yes, and he says that is right, keeping on doing so.

Q. You are aware that Mr. Kennedy was certifying the list where these men were entered as having worked?—A. I was not aware officially that Mr. Kennedy was certifying the lists, I had a general knowledge that he was certifying to most every-thing.

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Q. But as a matter of fact did you not certify these lists yourself?—A. No, I certified to the amount of stone-measurers.

Q. But you signed the list where you saw the signature of Mr. Kennedy?—A. I did not certify to the stone-cutters.

Q. But you saw that Kennedy certified to the whole of the list?—A. I am not positive whether his name was attached to the certificate before mine or afterwards.

Q. Do you pretend to say that you did not know Mr. Kennedy had to certify to the list?—A. I believe he did, but I did not know it.

Q. Are you not aware that the pay-lists were always prepared in his office?—A. Which pay-list?

Q. The pay-lists for the Wellington bridge men?—A. I am aware that the pay-lists for the labourers, teamsters and other men in connection with the Wellington bridge were prepared in his office; I am not aware that the stone cutting pay-lists were prepared in his office.

Q. And though he told you that, you never reported?—A. No.

Q. You saw men being paid?—A. I did not see men being paid.

Q. You were paid?—A. I was paid myself.

Q. And there was a general pay-day?—A. I think I misunderstood your question. You said I saw men being paid there, and knew they were being overpaid? Of course I saw men being paid.

Q. And though you were instructed to check the number of men you never reported?—A. I never reported.

Q. Had you lost that book, or did you always have that book in your possession?

A. I always had it in my possession until last Saturday.

Q. Were you examined before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you that book with you there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Had you lost it?—A. No.

Q. Do you know where it was?—A. Yes.

Q. And you did not bring that book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you asked to give all the information you knew about the work there?—A. I was asked information merely about the stone. When I was subpoenaed before the commission I was subpoenaed to make a statement of the amount of stone received and of the amount of stone cut and dressed for lock no. 1; I made those statements; that is all I was asked.

Q. When did you mention first that you had such a book in your possession?—A. To whom?

Q. To anybody?—A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Did you keep it a secret?—A. No, not a perfect secret.

Q. Did you say to anybody either at the time of the commission, or since then, that you had such a book?—A. I may have said so, and probably did say so.

Q. To whom?—A. To several people, I do not know as I could enumerate them; some of them I could; I do not know as it is of any importance though.

Q. Where did you keep that book all the time?—A. Since the time of the work?

Q. Since you have ceased using it?—A. At my residence, at home.

Q. You said that you never reported to Mr. Kennedy?—A. No.

Q. Never showed it to him?—A. No.

Q. Mr. Kennedy has never seen that book?—A. No.

Q. And he was your superior officer?—A. Yes.

Q. And he had instructed you to keep it?—A. He had instructed me to count the men, yes.

Q. You counted the men in three sheds?—A. You asked how many sheds the men were working in, and I said there were three sheds, I counted the men in the sheds, and outside of the sheds where they were working, and at the bridges where there were stone cutters working; there were some stone cutters at the Grand Trunk bridge and others at the Wellington bridge preparing stone for the masons, I believe, and some dressing backing at the corner of the Wellington basin and the canal, east of the Grand Trunk bridge.

Q. So you must have counted men at 8 or 10 different places?—A. No, sir.

Q. Three sheds, outside of the sheds, on the bridges, and the abutments, and some other works you mention?—A. Well, I counted the men for the Wellington bridge; there were some stonecutters working at the bridge; they may have been scattered around, not working quite close together, but those also I would consider as counting at the bridge, they may not have been all working in exactly the same spot, the other men working at the Wellington bridge were cutting the stone in, I think, shed no. 3, the next shed from Wellington east on the canal, that would be two places.

Q. Are you aware that frequently men would leave work on the Grand Trunk Railway sheds and go and work for the Wellington bridge, that they were changed, moved from one place to another?—A. I believe men have changed from one place to another.

Q. And how did you count them when they moved like that?—A. I counted them in all the places they were in; for instance, if men were working at the bridge, I immediately went into the sheds to count them, and those men could not possibly be in the sheds at the time.

Q. How long did this operation last? Did you make it all at once, in the different places, or did you take your time and do it during the day—A. No, for the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1, I lived in Point St. Charles on the south side of the canal, the sheds were on the north side of the canal; on returning to work at noon, I usually waited about the hour of 1 o'clock or twenty minutes past 1 and counted the men working around the bridges, on both bridges, and then crossed the bridge, usually the Grand Trunk bridge, because I would count the Grand Trunk men last; then I went to the sheds and counted the men there, but the men who were working for the Wellington bridge, the office I occupied as stone measurer was quite close to it at the end of the shed, and I had an opportunity to count those men, in fact to keep their count accurately as you will note I have days and half days; $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ or something.

Q. And did you transcribe the result of your count in the book, or did you mark it in the book?—A. I marked it in my book as I counted them; sometimes I counted them and marked them in my book when I went to my office immediately afterwards.

Q. You did not have your book with you?—A. I always had my book with me; I kept it in my memory from the time of counting them until I would arrive at my office, 15 or 20 minutes.

Q. And at different times of the day you counted them at the different spots, sometimes one part in the morning and the other part in the afternoon?—A. The Grand Trunk and lock no. 1 men, I counted I might say almost always, it might have varied some, but almost always between 1 and 2 o'clock on my way back to the work.

Q. From your dinner?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. What are the fractions?—A. Where a man would work half a day or a quarter of a day.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you count the men working between Wellington and McCord streets?—A. Do you refer to the men who were cutting backing between Wellington and McCord streets? When I started to count them there were no men cutting backing between Wellington and McCord streets.

Q. Do you know that some were working there?—A. Some worked there previously to the time I started counting.

Q. Do you know whether they were masons or stonecutters?—A. They were dressing stone, they may have been labourers.

Q. At the time you started to count the men there were no men working on McCord street?—A. No, sir.

Q. When you say $11\frac{1}{2}$ men, it does not mean half a man?—A. It means a man working half a day; there might be twelve men working in the morning, and eleven in the afternoon; that would mean $11\frac{1}{2}$ men.

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Q. I want to know whom you first told that you had such a book?—A. Is it necessary that I should tell, my lord?

His LORDSHIP.—You had better tell.

WITNESS.—I do not know as I can tell to whom I first told it; I have told several people; who I first told I don't know; I can name some persons I told; I told, for instance, Mr. Michael Arkill, grocer, and Mr. J. P. Clark, a tailor on Notre Dame street, in Montreal; and I told Mr. Hogg.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When did you tell Mr. Clark?—A. I do not know exactly when I told him.

Q. A month ago?—A. Oh, no, several months ago. Speaking of the thing incidentally; of course, this commission in Montreal was a general topic, everybody was speaking of it, I was speaking of it to Mr. Clark and others, perhaps, and spoke of having such a record.

Q. Even at the time of the commission?—A. Yes, and perhaps previous to the commission.

Q. Did you make any proposition to Mr. Clark as to the value of that book?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is it not a fact that you told him that you were willing to part with it for a sum of money?—A. No, sir.

Q. You swear that?—A. I swear that.

Q. You swear that you never said to Mr. Clark that you attached a price or value to the book, and that you were ready to part with it for money?—A. I swear that.

Q. Didn't you name the amount you wanted to get for the book?—A. No, I swear to that.

Q. Did you not authorize, or did you not ask Mr. Clark to approach somebody on your behalf for the sale of that book?—A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. You never mentioned anything about parting with the book to Mr. Clark?—A. No, sir. It has been said to me by several people to whom I spoke of this book that it would be worth a lot of money to Mr. St. Louis, but personally I never offered it for sale, and never asked anybody to negotiate.

Q. Who told you it would be worth a lot of money to Mr. St. Louis?—A. I don't know; I could not tell you who told me now; several people.

Q. When it was so intimated to you, that this would be worth money to Mr. St. Louis, was it before or after the commission?—A. Well, it might have been before, and it might have been before and after the commission, I don't know; it has been intimated to me several times, and by several people, that it would be very damaging evidence to Mr. St. Louis, and that it would be worth a lot of money to him.

Q. And it struck you so, that this book was worth money to Mr. St. Louis?—A. It struck me it would be damaging evidence to Mr. St. Louis.

Q. And did Mr. St. Louis ever offer you money for it?—A. No, sir.

Q. And at the time of the commission, if the book was damaging to Mr. St. Louis, and being asked to give any information, it did not occur to you that you could give that information?—A. I was not asked to give that information.

Q. Did you know that the matter was important?—A. I knew it was important, yes.

Q. And when you knew that such an investigation was made, and that Mr. Kennedy your superior officer was suspended, you never told him that you had such a book kept by his order?—A. Mr. Kennedy knew of the existence of such a book because he instructed me to keep such a record, and if Mr. Kennedy wanted such a book produced he would have told me so, at least I expect he would have told me so.

Q. Is the only reason why you did not produce it, or did not communicate it to the commission, that you were not asked about this matter?—A. Well, that was one reason.

Q. Have you any other reason?—A. The other reason is that I thought the book would be damaging to Mr. Kennedy. In fact I knew that during the commission, or from the evidence in the commission that he had certified to those pay sheets, and that

it would not correspond with the pay-sheets, but had I been asked to produce that book at the commission I would have produced it.

Q. How did you know that these did not correspond with the pay-sheets?—A. Because I saw the pay-sheets during last summer of lock no. 1 in the canal office in Montreal.

Q. During the investigation?—A. During the recess of the investigation.

Mr. OSLER—The book goes in. (Marked exhibit O.)

HENRY A. F. McLEOD, recalled.

By Mr. Osler :

Then, Mr. McLeod, the comparison so far as is possible from the pay-sheets with the dates you find in the pay-lists charged to the government, for instance, on the 20th March, on the Wellington street bridge, 46 men?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you find in Mr. Doheny's book 11½?—A. Yes.

Q. And so on down the list, in every case the pay-list being largely in excess of Doheny's. For instance, on the 28th, the pay-list shows 63 men, and Doheny 7, then 64 men on the pay-list next time.

Mr. FERGUSON—He is not swearing to all these.

Mr. OSLER—Yes, he has verified them. You can verify them now if you like. And a curious thing in the pay-list is that for the first six days exactly the same number of men are returned, viz. : 46. So that for the short time this record is kept we find a total of 1784½ on the pay-list as compared with 768 on the Doheny book, that is on the Wellington alone, a difference of 1,026 men ; in lock no. 1 and Grand Trunk we find the first item : 20th March, 127 men, and Doheny 95 ; 25th March, 127 men on the pay-list, Doheny 72. We go a little further down and we find on the 1st of April, 125, Doheny 26 ; we find on the 10th April, taking another week down, 131 on the pay-list, 21 by Doheny ; we find on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd April, a body of men, 88, Doheny none ; on the 20th there were 76, Doheny none ; next 76, Doheny none ; then another day we are charged with 63, Doheny none. So that the discrepancy, totalled in Grand Trunk and lock no. 1, we are charged with 3,706, we should have been charged with 1,423, being a difference of 2,281. That is a compilation from the pay-sheets that are in, and the little book that is in. (Marked exhibit P.)

Q. Do you know how much work was done after it was ordered that the work as to lock no. 1 should be stopped?—A. No, sir

Q. You have not scheduled that?—A. No, I believe the largest portion of the work was done afterwards, that is the stone-cutting on lock no. 1.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You have already said that there was a staff of permanent employees working at the Wellington bridge ; do you know what was the force of that staff, how many men?—A. The force is given in the pay-list.

Q. Would they be paid on the ordinary pay-lists, or by the government as permanent employees?—A. I do not know myself personally, but I believe they would be paid in the government staff.

Q. Therefore they would not be in the pay-list?—A. They are not in the St. Louis pay-list.

Q. And therefore in concluding the cost of the Wellington bridge what did you allow for this staff, how much did you add to the cost when you show the difference

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between the cost of the two bridges?—A. I added the amount charged for that staff to the statements put in.

Q. Put in by whom?—A. Put in before the commission, that we examined.

Q. So that all these calculations are from evidence before you?—A. Some of them are.

Q. And you are unable to say now how many men were so employed on the Wellington bridge permanently, and how long they worked?—A. You can easily see it on the pay-list. There is a pay-list on exhibition, with the rates charged for each man and the time at which each worked.

Q. You took that into account?—A. Yes, you will see it in that statement, it is in a document which I have.

Q. I want to know from where you took it, and if it is from evidence in another case the court cannot accept it?—A. The red figures show.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Where did you get them?—A. From the permanent staff pay-list.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. When you say pay-list, you refer to the pay-list?—A. Yes.

His LORDSHIP—That is what I meant when I said you were entitled to have the document here.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do you know at what rate they were paid?—A. Yes.

Q. At what rate?—A. I don't remember ; you will find it all in the pay-list.

Q. Do you know whether they were paid a larger or a smaller salary than the men supplied by Mr. St. Louis?—A. I cannot say ; I think they were paid a little less.

Q. It is important to know whether they were paid less, because it would be an advantage to the Wellington bridge expense?—A. You can see the whole thing in the pay-list when it is produced.

Q. Do you know whether there was any backing at the Wellington bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. The same quality and the same quantity as on the Grand Trunk?—A. According to the evidence there was more work expended on the Grand Trunk backing than at the Wellington.

Q. You always speak according to the evidence. Do you know?—A. I don't know.

Q. You speak only from what was told you by witnesses who were examined?—A. From witnesses who were sworn.

Q. You say according to the evidence, as you appreciated it, there was more backing at the Wellington bridge than the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. More on the Grand Trunk than on the Wellington.

Q. But from memory you cannot say in what proportion?—A. I cannot say.

Mr. HOGG.—If you will excuse me, I will ask Mr. McLeod what pay-sheets he wants sent for to hand to you, Mr. Geoffrion.

His LORDSHIP.—He wants the details of the \$34,000.

WITNESS.—It is C 31.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Are you aware also that during the work it frequently occurred that stone-cutters would be transferred from one work to another, according to the press of business?—A. That was said to be the case in reference to the Grand Trunk bridge and lock no. 1, but not anything to the same extent with reference to the Wellington bridge.

Q. You there speak from the evidence?—A. Yes.

Q. You never were on the work?—A. No.

Q. You don't know how things were done?—A. No.

Q. You say it was said there was transferring, but not to so large an extent. Well, from the evidence to what extent did that shifting of men take place from one work to another?

HIS LORDSHIP.—You must understand, Mr. Geoffrion, that no objection was taken to Mr. McLeod giving his evidence in that way.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I wished to make it clear that his evidence is only that of an expert giving figures. I would like to ask him where his conclusions may be on a wrong basis.

MR. OSLER.—But it must be borne in mind that we put in Mr. Papineau, and he says it is based on Mr. Papineau's evidence.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Or on Mr. Desbarats' evidence, that is all right; but so far as he speaks of the work from any knowledge that came to him as a commissioner.

MR. OSLER.—We put in the witness who gave him his knowledge as commissioner; he took his measurement from Mr. Papineau's measurement.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If he says he states from information before the court, sworn to here, that is one thing; he says he speaks from what was told him on the commission, and to which Mr. St. Louis was not a party.

MR. GEOFFRION.—I am quite satisfied, if he refers to the quantities given by Mr. Papineau, that the court then has a basis.

HIS LORDSHIP.—But there was no objection to his making the statement as he did make it.

MR. OSLER.—I asked him if it was from Mr. Papineau's measurements, and he said yes, and the confusion is, that he, as a commissioner, heard the evidence of Mr. Papineau.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Mr. McLeod understands it as well as any of us, and he will speak for himself.

MR. GEOFFRION.—It was unfortunate for me, when I wished to make an objection, I found there was some part of his calculation based upon proper data.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I would likely have allowed him to make this statement anyway, because he only speaks to conclusions as an expert, and they are only valuable so far as they are based upon proper evidence. If the premises are wrong the conclusion must be discounted.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. My question was to know, from what you heard, whether you are aware to what extent this shifting of men from one yard, or from one work to another, took place?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. And when you charge masons or certain works to one bridge or another, you have only the pay-lists?—A. In dividing it up, it was entirely made from the pay-lists.

Q. But as far as stone-cutters are concerned, I suppose you are aware that they were all on the same pay-list; Mr. St. Louis was supplying the stone-cutters?—A. He had three pay-lists, one for lock no. 1, one for the Wellington bridge, and one for Grand Trunk bridge stone-cutters.

Q. I would like to know also how you can make the calculation as to removing ice. Is there anything in the pay-list, or anything in the documents brought before the court here as to the quantity of ice to be removed that authorizes you to make the calculations that you have made?—A. I ascertained from Mr. Papineau what time it took to do this, and on the same basis I proportioned the whole of the pay-lists all the way through for all works, so that the whole of the time is accounted for. I state at the head of the pay-list that there is no exact statement of the number of men who worked at the respective works.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I think Mr. Papineau very fairly qualified his evidence by saying it was only an estimate.

MR. GEOFFRION.—When he estimates the quantities, I do not think he says the time it took. Time applies to my client; Mr. Papineau swears to the quantity.

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By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. As to the time it took you have only Mr. Papineau's information?—A. Yes.

Q. Evidence given before you in the commission?—A. Yes, he swore to it. He will swear to the same time here, I suppose. I have it all down in writing.

Q. Now, are you aware that they had different appliances to remove ice at the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes.

Q. And in computing the time it took did you consider that in computing the labour it took to remove the ice, did you take into consideration the appliances they had?—A. Yes, I made a difference in the price I allowed for the work done on the Grand Trunk and the other in my estimate.

Q. You allowed more days' work?—A. No, I allowed a larger price for removing the ice.

Q. My question is not so much as to what it cost, but the labour it took?—A. The labour is taken from the time and the division of the pay-list.

Q. Is it not a fact that ten men with good appliances can do the work of fifty men with no appliances at all, is it possible they can do double the work with proper appliances?—A. It will depend on circumstances entirely.

Q. Are you aware that they had no steam derrick at the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. They had two steam derricks.

Q. Is it not a fact that they only had those steam derricks at the end of the work?—A. I don't know.

Q. And that those derricks were used only for masonry? I understand they had a great many difficulties in removing the ice. This is all from evidence given before you?—A. Yes.

Q. When you also calculated the cost of excavation where did you find in the pay-lists the basis of those calculations?—A. Well, the evidence shows that masonry commenced on a certain date, by that time the excavation must have been completed, or they could not have commenced to build. I got all that information from the evidence of Mr. Papineau. Here is a statement showing all the dates.

Q. You gather it from the dates when they began the work?—A. Yes. For instance, the stone-cutting commenced on the Grand Trunk bridge on the 11th February and closed on the 3rd May, and on all the works throughout I have the time from the evidence.

Q. You could know when the excavation was finished, but would this let you know how many men were employed at the excavations while they were being made, or had to be employed while they were being made?—A. Exactly, I say so in my statement, I could not tell exactly; I can make an approximate estimate.

Q. What basis had you to enable you to say that the excavation has cost so much if you are unable to say how many men had to be employed at it, and you have only a hearsay knowledge of the time it took?—A. There is one way you can do it, and that is this: you can make an estimate all the way through on the various works done, and say so many men would do so much in such a time all the way through the works, and you sum that up, and if it does not come to the correct amount charged for these works, then you can add a proportion to each of them, and that will give an approximate idea of the number of men who did the particular work.

Q. When you state that a bridge which ought to have cost so much has cost so much, you can reckon a proportion upon all the works of the bridge, but how can you say it is one part of the work rather than another which cost more?—A. From the time at which they commenced and finished certain works, taken in comparison with the total amount charged.

Q. Without being able to know how many men were at work at the same time?—A. Not exactly.

Q. This plan would apply also to crib-work?—A. Yes, crib removal and crib-work, and all the works in fact; that estimate is carried out the whole way, right through.

Q. I am about to admit that masonry could be more accurately estimated, because I understand in the pay-lists the men paid as masons are so named?—A. But still there

is the addition of skilled labourers, good labourers and horses to be added; it is not only the masons.

Q. But this would be the general labour?—A. If you read the heading of the statement, it is not intended to be exactly correct, or exactly full.

Q. Now, you have prepared a statement from that little book which was filed in court here. When did you get that book?—A. I think it was about a week ago I saw it.

Q. In Ottawa?—A. Yes.

Q. Who gave you the book?—A. Mr. Doheny had it in his possession then.

Q. You remember you examined that man before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. And he had not exhibited that book then?—A. No.

Q. And the work you did was to compare this book with the pay-list?—A. Yes.

Q. Therefore the statement which you have prepared is purely and simply a matter of figures, extracts?—A. Yes, exactly from the book and pay-lists.

Q. You have no knowledge whatever as to that?—A. None whatever.

Q. Is it very accurate to count men without taking their names, or without going to them one by one on works of a large character or large area?—A. I don't understand you.

Q. Can the counting of men scattered over a large place, and working at different places, be accurately counted?—A. It depends upon the amount of trouble you take to do it.

Q. The proper way is by counting man by man?—A. Man by man, the name and number.

Q. That is the way it is generally done?—A. That is the way time keeping is done.

Q. But a passing man can be easily mistaken?—A. Well, it depends upon the amount of experience you have. I counted five or six hundred men at the end of a train, not intending it to be an accurate account, merely a check.

Q. In preparing your estimates also, you mention fair prices; did you make these estimates on the prices accepted in the tender, or did you, on the contrary, make your estimates on what you considered current prices?—A. The rates of this contract, allowing for the difficulties they had to contend with, the short period of time and season of the year.

Q. In your statement showing the cost of the work you have included labour at the rate of the present contract?—A. Yes.

Q. So you allowed for men at 40 cents an hour, and stonecutters 33 cents an hour, did you allow these rates?—A. Yes.

Q. The tender prices?—A. Yes.

Q. And taking the tender prices, you came to these figures?—A. I cannot say exactly it comes to those figures; it came to considerably less than those figures.

Q. You came to the figures you gave. For instance, when you estimated Wellington bridge at \$113,000 in round figures, did you estimate the labour at the rates mentioned in the tender?—A. Yes, sir, and added a considerable amount for the difficulties.

Q. Did you also allow the overtime?—A. Yes, I have made a statement here showing overtime, and the proportion it bears to the whole work, in my estimate.

By his Lordship:

Q. Is it one of the documents filed?—A. No, sir, it is not filed.

Mr. HOGG.—I have the pay-lists here now, Mr. McLeod.

By Mr. Geoffrion:

Q. Are you aware also that stone that had been cut or supplied for lock no. 1 was removed and used at the Wellington bridge?—A. That was in evidence as to a small quantity.

Q. You don't know how much?—A. No.

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Q. About removing the ice, do you know whether there was any place, any place within a narrow area to deposit the ice, or had it to be removed to a long distance?—A. I do not see any occasion for removing it any distance hardly, just get it out of the way on the ice adjoining.

Q. As a matter of fact, do you know whether the ice was dumped there or whether it was removed?—A. I don't know as an actual fact, because I was not there; all I can tell you is from the evidence.

Q. Now, as to stone-cutters, is your experience to the effect that the eye of the master will produce a good deal more work if he is there? Can stone-cutters apparently work and do very little, hammer very lightly?—A. A person who did that would be discharged by the foreman at once; an experienced foreman ought to be able to see whether a man is working or not, and sack him at once.

Q. If the work is not well watched over, will stone-cutters' work and deceive the time-keeper?—A. I do not see how they would be allowed to do anything of that sort.

Q. Time-keepers?—A. They had nothing to do with the stone-cutters; the foremen had.

Q. If there was a general time-keeper?—A. He is good for nothing at all as regards stone.

Q. He might be deceived easily?—A. He is no use as a foreman or a boss.

Q. The time-keeper could go three or four times a day in a yard or shed and be deceived by men apparently working?—A. No doubt a time-keeper could.

Q. I suppose you would not be surprised if men working for the government, as it is admitted, and not superintended by anybody, will do very little work?—A. Men, as a rule, I believe, do not work as well for the government as they do for private individuals.

By his Lordship :

Q. I suppose if there was a foreman there, he would know if a man was doing a decent day's work or not, at least at the end of the second day?—A. Yes, a foreman ought to be able to tell whether the men were working or not.

His LORDSHIP.—We have had a number of foremen tell us that the men worked well.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes, my lord, but from what has been proven here, we are entitled to be on our guard, even with our own employees.

His LORDSHIP.—What I asked was not intending to interfere at all with cross-examination. I just understood the witness to say that the time-keepers were not the men who would know this, but that the foreman would.

By Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. In your calculations did you take into consideration the fact that owing to the press of business masons were employed at demolishing the cribwork?—A. Not on account of press of business, but because they were more experienced, they could do the work better—not cribwork, but taking down the old masonry.

Q. Did you take that into account in calculating the cost of the masonry?—A. Yes, the cost of the removal of the masonry is counted.

Q. That is to say in estimating the cost per yard of the masonry I understand you deducted from the time of the pay-lists the time it must have taken to tear down the old masonry?—A. Yes.

Q. You mention Mr. Kennedy as being overseer. Do you know whether he could or did actually superintend the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I see no reason why he should not.

Q. Was he heard before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he make any statement as to that? Did you have any conversation with him? Did he do it? I want to know whether Mr. Kennedy did it?—A. According to his own statement he did not supervise the Grand Trunk.

Q. From what you heard and investigated who supervised the Grand Trunk work?—A. Well, Mr. St. Louis had the name of supervising the Grand Trunk, according to the evidence.

Q. Who had the name of having charge of that bridge at the commission? Do you remember who stated that, that he had charge of that bridge?—A. I think Mr. Papineau was one of those who thought so, if I am not mistaken. I may be mistaken. I am only speaking from memory. My recollection is that Mr. Papineau thought Mr. St. Louis had.

Q. He was examined this morning and did not state so. He told you he was under the impression that Mr. St. Louis had the management of those works?—A. I think so; I may be mistaken in my recollection.

Q. Were not most of the foremen and men engaged by Mr. St. Louis before you?—A. Well, they said they went to Mr. Kennedy for orders, but it did not appear that they did so.

Q. As you investigated the fact, are you ready to say now that Mr. St. Louis had charge of these works, and in what capacity? State to the court how you could have remained under that impression?—A. The mass of the evidence pointed in that direction.

Q. It did?—A. Yes. I know nothing about it.

Q. Is that the evidence you had before the commission?—A. Yes.

Q. And the mass of the evidence before the commission brought out Mr. St. Louis as having the management of the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not Mr. Schreiber claim in the correspondence that was put before you in the commission that Mr. St. Louis had not and was not to have control of the work?—A. That is quite true.

Q. If these papers were put before the commission, did you attach any importance to Mr. Schreiber's official letters?—A. Certainly. That was undoubtedly Mr. Schreiber's wish, but whether it was carried out is another matter.

Re-examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. When you gave these figures, \$113,000 and \$56,000, as the cost of these bridges, or what they should have cost, are those just the close calculations of labour at the increased rate and increased cost of material, or have you added anything?—A. Oh, they are high prices, sir; they are fair prices with a large percentage added to them for difficulties and time, and so forth.

By his Lordship :

Q. Liberal estimates?—A. Very liberal estimates.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. About what percentage would you add after figuring up what it should cost what loading have you put on?—A. On masonry about 50 per cent.

Q. More than you think it ought to have cost?—A. Yes, and on the other works in proportion to what I thought the difficulty would be. In some of the works I did not add anything, because I did not consider it was necessary, such work as is usually and easily done in winter.

Q. Then when you said to my learned friend that you got your information during the evidence in the commission, does that affect the statement that you made in chief with reference to the information you got from Mr. Papineau?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Where did the measurements actually come from?—A. Oh, these are Mr. Papineau's own estimates.

Q. The measurements which he stated in his evidence here to-day?—A. I did not hear his evidence here to-day.

Q. They were measurements from him?—A. Yes; I was not listening; I did not hear the items, but my estimate was the same as his estimate, it is a copy of his estimate.

Q. Then where you have apportioned the work as in these schedules that we went over this morning, does the gross amount come to any more than the total charge?—A. There was exactly the total charge for skilled labour, they are all proportions, the good labourers all proportioned, and so on.

Q. Then if those proportions are not exactly accurate, the sum total?—A. The sum total is right. If one species of work is too low the other species of work is too high.

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Q. If the Grand Trunk masonry, if you have put too much on that in the actual cost, having relation to the different pieces of work —

His LORDSHIP.—I understand the witness to say this: that if in regard to the Wellington bridge he has overstated the amount by which it exceeded a fair cost, if that should be reduced, then he would have to increase it in regard to the Grand Trunk.

WITNESS.—No.

Mr. OSLER.—That is not exactly it. We have in these schedules an apportionment between masonry, cribwork, excavation and so on; if he has put a little too much on masonry, then it would have to be added to cribwork.

His LORDSHIP.—It is in regard to the skilled labour.

Mr. OSLER.—It is in regard to the several items.

His LORDSHIP.—In regard to the distribution of skilled labour.

Mr. OSLER.—Skilled labour and labour.

By his Lordship :

Q. You think you are correct in regard to the distribution between the three works?—A. Oh, yes, there is doubt about that, sir.

Q. Then in regard to the details of each of the three works, and the distribution of the skilled labour and labour?—A. No, not the skilled labour, but in the distribution of the ice removal, the excavation, the masonry, the cribwork, that is under the head of skilled labourers, if that distribution charges too much to one class of work it will be too little for another class, the same with good labourers and so on.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. There is a quantity of stone that is chargeable to lock no. 1 that went into the Wellington street bridge, but it is too small to trouble with?—A. It is a small amount, stated in the evidence to be some 17 yards, I think.

Q. His lordship asked whether there was a calculation showing the percentage of night-work, overtime, and so on, on the different bridges?—A. Yes.

Q. There is a table of that sort?—A. Yes.

Q. We had better put in.

His LORDSHIP.—I do not think I asked it. It was referred to, and I asked if it was one of those put in.

By Mr. Osler :

Q. Look and see whether this is the statement referred to which gives the information on that page?—A. No.

Q. This is the statement which you have prepared from the pay-list showing the additional cost of the works caused by working overtime, at night and on Sundays?—A. Yes.

Q. And have you charged the night-gangs as overtime in this?—A. Yes (Marked exhibit Q.)

HORACE J. BEEMER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You are a contractor?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Engaged in large works?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Railroad operations and bridge building?—A. Canals and so forth.

Q. You know the works in question in this action, the Grand Trunk bridge and the Wellington bridge at Montreal?—A. I know of them, but very little about them.

Q. You were asked to supply stone on them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know that the stone was required, the character of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. As a contractor having experience, what is the value of cutting such stone for lock work?—A. Well, as far as lock stone is concerned I have done but very little of it. I tendered on delivering those lock stone, and I think my price was between \$6 and \$6.50 per cubic yard.

Q. That is for stone in the rough?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then for the cutting of it what would be added?—A. I think I placed a valuation on the cutting of that stone in my evidence at the commission, I am not exactly certain about it, of about \$4 to \$5 per cubic yard. We have never cut but very little stone by the cubic foot; our works have all been a little outside of that class of work.

Q. What do you say of that as a fair price for cutting stone, \$4 to \$5 a yard?—A. I don't know, I might have lost money at it, I cannot say because there is some very expensive stone in that—the check stone; I offered to do it for that amount, but I think my testimony on the commission was something in the neighbourhood of \$10 or \$12 per cubic yard for delivering those stones cut.

Q. That was for lock stone. Then as to the Grand Trunk stone, ashlar, with beds and joints?—A. I tendered to deliver that stone in the rough at \$6 or \$6.50; the cutting of it I presume would add we will say \$3.50 or \$3. \$10 a cubic yard all around would have paid me very well. I would like to say that I had given no thought to this question whatever, and it is only coming up here incidentally without any preparation whatever to get at just what is correct. I am simply stating it at a rough go.

Q. Now, had you in your mind that the stone would be cut in the winter time when you made those prices, or have you that in your mind now when you make those prices?—A. Yes, the stone had to be cut in the winter time, but, mind you, I don't remember that the stone was required to be cut. My memory serves me that they were required to be delivered in the rough, and my price of \$6.50 or \$6 was to cover the delivery of the stone in time. Our quarry was exceptionally in a good condition to deliver such stone quickly.

Q. Then with reference to your price of \$3.50 per cubic yard for the bridge stone, had you in your mind the cutting of it in winter?—A. Oh, yes, that would have been done during the winter. Of course we had our staff of men there, free from any competition whatever, or any difficulties in the labour market; we were situated, as I say, in the best possible shape to do this work, and our whole system was under full organization, while another man might not be able to furnish it nearly so cheaply as we were if he had to prepare to do everything.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Though it is not following the cross-examination, I would like to ask Mr. Beemer about the counting of men.

His LORDSHIP.—Cross-examining in Ontario they would do that.

Mr. OSLER.—You may follow the Ontario rule.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. What is the accurate way of taking the number of men working in the yard or in sheds, or at different spots?—A. It is usually done by a properly appointed time-keeper, who goes over the work several times per day.

Q. But to be accurate has he to go to each man?—A. He generally goes to know that each man is on the work; he very soon gets to know all the men, and he also takes the advice of the foremen, unless he has a man put on who is called a force count man by the engineer.

Q. Taking a general view of several gangs of men, is it an accurate way?—A. A time-keeper?

Q. Call him what you like, a time-keeper?—A. The most accurate form of getting work done is to keep track of whether a man is on the work, his name; a time-keeper takes the name of every man working, and he goes there in the morning to see that they are there at the proper time, and then again in the forenoon, three or four times a day, taking it every quarter; that is the way I proceed on my works.

Q. But a man who would take a different system, passing along and taking a general view of the men, could he be mistaken as to the number?—A. That depends greatly on circumstances. I should think in a broil like what has been represented he could be very much mistaken.

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Q. I suppose men are not always on the same spot, stone-cutters or masons? Have they to move from one place to another, even in their work?—A. Of course that depends. Some foremen are more apt to shift men than others, and in fact some contractors are always shifting their men, they cannot help it, it is natural to them. For my part I am very much against that mode of operation.

Q. Had you occasion to pass along this work while it was going on?—A. No, I was not present except once; I came by and looked over and passed on; in fact I was glad to keep away from it.

Q. Now, a man who would be ordered to take the number of men of a certain class, say stone-masons or stone-cutters, and who would not apply to each man, would he not also be likely to be deceived from the fact that skilled labourers may be amongst them?—A. A man ought to be able to tell who is a stone-cutter from the tools he has in his hand.

Q. Of course if he is amongst the workmen, but if he passes along say at 50 or 100 feet?—A. If the man was an intelligent man and was doing this work day after day—do I understand this man to be what we call a force count man appointed by the engineer?

Q. No, he was to check the number of men on each day that were on the work of a certain class, not all the men. He was a stone-measurer by trade; but the case I want to submit to you is that of a man who would be instructed to verify the number of men of a certain trade on the works every day?—A. Well, if a man knew his business he ought to be able to do it I should say.

Q. But he would do it the way you suggest?—A. I would do it the way I suggest.

Q. It ought to have been done the way you suggest?—A. Yes, I presume they had a time-keeper; they ought to have had a time-keeper.

Mr. OSLER.—Perhaps my learned friend will admit that the stone in the rough for the Grand Trunk bridge was supplied by Mr. St. Louis' tender which is in, at \$6.35?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes.

Mr. OSLER.—And Delorimier at the Wellington?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Yes.

Mr. OSLER.—And lock no. 1 was the other, and Delorimier's price was \$4.50. That I understand is admitted.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—As far as Delorimier is concerned, I do not know.

Mr. OSLER.—Delorimier was \$4.50, really, but it suits our purpose if it is admitted it is under Mr. McLeod's estimate. We have, for instance, in one of the accounts in here 410 cubic yards of stone at \$4.50 per cubic yard. That is Delorimier. I do not wish the trouble of calling a witness in a matter which is merely a matter of calculation.

Mr. PAPINEAU, re-called.

By Mr. Osler:

Q. In the measurements that you gave to Mr. McLeod, and upon which he acted, do those correspond with the measurements that you gave in here in the schedule this morning?—A. Do you mean the measurements before the commission?

Q. Yes?—A. Yes, they correspond, only in the last schedule I prepared there are items that were not included when the commission sat.

Q. What items are those?—A. I think the iron work and re-filling the excavation after the work was done.

Q. Those are the items only that were not before the commission? Then did you give Mr. McLeod correctly the time it took to remove the ice?—A. Well, I gave to the commission the approximate dates of the beginning of the work and the end of the work.

Q. And were those dates you gave correct?—A. Yes, as far as I could remember.

Q. They were an approximation, of course?—A. Yes.

Q. The items you did not give Mr. McLeod in the commission are the two last items, the iron work, 9,500 pounds, and the re-filling of that amount; now, are those correct items?—A. Yes.

Q. Approximately?—A. They are approximately correct. I think I gave a figure to the commission for concrete.

Q. These correspond with Mr. McLeod's. It is only that we perhaps were not accurate enough in our former examination of you.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. You gave to the commission the different dates at which certain parts of the work were finished or begun?—A. Yes, I gave the approximate dates of the beginning and of the close of the different parts of the work.

Q. And did you give these dates by memory, or had you a record of it?—A. Well, part was from memory, and part from notes in my level books, and so forth.

Q. Have you these notes?—A. No, I have not those notes here.

Q. Where are they?—A. They are in Montreal, I think. I have an abstract of them here.

GEORGE H. MASSY, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Hogg :

Q. You are a civil engineer?—A. Yes.

Q. And you have had considerable experience in that profession?—A. About 25 years.

Q. You were the engineer of the Lachine bridge for the Canadian Pacific?—A. Yes.

Q. And you also built a bridge over the Lachine canal above Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. How far?—A. I think it is about six miles up; it is within one mile of Lachine.

Q. What kind of a bridge was that?—A. The masonry was a circular centre pier 22 feet in diameter, and two rest piers.

Q. What time of the year had you to build that?—A. In April.

Q. Do you know the bridge in question here, the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I went to look at the Wellington bridge, passed that way twice; I did not pay much attention to the Grand Trunk bridge, but I looked at the Wellington bridge once during construction, and once when they were about commencing.

Q. As you saw them, how do they compare, the bridge you built, and the bridges in question here?—A. Well, the circumstances were very similar, except that I think the Wellington bridge was built in March or February, and mine was built in April, we had more daylight, but we had to do it while the water was out of the canal; I think we had twenty-one days to do the work.

Q. Then with reference to the stone-cutting, I suppose you have had a good deal of experience in making up estimates and receiving tenders and superintending works?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the value of stone cutting, such as you speak of in the bridge?—A. That is the ashlar rock-face; for the rock-faced ashlar that would be worth \$1.50 to \$2 a yard to cut.

Q. Are you taking into consideration the season of the year that this was done in?—A. No.

Q. This was done in the middle of the winter?—A. I am speaking of this under favourable circumstances, and for the season of the year I would add on about 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the cost.

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Q. Then what would you make the rock-faced ashlar in winter, say under the circumstances of cutting it in January, February and March?—A. Somewhere about \$3 to \$3.25 a yard for the rock-faced ashlar.

Q. And then for lock stone where you have a boucharded face, and bringing the joints down to half an inch to a quarter inch?—A. I should say under favourable circumstances that would be worth about \$4.25 per cubic yard.

Q. And what would you add for the time of the year?—A. I would say about \$7 for doing, under the circumstances.

Q. \$7 for the cutting?—A. Yes.

Q. Would you say that was a good high price?—A. I would say that was a good safe price for it if the work was done at all.

Q. The bridge that you built, I suppose, was the same class of stone that those bridges were built of?—A. Rock-faced ashlar, I think, both the same.

Q. Both limestone?—A. Yes, both limestone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Do you know the circumstances under which this work was carried on? Have you been on the Grand Trunk works?—A. I went to see the Wellington bridge, I think, in March.

Q. Apart from the season, the circumstances, the locality, the space given to the men and so forth, you have not examined the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. No.

Q. And you don't know what appliances the workmen had there?—A. I never examined close enough to see what the plant was; I had just a general idea.

Q. You did not give any opinion about picking backing. Is it a different estimate?—A. The backing usually is not dressed, it is rough.

Q. But when the backing is dressed it will have more faces per yard, and it takes more stone per yard?—A. Yes, it is generally two courses to one, but it is usually not so well cut.

Q. But if by the caprice of the contractor or proprietor it is so well cut it would be more expensive?—A. Yes.

Q. About two courses to one?—A. Yes, generally.

Q. And that would increase the cost of your estimate per yard?—A. Yes, my estimate is for rock-faced ashlar for faced stone.

Q. Did you form an idea what the backing, well finished, would cost on account of this double bed?—A. It would not cost exactly double, but it would cost may be as much and a half.

Q. It would be one-half more?—A. One half more than the ashlar, if dressed right back on the bed.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. You are deputy-minister of railways and canals, of the government of Canada, and you would be the chief head of these operations of the government in that department. What was your understanding as to the position of Mr. Villeneuve with reference to the work on the Grand Trunk bridge?—A. I knew nothing about his being employed at all in connection with those works until the 27th of April, I think it was—no, I think it was later than that, I think it was the beginning of May.

Q. Will the file of correspondence aid you as to the date?—A. Oh, yes, I remember it very well, Mr. Parent addressed me in relation to the employment of Mr. Villeneuve.

Q. For whom?—A. As I understood, for his office in connection with the time-keeping and preparing the pay-sheets of those two bridges at Wellington.

Q. And in that capacity who would he be working for?—A. I understood he was working for the government. You were asking me to give the date of the letter. I see the date of my letter to Mr. Parent is the 3rd of May.

Q. This gentleman, Mr. Villeneuve, who was a permanent employee of the government, did you know that he was in the pay of the contractor?—A. I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. Did you go on the works while they were progressing?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you there in April? What was the date of your last trip? You have no memorandum of it, I suppose?—A. No, I could not say. I should think the last time I was there would probably be about some time in June, I should think, 1893, or perhaps July.

Q. Were you there in April, at the same time as Mr. Douglas?—A. Yes, I was there on the 19th April.

Q. Do you remember on that trip that Mr. Douglas presented Mr. Villeneuve to you on the works?—A. Not that I remember.

Q. You cannot remember that?—A. No.

Q. Can the thing have taken place without your remembering?—A. Oh, it might have.

Q. You might have seen many men there?—A. Yes.

Q. You remember Mr. Douglas was in Montreal on that visit in April?—A. He was.

Q. And Mr. Douglas had been there several times before?—A. He had.

ROBERT C. DOUGLAS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Osler :

Q. What is your relationship to these works?—A. I am bridge engineer. I have special charge of the superstructure of bridges, and until about the 19th April I made repeated visits to Montreal, to the Dominion Bridge Works, and I went on the work, but not officially.

Q. But you were on the work, and at one time you went there officially on the work?—A. I was sent there by Mr. Schreiber officially about the 19th April.

Q. Now, whom did you understand to be in charge of the time for the government?—A. I thought the whole time-keepers were in charge for the government.

Q. What about Mr. Villeneuve?—A. Mr. Villeneuve, I thought he was a government employee, and that he was keeping the time for the government; I knew he was a government employee, and I thought he was keeping the time.

Q. You knew he was a government employee?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. You found him there keeping time, and you thought he was keeping time for the government?—A. Yes, I supposed he was keeping time for the government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Geoffrion :

Q. He was the only time-keeper on the Grand Trunk?—A. The only one I saw.

Q. It was fortunate for the government that Mr. Villeneuve was there?—A. I suppose it was.

MR. OSLER.—That is our case, my lord.

MR. GEOFFRION.—Would the court allow us till to-morrow morning to decide whether we will offer rebuttal? It will be very short. We may have some word from Montreal.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You might tell me what you propose to offer.

MR. GEOFFRION.—We may offer some figures as calculations. We may require to have some correction of the calculations put in, and also in regard to the little book. I

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have questioned the witness about Mr. Clark, and we will telegraph Montreal, and if Mr. Clark comes he will be the only witness.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You propose to call Clark to contradict Doheny? Do you understand that you must fix the time and place? You did not lay the foundation for the contradiction, according to the English rule. I am open to instructions, under the French law.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—He named the parties to whom he spoke, he said Mr. Clark, I asked when, and he said about the time of the commission.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If you were going to contradict him by Mr. Clark, you should have asked, did he not, at a given time and place, giving the circumstances, say so and so; in that way you lay the foundation.

Mr. OSLER.—If your rule is the same as ours you have no foundation, here, under Ontario law. We took a note of that at the time.

HIS LORDSHIP.—I was careful to note it as you went along.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I pressed him to say when.

HIS LORDSHIP.—It is not for him to say when, because he was denying it. You should have asked, did you not, at a certain time and place, and so on.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Of course, my explanation is this: I would have laid the foundation if I could. This man whom I would name has told us, but it may be there is nothing in it. My information is such that I would ask leave to re-call the witness.

Mr. OSLER.—You cannot re-call him to lay a foundation.

HIS LORDSHIP.—If you had asked me at the time to defer the cross-examination until you could be better instructed, I would have been willing to consider it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I am not sufficiently instructed.

HIS LORDSHIP.—All you asked him, substantially, was did you ever say so and so to such a witness, without fixing the time, place or circumstance. He said he did not. He was entitled to have some time and place, and also the circumstance, called to his attention, according to the English rule.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—I will renew my application to-morrow.

Mr. OSLER.—My learned friend tells me that the witness Doheny has been paid off.

Mr. HOGG.—He remained here until a few minutes ago.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—If he is not here I will abandon that point, but I will renew my application to-morrow morning.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You may renew it in the morning. Is there anything more?

Mr. GEOFFRION.—No, that is all.

(Adjournment 4.20 until Thursday, 21st June, 1894, 10 a.m.)

Mr. EMARD.—At the opening of the court yesterday the statement which we had called for showing the appropriation of the payments of money that the suppliant has received, was filed. (Exhibit 22.) I examined it. It escaped my attention. Referring to the statement now I find that it does not show sufficiently what we have asked for. It shows the different amounts, such as that of the 8th of May, but it does not show comparatively, out of our time accounts, which account has been accepted and is covered by these payments, so I think the crown ought to be called upon to more fully detail it.

HIS LORDSHIP.—The statement I wanted Mr. Ferguson said it was impossible to get.

Mr. EMARD.—I have no doubt they can supply it.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—Mr. Ferguson said it was impossible to get it from our list.

HIS LORDSHIP.—What we were speaking about, and what we asked for were the certificates of the chief engineer upon which the money was paid, substantially. What was suggested was that the certificates upon which the auditor general authorized the issue of the cheque, the certificates made by the chief engineer, would probably show in respect of what he authorized it. It may, or it may not, I do not know.

Mr. EMARD.—In this statement there is a lump sum. What part of our account at that date has been accepted by the government I do not know. It says Wellington street bridge, night force, \$5,000 odd; that is the only explanation of the statement.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Mr. Osler, will you supply this?

Mr. EMARD.—On the 27th May \$66,000 advanced on account of pay-roll, March and April, without any other particulars. How did the department come to accept \$66,000? There should be a warrant for that.

Mr. OSLER.—Everything that is in the department should be put at the disposal of my learned friends. The difficulty is that concurrently with this trial there is going on the inquiry in the public accounts, the cheques and things are all there. It does not occur to us that the appropriation of payments is in the slightest degree material.

HIS LORDSHIP.—It may or may not be.

Mr. OSLER.—It may or it may not be.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Counsel for the suppliant will probably say that if a given account has been accepted and paid, that is some evidence that it is a correct account.

Mr. OSLER.—It sufficiently appears, it seems to me, by the schedule of payments.

HIS LORDSHIP.—The first two payments are clear enough. Then in regard to the \$74,000 odd, it has already been suggested, that being a sum ending with cents, it is probably a payment in respect of specific items, and so with the next two taken together they are probably payments in respect of specific items; we wanted the details.

Mr. OSLER.—We will help my learned friend all we can in the matter. We will make an effort still to get what is wanted, but we do not think it is at all material.

Mr. HOGG.—I understand that that \$74,000 is just the total pay-list. I am told that by the accountant of the department.

Mr. EMARD.—It is total pay-list, except the overtime on the Wellington bridge. They are totals as far as part of the accounts are concerned.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Mr. Hogg, I think it should not take the accountant more than two or three hours to take a list of those payments, and give us a statement in respect of which they are paid. I think we ought to have had it yesterday. We should have a statement that is complete, and not an insufficient statement. It is easy to see whether can be done or not.

Mr. HOGG.—There is no trouble about doing it. We thought we were supplying sufficient, under the circumstances of the case.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You did not supply what the court directed to be supplied to the suppliant.

Mr. HOGG.—We understood that was what the court directed to be given. We can get it up without trouble.

HIS LORDSHIP.—Then that only shows the reason why it should have been done before this.

Mr. GEOFFRION.—We have decided not to offer any rebuttal.

HIS LORDSHIP.—The rule is, I suppose, that the crown has the right of reply. It has never been acted upon in this court. You have the right to open and reply. I will hear two counsel in opening, and one in reply.

Certified correct.

NELSON R. BUTCHER,

Official Stenographer.

Public Accounts.

(Translation.)

EXHIBIT No. 34.

Dominion of Canada,)
Province of Quebec,)
District of Montreal,)
Montreal.)

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

Before L. A. Audet, Registrar of the Exchequer Court.

In the year 1894, the 9th day of June.

In the matter of

EMMANUEL ST. LOUIS,

Plaintiff ;

vs.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

Defendant.

JOSEPH ALFRED OUIMET, examined *de bene esse*.

Q. What was your occupation at the beginning of the year 1893 ?—A. I was on the works for a week, I did nothing ; I had messages to deliver in the vicinity ; I was acting as a clerk ; I had small wages the first week ; I am telling you what I can remember, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. After that ?—A. After that they made me time-keeper for the masons.

Q. Were you employed by Mr. St. Louis, and if so, what was your occupation ?—A. Yes, sir. I was employed by Mr. St. Louis ; I was time-keeper.

Q. It was on the Lachine canal works, at the Grand Trunk bridge ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Besides being time-keeper, what did you do ?—A. Besides that, I did nothing whatever.

Q. Did you do work in Mr. St. Louis' office ?—A. After that, at the last, about the middle of the time I was there.

Q. Were you there to prepare the time-sheets ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see Mr. St. Louis thereabouts sometimes, in the office ?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. There are two offices, one upstairs and the other below ?—A. It was a temporary office.

Q. On what story ?—A. The sixth story ; the fifth story rather, I think.

Q. The other was the principal office ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you explain how these time-sheets were prepared ?—A. Well, we copied them all ; I cannot say anything about it more than that.

Q. Did you make inquiries in order to prepare them ?—A. They used to bring them to me all prepared ; I made one copy ; I copied them all alike afterwards.

Q. Were not these time-sheets first prepared in the principal office ?—A. Oh, yes ; they used to come to us, and we made four other similar copies.

Q. The four other copies were prepared in the office where you were ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you were at work preparing these time-sheets below, did Mr. St. Louis enter the office ?—A. Yes, he sometimes dropped in ; he never said anything.

Q. What did he do—what did he say, when he entered the place ?—A. He used to ask how things were going on—whether the work was going on ; our answer was : it is going on well.

Q. Did he examine the pay-sheets ?—A. He may have looked sometimes ; I never took notice.

Q. Did you hear anything said by Mr. St. Louis with reference to the amounts ?—A. No.

Q. Do you swear that you never heard anything said by Mr. St. Louis with reference to the total amount?—A. No, sir, I never heard a word.

Q. Did Mr. St. Louis never ask you to increase the total amount?

Question objected to as illegal and suggestive.

Objection reserved.

Question allowed, subject to objection, in view of the fact that the witness is sick, and that the question is put in that form in order to shorten the evidence.

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he, in your presence, ask others to do so?—A. No, sir.

Q. Never?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you never say to any one that he had asked the others, in your presence, to increase the total amount?—A. Others who have given evidence have told me that; that does not concern me.

Q. It is not an answer to my question. I ask you whether you did not say to any one that Mr. St. Louis had so asked, in your presence?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know this man?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By what name do you know him?—A. It is Mr. Daigneault.

Q. Have you been in his company often, for some time?—A. Not often.

Q. Do you swear that you never said in his presence, recently, that Mr. St. Louis had asked to have his pay-sheets increased, to your knowledge?—A. I was not under oath when I spoke to him; I could hoax them when I chose to do so.

Q. Are you in Mr. St. Louis' employment at present?—A. I am not in any person's employment.

Q. Do you receive money from Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, sir.

Q. When did you last receive money?—A. I have received little gifts occasionally.

Q. Up to what date?—A. About two weeks ago, I think it was, I received \$3.

Q. Before that when did you receive any?—A. Before that, I do not know; I think that every week they gave me \$3.

Q. From whom did you receive that money?—A. From Mr. Michaud. He gave it to me through kindness, he said.

Q. Where were you paid that, at the office?—A. I was paid outside Mr. St. Louis' office; he used to send it to me in an envelope at the door; on one occasion inside, I think; I do not remember everything about it.

Q. How long is it since you have worked?—A. I have not worked since the last election.

Q. The municipal elections?—A. Yes.

Q. In February last?—A. Yes.

Q. How long is it since you worked for Mr. St. Louis?—A. I do not remember.

Q. When did you stop working for Mr. St. Louis?—A. I did not note the day.

Q. About what time?—A. About the month of August, I think; I cannot swear to it; I do not know it.

Q. About what time?—A. I do not at all remember.

Q. Well, state how long you worked, after Mr. St. Louis' work at the canal was finished?—A. I worked from time to time; I cannot say; we worked a fortnight or three weeks, and then stopped for a week, and again began for three days, and so on.

Q. State, to the best of your knowledge, when you ceased to work for Mr. St. Louis, was it six, seven or nine months ago?—A. No.

Q. Was it during last year?—A. I think we finished, I might say, about the month of July; I think that must be about it.

Q. Did he continue paying you after you had finished working for him?—A. No.

Q. Is it not true that you have received money from week to week?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you swear that he has not paid you week by week, some twenty dollars a week?—A. No.

Q. When did he begin to pay you the small sums you have mentioned?—A. Well, a few days ago; it is not worth speaking of.

Q. Is Mr. Michaud employed by Mr. St. Louis?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he say that the money was from Mr. St. Louis?—A. No, he said it was his own, that it was a gift he gave me.

Public Accounts.

Q. Mr. Michaud is a friend of yours?—A. He has always been friendly to me.

Q. Is it since your illness that he has made you these gifts?—A. No, it began shortly before; I am on friendly terms with Mr. Villeneuve; Mr. Villeneuve went to him and said: "Help him, take pity on him, he is an orphan and is in poor health." That was what I asked of Mr. Villeneuve. I told him to try and get help for me, as I had not a penny, and was out of employment at the time.

No cross examination.

(A faithful transcript of stenographic report, etc.)

A. PEPIN.

EXHIBIT No. 35.

Original time-book produced by Mr. Frigon, 14th July, 1894. (Not re-produced here.)

EXHIBIT No. 36.

Original time-book produced by Mr. Frigon, 14th July, 1894. (Not re-produced here.)

EXHIBIT No. 37.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DR. TO EM. ST. LOUIS, CONTRACTOR.

1893.—May 13 to May 19.—New Wellington bridge.

Recapitulation.

Stonecutters, 2,275 hours at 33c	\$ 750 75
Stonemasons, 130 hours at 32c	41 60
Day force as per detailed sheet.	1,055 72
Amount.	<hr/> \$1,848 07

I certify the above amount to be correct in all details and particulars.

J. CONWAY,
Act. Supt.

I certify the above amount to be correct in all details and particulars.

M. DOHENY,
Time-keeper.

I certify the above amount to be correct in all details and particulars.

JAS. DAVIN,
Time-keeper.

Prices just and fair.

ERNEST MARCEAU,

Suptg. Engineer.
651

EXHIBIT No. 38.

THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DR. TO EM. ST. LOUIS, CONTRACTOR.

1893.—May 6 to May 13.—Wellington bridge.

Recapitulation.

Stonecutters, 2,568 hours at 33c	\$847 44
Stonemasons, 160 hours at 32c	51 20
Day force as per detailed sheet.	862 31

Amount	\$1,760 95
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Received above goods.

M. DOHENY,
Time-checker.

JAS. DAVIN,
Clerk and Time-keeper.

I certify the above account to be correct in all details and particulars.

E. KENNEDY,
Supt.

Prices just and fair.

E. H. PARENT,
Suptg. Engineer.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

INVESTIGATION

RELATIVE TO

CERTAIN CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ARTHUR J. TURCOTTE

MEMBER FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTMORENCY

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

Turcotte Investigation.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

FRIDAY, 30th March, 1894.

Ordered, That Messieurs

Adams,	Edgar,	Martin,
Amyot,	Flint,	Masson,
Baker,	Fraser,	Mills (Bothwell),
Beausoleil,	Girouard (Jacques-Cartier),	Moncrieff,
Bruneau,	Ives,	Mulock,
Caron (Sir Adolphe),	Langelier,	Northrup,
Choquette,	Langevin (Sir Hector),	Ouimet.
Coatsworth,	Laurier,	Patterson (Huron),
Costigan,	Lavergne,	Pelletier,
Curran,	Leclair,	Préfontaine,
Daly,	Lister,	Thompson (Sir John),
Davies,	McCarthy,	Tupper (Sir C. Hibbert),
Desaulniers,	McDonald (Victoria),	Weldon, and
Dickey,	McLeod,	Wood (Brockville).—42.

do compose the said Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,

Clerk of the House.

THURSDAY, 17th May. 1894.

Mr. Arthur Aimé Bruneau, member of this House for the Electoral District of Richelieu, having stated in his place in the House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish :—

1st. That Arthur Joseph Turcotte, Esquire, a member of this House for the Electoral District of Montmorency, while he was a member of the House, to wit : from the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, until the first day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, was a partner in the firm of Turcotte & Provost, which said firm, during the said period, held, enjoyed and executed a contract with or for the Government of Canada, on behalf of the Crown, in the name of Jean Baptiste Provost, one of the members of the said firm, for which public money of Canada has been paid to the said firm and to the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, a

member of said firm, which said contract was for the supply of groceries and similar goods for the use of the Militia Department at Quebec ;

2nd. That the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, while a member of this House, to wit : from on or about the first day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, until the first day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, was carrying on business for his own benefit in the city of Quebec under the firm name of "Turcotte & Provost," and during said period held, enjoyed and carried out a contract with or for the Government of Canada, on behalf of the Crown, which said contract stood in the name of Jean Baptiste Provost, but was in reality held for the sole use and benefit of the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, and large sums of the public money of Canada were paid under said contract to the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, and although the cheques were issued therefor to the said Jean Baptiste Provost, the proceeds thereof were received by the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, which said contract was also for the supply of groceries and similar goods for the use of the Militia Department at Quebec ;

3rd. That the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, while a member of this House, to wit : from on or about the first day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to on or about the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, was carrying on a business for his own benefit at Quebec under the firm name of "A. J. Turcotte & Co.," and during said period he held, enjoyed and carried out a contract with or for the Government of Canada, on behalf of the Crown, which said contract stood in the name of Jean Baptiste Provost, but was in reality held for the sole use and benefit of the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, and large sums of the public money of Canada were paid under said contract to said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, and the benefit thereof was received by the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, which said contract was also for the supply of groceries and similar goods for the use of the Militia Department at Quebec ;

4th. That the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, while a member of this House, some time in the year of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, was interested in contracts and agreements with the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the Government of Canada, on behalf of the Crown, and large sums of public money of Canada were paid under said contracts and were received by the said Arthur Joseph Turcotte, which said contracts were for the supply of groceries and similar goods for the use of the Department of Marine and Fisheries ;

Ordered,—That the matters therein stated be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to enquire fully into the said allegations, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation, and that the said committee do report the result of their inquiries.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,

Clerk of the House.

TUESDAY, 29th May, 1894.

Ordered,—That the quorum of the said Committee be reduced to eleven members, and That the said Committee have leave to employ a shorthand writer to take down such evidence as the Committee may deem necessary.

Attest,

J. G. BOURINOT,

Clerk of the House.

Turcotte Investigation.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1894.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Messrs.

Adams,	Davies,	McDonald (Victoria),
Amyot,	Edgar,	Masson,
Beausoleil,	Fraser,	Mills (Bothwell),
Bruneau,	Girouard (Jacques Cartier),	Mulock,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Ives,	Thompson (Sir John),
Coatsworth,	Langelier,	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Costigan,	Lavergne,	Wood (Brockville)—23.
Curran,	Leclair,	

On motion of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier), was elected chairman of the Committee for the present Session of Parliament.

Mr. Girouard having taken the chair, the order of reference was read by the clerk.

Mr. Edgar drew attention to an omission in line 3 of the first allegation of the reference after the word "from," viz. : the words "the first day of February, 1892, until," which occur in the French edition of the votes (No. 42).

On motion of Mr. Edgar it was

Resolved, That Colonel Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, be summoned to produce at the next sitting of the Committee, all contracts, tenders, transfers or other documents relating to the supply of groceries, or other provisions for the Militia Department, for use at Quebec, during the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and all correspondence relating thereto in the Department of Militia and Defence ; and all cheques, receipts, orders and vouchers connected with payments on any such contracts.

On motion of Sir John Thompson, the Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, 29th instant, at 10.15 a.m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,
Chairman.

WALTER TODD,
Clerk of Committee.

TUESDAY, 29th May, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.15 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Adams,	Curran,	Lavergne,
Amyot,	Desaulniers,	Leclair,
Baker,	Dickey,	Masson,
Bruneau,	Edgar,	Moncrieff,
Choquette,	Fraser,	Thompson (Sir John),
Costigan,	Ives,	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Coatsworth,	Langelier,	Wood (Brockville)—22.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the omission from the order of reference referred to by Mr. Edgar at the last meeting had been rectified.

On motion of Sir John Thompson it was,
Resolved, That the Committee do recommend that their quorum be reduced from 22 to 11 members.

Colonel Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, was called and produced the contracts, tenders, cheques and other papers called for by the resolution of the 23rd instant.

Ordered, That the papers and documents produced by Colonel Panet remain in the custody of the clerk of the Committee, and that no person or persons have access thereto, except members of the Committee.

Sir John Thompson moved that Mr. Arthur Joseph Turcotte, M.P., be heard before the Committee by his counsel, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Q.C. Motion agreed to.

On motion of Sir John Thompson it was

Ordered, That Mr. Arthur Joseph Turcotte, M.P., and his counsel, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, Q.C., have access to the papers and documents produced by Colonel Panet.

Mr. Bruneau moved that the following persons be summoned to appear and give evidence before the Committee at its next sitting, viz.: Messrs. Joseph Turcotte, Advocate; Jean Baptiste Provost, grocer; Omer Edouard Larose, grocer; and Napoleon Moffett, book-keeper; all of the city of Quebec. Motion agreed to.

Sir John Thompson moved that leave of the House be asked to employ a shorthand writer for the purpose of taking down such evidence as the Committee may deem necessary. Agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next, the 31st instant, at 10 a.m.

Attest. D. GIROUARD.

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk of the Committee.

THURSDAY, 31st May, 1894.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Adams,	Davies,	Martin,
Amyot,	Desaulniers,	McCarthy,
Baker,	Dickey,	Masson,
Beausoleil,	Edgar,	Moncrieff,
Bruneau,	Fraser,	Ouimet,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Ives,	Patterson (Huron),
Choquette,	Langelier,	Pelletier,
Coatsworth,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Thompson (Sir John),
Costigan,	Laurier,	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Curran,	Lavergne,	Wood (Brockville).—33.
Daly,	Lister,	

The minutes of Tuesday, 29th instant, were read and confirmed.

Mr. Edgar moved that Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, be summoned to produce, at the next meeting of this Committee, all contracts or tenders with O. E. Larose, or other documents relating to the supply of groceries or other

Turcotte Investigation.

provisions, for the said Department at Quebec, during the year 1893, and all correspondence relating thereto in the said Department, and all cheques, receipts, orders and vouchers connected with payments on any such contracts.

And a debate arising thereon, the motion was allowed to stand for further consideration.

On motion of Sir John Thompson it was,

Resolved, That Mr. H. A. Turcotte, Advocate, be heard before the Committee, as counsel with Mr. Ferguson, Q.C., for Mr. A. J. Turcotte, M.P.

Ordered, That Mr. H. A. Turcotte, Advocate, have access to the papers and documents, produced by Colonel Panet.

The names of the witnesses summoned to attend the present meeting of the Committee being called :—

Joseph P. Turcotte, advocate, Quebec, and Napoleon Moffett, book-keeper, Quebec, responded as present, and Jean Baptiste Provost, grocer, Quebec, and Omer Edouard Larose, grocer, Quebec, both made default.

The Clerk having stated that both J. B. Provost and O. E. Larose had been summoned by telegraph on the 29th instant, and copies of the telegrams having been read :

Joseph P. Turcotte, Advocate, Quebec, was sworn, and examined as to his knowledge of any reasons assigned by the said J. B. Provost and O. E. Larose for not obeying the summons to attend after which it was, on motion of Mr. Edgar,

Ordered,—That the Clerk do send a summons in writing, to the said J. B. Provost and to O. E. Larose, to attend at the next sitting of the Committee, and that the said summonses be sent to the Sheriff of Quebec with instructions to serve the same personally upon the said J. B. Provost and O. E. Larose, and that a duplicate copy of the summons be sent to the said Provost and Larose by registered mail.

On motion of Mr. Edgar it was

Ordered,—That Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost, be ordered to bring with him and to produce all deeds, documents, letters and papers in his possession or custody, or under his control, in anywise relating to any contract between the Department of Militia and Defence, and Messrs. Turcotte and Provost, or Mr. J. B. Provost, and also all papers relating to any partnership existing between J. B. Provost and Arthur J. Turcotte, during the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and relating to any dissolution thereof, and any statement of accounts relating to such partnership containing any entries relating to the proceeds of supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence.

On motion of Mr. Edgar it was

Ordered, That Omer Édouard Larose be ordered to bring with him and to produce all papers or letters in his possession or custody or under his control relating to any contract he has had with the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1893 in which, or in the proceeds of which, Arthur J. Turcotte was or is, either directly or indirectly interested.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday next the 7th June, at 10:30 a.m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD.

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk of Committee.

THURSDAY, 7th June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Adams,	Curran,	Lister,
Amyot,	Desaulniers,	McCarthy,
Baker,	Dickey,	McDonald (Victoria),
Beausoleil,	Edgar,	McLeod,
Bruneau,	Fraser,	Masson,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Langelier,	Moncrieff,
Choquette,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Northrup,
Coatsworth,	Lavergne,	Pelletier,
Costigan,	Leclair,	Wood (Brockville) -28.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The names of the witnesses summoned to attend this day's meeting of the Committee.

Joseph P. Turcotte and Napoleon Moffett were present ; and Jean Baptiste Provost and Omer Edouard Larose made default for the second time.

The clerk having read a duplicate of the summons sent to the said Provost and Larose ; and the sworn return of the sheriff's bailiff, of Quebec, showing a personal service on the 2nd June, instant, it was, on motion of Mr. Edgar,

Resolved. That the default of J. B. Provost and O. E. Larose to attend as witnesses, though duly summoned and ordered to produce the books and papers mentioned in the summonses, be reported to the House.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of Mr. Turcotte, asked leave to file a certified copy of the proceedings now pending in an action of Joseph Toupin *dit* Dussault, of the City of Quebec, in the Superior Court of Quebec, against Mr. Turcotte for penalties under the Statute, in which the same issues are involved in the charges now before this Committee. Leave granted.

Copy of proceedings filed and marked as (Exhibit No. 1).

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday, 12th June instant, at 10.30 a.m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,

Chairman.

WALTER TODD,

Clerk of Committee.

TUESDAY, 12th June, 1894.

As the witnesses, J. B. Provost and O. E. Larose, disregarded the Order of the House to attend at the Bar of the House, on the 11th instant, the Committee did not meet on this day.

Turcotte Investigation.

WEDNESDAY, 20th June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman.

Amyot,	Desaulniers,	Northrup,
Baker,	Edgar,	Ouimet,
Beausoleil,	Flint,	Pelletier,
Bruneau,	Fraser,	Thompson (Sir John),
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Ives,	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Coatsworth,	Langelier,	Weldon. -23.
Costigan,	Masson,	
Curran,	Moncrieff,	

The minutes of the 7th June were read and confirmed.

The names of the witnesses summoned being called as follows, viz: J. B. Provost, O. E. Larose, J. P. Turcotte, and Napoleon Moffett; they were all present.

Mr. J. B. Provost was sworn by the Chairman.

At the request of counsel for Mr. Turcotte, the Committee consented not to proceed with the examination of witnesses to-day.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,
Chairman.

W. TODD,
Clerk of Committee.

THURSDAY, 21st June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Adams,	Desaulniers,	Martin,
Amyot,	Dickey,	McCarthy,
Baker,	Edgar,	Moncrieff,
Beausoleil,	Flint,	Ouimet,
Bruneau,	Fraser,	Pelletier,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Ives,	Thompson (Sir John),
Costigan,	Langelier,	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Curran,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Weldon,—27.
Davies,	Leclair,	

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

At the request of counsel for Mr. Turcotte, Messrs. Larose, J. P. Turcotte, and Moffett were directed to withdraw during the examination of Mr. J. B. Provost.

Mr. J. B. Provost was then examined by Mr. Langelier, and other members of the Committee.

During his examination certain letters, papers and cheques were produced and marked as exhibits.

Exhibit No. 2. Agreement, Turcotte and Provost.

Exhibit No. 3. Letter, Duchesnay to Provost.

Exhibit No. 4. Contract for supply of potatoes and groceries for the year 1893.

Exhibit No. 5 to 25. Cheques of Militia Department to J. B. Provost in connection with the foregoing contract.

Exhibit No. 26. Contract for supply of potatoes and groceries for the year 1892.

Exhibits No. 27 to 51 inclusive. Cheques from Department of Militia to order of J. B. Provost during the year 1892.

Exhibits 52 to 55 inclusive. Cheques of Department of Militia to order of J. B. Provost for year 1894.

Exhibits 56 to 100, inclusive. Vouchers and receipts from J. B. Provost for moneys paid in connection with his contract with the Department of Militia.

Exhibit No. 101. Letter of Mr. Provost to the Editor of *L'Événement*.

Mr. Langelier moved that the Committee do obtain from the prothonotary of Quebec copies of the entries in his office: (1) of the registration of the firm of Turcotte & Provost; (2) of the dissolution of the partnership; (3) of the formation of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.; (4) of the dissolution of that firm of partnership; (5) of the registration of the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Langelier moved that copies of the deed of dissolution of the partnership, Turcotte, Provost & Co., and of Turcotte & Provost be obtained from A. J. Charlebois, notary of Quebec.

Motion agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next, 27th June, at 10.30 a. m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,
Chairman.

W. TODD,
Clerk of Committee.

WEDNESDAY, 27th June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Amyot,	Flint,	Masson,
Beausoleil,	Langelier,	Mulock,
Bruneau,	Langevin (Sir Hector),	Northrup,
Choquette,	Leclair,	Pelletier,
Desaulniers,	Martin,	Tupper (Sir C. H.)—20.
Dickey,	McDonald (Victoria),	
Edgar,	McLeod,	

The minutes of Thursday, 21st inst., were read and confirmed.

Copies of entries in the office of the prothonotary of Quebec, as well as copy of deed of record in the office of J. A. Charlebois, N.P., which were called for by resolution of the 21st inst., having been obtained, the same were ordered to be filed and marked as exhibits, viz.:

Exhibit 102—Deed of registration of the firm of Turcotte and Provost.

Exhibit 103—Deed of dissolution of the said partnership.

Exhibit 104—Deed of sale of stock in trade by J. B. Provost to A. J. Turcotte.

Exhibit 105—Deed of the formation of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.

Exhibit 106—Deed of dissolution of said partnership.

Exhibit 107—Deed of the registration of the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.

At the request of counsel for Mr. Turcotte, Messrs. Larose, J. P. Turcotte and Moffett were directed to withdraw during the examination of Mr. J. B. Provost.

Mr. Provost was further examined. During his examination copy of deed of sale of contract by J. B. Provost to O. E. Larose for the supply of groceries, &c., at the Quebec Citadel, was produced and marked as Exhibit 108.

Mr. H. A. Turcotte, counsel for Mr. A. J. Turcott, M.P., here stated that he had no questions to put to the witness.

Mr. Provost was then discharged from further attendance.

Turcotte Investigation.

Mr. O. E. Larose was sworn and examined. During his examination the following documents were read :

- 1st. Power of attorney by A. J. Turcotte to O. E. Larose, marked (Exhibit 109).
- 2nd. Letter from J. U. Gregory, agent, Department of Marine, to O. E. Larose, inviting him to tender for supplies, marked (Exhibit 110).

Mr. W. W. Stumbles, a clerk in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, was sworn, and produced certain papers relating to the purchase by the Marine Department, of ~~supplies at~~ Quebec during 1893, which were marked as (Exhibit 111).

On motion of Mr. Langelier, it was ordered that Messrs. O. E. Larose, J. P. Turcotte and N. Moffett be discharged from further attendance.

On motion of Mr. Edgar, it was ordered that the following resolution be reported to the House as a recommendation :—

Resolved, That the evidence taken before the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, and also the following exhibits, be printed, viz. :

Exhibits Nos. 2, 3, 4, 26 and 101 to 110 inclusive.

On motion of Mr. Amyot, it was ordered that Mr. J. A. Charlebois, N.P., be summoned to appear before the Committee at its next sitting, and bring with him and produce the original of Exhibit No. 108.

It was moved by Sir Adolphe Caron that the Committee be adjourned till Thursday, 5th July next, at 10.30 a.m. Agreed to on a division.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,
Chairman.

W. TODD,
Clerk of Committee.

Thursday, 5th July, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

Messrs. GIROUARD, Chairman.

Amyot,	Curran,	McCarthy,
Baker,	Desaulniers,	Masson,
Beausoleil,	Dickey,	Moncreiff,
Bruneau,	Edgar,	Pelletier,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Fraser,	Thompson (Sir John),
Choquette,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Coatsworth,	Leclair,	Weldon.—22.

The minutes of the 27th June was read and confirmed.

Mr. J. A. Charlebois, notary, Quebec, was sworn and examined, and discharged from further attendance.

Mr. H. A. Turcotte, counsel for Mr. A. J. Turcotte, M.P., stated that he had no argument to offer.

Mr. Amyot moved : Whereas this Committee has received instruction to ascertain if Arthur Joseph Turcotte, Esquire, member of the House of Commons, personally or as a member of the firm of Turcotte & Provost, or as a member of the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co., has held, enjoyed and carried out a contract or contracts with or for the Government of Canada, which were for his sole use and benefit, and for which he

was paid public money, said contracts covering the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, relating to the supply of groceries and similar goods for the use : 1st, of the Militia Department at Quebec ; 2nd, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries ;

Whereas the two witnesses adduced in support of the charge have been Messrs. Jean Baptiste Provost, and Omer Edouard Larose ;

Whereas the said Provost has sworn and established by documentary evidence that he in good faith tendered for and obtained such a contract, relating to the Militia Department, for the years 1892-93-94, had carried out and executed the same, and received in payment departmental cheques to his order, and that it does not appear that Mr. Turcotte, in any way, interfered between him and the Government, and that Mr. Provost has always been at liberty to dispose of his contract or contracts in the way he pleased, and grant sub-contracts to whom he chose, he alone having the obligation to fulfil his contracts with the Government ;

Whereas the said Larose has in the same manner, to wit : by his declaration, and by documentary evidence, established that he alone had tendered for and obtained such a contract with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and that he had been paid for the same by said department, and whereas it does not appear that Mr. Turcotte in any way interfered between the said Larose and the said department concerning the said contract of Mr. Larose ;

Whereas it is established by a notarial deed as early as the 2nd of February, 1893, that the said Provost sold all his interest in the said contract to Omer Edouard Larose ;

Whereas the goods delivered by the said Turcotte, either in his own name or as member of the said firm, were only sold by him to the said Provost, and to the said Larose, as he had a right to do, and not to the Government of Canada ;

Whereas there is no evidence of any profit out of the contract with the Militia Department, and whereas Larose admits that he got the goods at cost price, he keeping all the profits.

Be it resolved :

That in the opinion of this Committee, said charges are not proved, and that this Committee reports forthwith the evidence adduced to the House of Commons.

And a debate arising thereon, the said debate was, on motion of Mr. Edgar, adjourned.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,

Chairman.

W. TODD,

Clerk of Committee.

FRIDAY, 6th July, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

MESSRS. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Amyot,	Daly,	Laurier,
Baker,	Dickey,	Masson,
Beausoleil,	Edgar,	Mills (Bothwell),
Bruneau,	Flint,	Ouimet,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Fraser,	Pelletier,
Choquette,	Langelier,	Thompson (Sir John),
Costigan,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Tupper (Sir C. H.),
Curran,	Lavergne,	Weldon.—25.

Being asked as to the reason for the Committee meeting this morning, when at the last meeting it had been adjourned till Tuesday next, the Chairman stated that after

Turcotte Investigation.

the adjournment yesterday several members having expressed regret that the Committee had adjourned over so many days at so late a period in the Session, he took upon himself to call the meeting, leaving it to the Committee to decide whether the meeting were regular or not.

And objection having been taken to the proceeding as irregular, and a doubt having been expressed as to the power of the Committee to meet on any day other than the one to which it had been adjourned.

It was agreed not to proceed with the enquiry until Tuesday next, the 10th instant.

With the consent of the Committee Mr. Edgar gave notice that he would submit the following resolution on Tuesday next, as an amendment to the motion made yesterday by Mr. Amyot, viz :

That as to the first clause of the order of reference, the finding of the Committee is :

That Arthur Joseph Turcotte and Jean-Baptiste Provost were carrying on the business of grocery merchants at the city of Quebec during the period from 11th March, 1892, until 1st February, 1893, under the firm name of Turcotte & Provost, each partner having an equal share in the business ;

That on the 30th November, 1891, a tender had been put in for the supply of groceries to the militia in Quebec, for the year 1892, in the name of the said J. B. Provost ; the writing in the body of the tender being in the handwriting of Mr. A. J. Turcotte and the signature, "J. B. Provost," being in the handwriting of Mr. Larose, an employee of the firm ;

That the tender was duly accepted by the Militia Department, and the contract was duly fulfilled by the said firm, and the supplies were paid for by official departmental cheques amounting in that year to \$4,112.85, and all issued payable to the order of J. B. Provost, in whose name the tender was made, the cheques were all endorsed by J. B. Provost personally, or in his name by Mr. Larose, under power of attorney, these cheques were afterwards endorsed, for deposit, by Turcotte & Co., sometimes in the handwriting of Mr. Turcotte, and sometimes in the handwriting of Mr. Provost, the cheques were then all deposited to the credit of the firm of Turcotte & Co., and the proceeds were received by the firm, and used by the firm, like any other firm money, although Mr. Provost swears, and is uncontradicted, that "when the partnership existed I always put the money to Mr. Turcotte's credit and I derived no benefit from it ;"

That under another similar contract with the department, for the year 1893, in the name of the said J. B. Provost, the said firm became contractors for the supply of groceries to the Citadel at Quebec, and did so supply them and did receive payment for the same until the 2nd February, 1893, when the said firm was dissolved by mutual consent ;

As to the second clause of the order of reference the finding of the committee is as follows :

That on the 2nd February, 1893, the firm of Turcotte & Provost was dissolved by mutual consent, and on the same day A. J. Turcotte entered into the grocery business on his own account in the city of Quebec under the firm name of Turcotte, Provost & Co. ;

That by deed of the same date J. B. Provost sold out his entire interest in the old business to A. J. Turcotte for a consideration of \$12,000 ;

That by another deed of the same date (Exhibit No. 108), J. B. Provost purported to sell to O. E. Larose all his rights and interest in his aforesaid contract with the Militia Department for the supply of groceries to the Citadel. No sum is mentioned as the consideration, but the sale is stated in the deed to be made for good and sufficient consideration ;

That with reference to this last mentioned deed (Exhibit No. 108), J. B. Provost had no recollection of signing any document to Larose of that date, except a power of attorney. He had no recollection of ever having sold his rights under the Citadel contract to Larose, and he never received any consideration whatever therefor from Larose, that the recollection of Mr. Larose on the subject is that he went to get a power of

attorney and was asked to sign, and did sign this deed, but he paid no consideration whatever to Provost for it, and did not carry out the contract, that the new firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co., composed of Mr. J. A. Turcotte alone, fulfilled the contract for the remainder of the year 1893, supplied the goods and received the money from the department, by means of the cheques issued to J. B. Provost, endorsed by him, and handed over to the new firm and deposited to its credit ;

That the contract for 1894 was not awarded to J. B. Provost by tender as before, but by a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, dated 10th January, 1894 (Exhibit No. 3), and was carried out, up to 1st February, 1894, and up to the date to which this inquiry extends ; in the name of J. B. Provost, but for the exclusive benefit of Mr. A. J. Turcotte.

As to third clause of the order of reference, the finding of the Committee is :—

That on 1st February, 1894, the said A. J. Turcotte ceased to use the firm name of Turcotte, Provost & Co. (Exhibit No. 106), in his business and adopted the business or firm name of A. J. Turcotte & Co. (Exhibit No. 107). and under that name continued up to the date to which this inquiry extends to do business as a grocer in Quebec, and to supply the Militia Department with groceries for the Citadel at Quebec, and to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of the official cheques, although the contract stood in the name of J. B. Provost, and that the cheques were issued to J. B. Provost, and by him endorsed to the said A. J. Turcotte ;

That the only agreement in writing between J. B. Provost and A. J. Turcotte relating to these Government contracts, is a paper dated 2nd February, 1893 (Exhibit No. 2), signed by Mr. Turcotte, in the following words : “ I hereby undertake to pay to Jean Baptiste Provost the sum of four hundred dollars a year from the 1st of January, 1894, on condition that the contract be awarded to Mr. Provost, and failing the said contract I undertake to pay to him but three hundred dollars a year from the same date, and conditioned of course on my business being prosperous ; ”

That it is explained by Mr. Provost that the \$300 mentioned was for his good-will and \$100 for the Government contract, and this sum of \$100 was all he was to get out of the contract.

As to the fourth clause in the order of reference the finding of the Committee is :

That some time shortly before 3rd May, 1893, O. E. Larose was a manager or clerk for Mr. A. J. Turcotte in his grocery store in Quebec, at a salary of \$950 per annum ; and as an increase of work was given him by Mr. Provost having left the firm, he asked for an increase of his salary. This was agreed to by Mr. Turcotte, at \$1,200 per annum, with the alternative that if Mr. Larose received the contract for supplying the Marine and Fisheries Department at Quebec, his salary should be \$950 per annum, plus his profits from such contract ;

That the contract was in due course received by Mr. Larose and fulfilled by him and he made a profit for the season of 1893, of \$400 or \$450 thereon, and in addition thereto he received \$950 from Mr. Turcotte, to make up his salary for services as clerk and manager for Mr. Turcotte ; the effect seems to have been that out of the profits from this Government contract, Mr. Turcotte received the benefit of the difference between \$1,200, which he would otherwise have had to pay Mr. Larose, and \$950 which he actually paid him.

The Committee then adjourned.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,
Chairman.

W. TODD,
Clerk of Committee.

Turcotte Investigation.

TUESDAY, 10th July, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m.

Present :

MESSRS. GIROUARD, Chairman,

Amyot,	Edgar,	Mills (Bothwell),
Beausoleil,	Flint,	Moncrieff,
Bruneau,	Fraser,	Northrup,
Caron (Sir A. P.),	Ives,	Ouimet,
Choquette,	Langelier,	Pelletier,
Costigan,	Langevin (Sir H. L.),	Thompson (Sir John),
Curran,	Lavergne,	Tupper (Sir C. H.)
Daly,	Leclair,	Weldon,
Desaulniers,	McCarthy,	Wood (Brockville),
Dickey,	Masson,	

Mr. Edgar resumed the adjourned debate on the motion made by Mr. Amyot on the 5th instant, and moved the following amendment thereto, viz :

“That as to the first clause of the order of reference, the finding of the Committee is :

“That Arthur Joseph Turcotte and Jean-Baptiste Provost were carrying on the business of grocery merchants at the city of Quebec during the period from 11th March, 1892, until the 1st February, 1893, under the firm name of Turcotte & Provost, each partner having an equal share in the business ;

“That on the 30th November, 1891, a tender had been put in for the supply of groceries to the militia in Quebec, for the year 1892, in the name of the said J. B. Provost ; the writing in the body of the tender being in the handwriting of Mr. A. J. Turcotte and the signature, ‘J. B. Provost,’ being in the handwriting of Mr. Larose, an employee of the firm ;

“That the tender was duly accepted by the Militia Department, and the contract was duly fulfilled by the said firm, and the supplies were paid for by official departmental cheques amounting in that year to \$4,112.85, and all issued payable to the order of J. B. Provost, in whose name the tender was made, the cheques were all endorsed by J. B. Provost personally, or in his name by Mr. Larose, under power of attorney, these cheques were afterwards endorsed, for deposit, by Turcotte & Co., sometimes in the handwriting of Mr. Turcotte, and sometimes in the handwriting of Mr. Provost, the cheques were then all deposited to the credit of the firm of Turcotte & Co., and the proceeds were received by the firm, and used by the firm, like any other firm money, although Mr. Provost swears, and is uncontradicted, that ‘when the partnership existed I always put the money to Mr. Turcotte’s credit and I derived no benefit from it’ ;

“That under another similar contract with the Department, for the year 1893, in the name of the said J. B. Provost, the said firm became contractors for the supply of groceries to the citadel at Quebec, and did so supply them and did receive payment for the same until the 2nd February, 1893, when the said firm was dissolved by mutual consent ;

“That in the opinion of the Committee the first charge is proven.”

It was then moved by Mr. Dickey in amendment to the said proposed amendment That the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, under the order of reference made on the 17th day of May last, beg leave to report as follows :—

They submit herewith the evidence resulting from the enquiry held by the Committee, together with those exhibits which were received in evidence, and which are material to the enquiry.

As appears from the evidence and exhibits it is necessary, in order to determine the matters mentioned in the order of reference, to draw inferences of fact, and to decide questions of law.

It appears from the evidence and exhibits that there is now pending in the Superior Court of Quebec an action for penalties against the said Arthur J. Turcotte, the decision whereof would involve the decision of the same issues mentioned and referred to in the order of reference, and that the action stands for trial by such Court before the next session of Parliament.

That a judgment of the said Court upon the very questions mentioned in the order of reference, would, in the opinion of the Committee, materially assist the House in dealing with those questions.

That it appears that within a few days Parliament must be prorogued, and therefore no public injury or inconvenience, either to the House or to Mr. Turcotte's constituents can result from postponing the decision of the said matters until the next session of Parliament.

Your Committee therefore recommend that no action be taken by the House on the said matters referred, during the present session, but that the same be left to be dealt with at the next session of Parliament.

And the question being put on the amendment to the amendment, it was lost on the following division, viz :—

Yeas :—Messrs. Curran, Daly, Dickey, Masson, Moncreiff and Sir C. H. Tupper.—6.

Nays :—Messrs. Amyot, Bruneau, Sir A. P. Caron, Costigan, Desaulniers, Edgar, Flint, Fraser, Ives, Sir H. L. Langevin, Lavergne, Leclair, Mills (Bothwell), Northrup, Pelletier, Sir John Thompson, Weldon and Wood (Brockville)—18.

And the question being put on the amendment, it was lost on the following division, viz :—

Yeas :—Messrs. Bruneau, Dickey, Edgar, Flint, Fraser, Lavergne, Mills (Bothwell) and Weldon—8.

Nays :—Messrs. Amyot, Sir A. P. Caron, Costigan, Curran, Daly, Desaulniers, Ives, Sir H. L. Langevin, Leclair, Masson, Moncreiff, Northrup, Pelletier, Sir John Thompson, Sir C. H. Tupper and Wood (Brockville)—16.

And the question being put on the original motion, it was agreed to on the foregoing division reversed.

Ordered, That the said resolution be reported to the House this day, as embodying the result of the enquiries of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Amyot, it was

Ordered, That the Committee do recommend that J. A. Charlebois, of Quebec, notary, be paid the sum of ten dollars per diem for three days, to compensate him for loss of time while in attendance before this Committee as a witness.

On motion of Mr. Edgar, it was

Ordered, That the minutes of proceedings of, and the minutes of evidence taken before, the Committee, together with all papers marked as exhibits be reported to the House.

The Committee then adjourned.

Attest,

D. GIROUARD,

Chairman.

W. TODD,

Clerk of Committee.

1894

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

INVESTIGATION

INTO

CERTAIN CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ARTHUR J. TURCOTTE

MEMBER FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTMORENCY

Turcotte Investigation.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, May 31st, 1894.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques-Cartier) in the chair.

ENQUIRY INTO CERTAIN CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST ARTHUR J. TURCOTTE, ESQUIRE,
MEMBER FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

Mr. JOSEPH P. TURCOTTE, of the city of Quebec, advocate, sworn :

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Do you know Mr. Larose and Mr. J. B. Provost, the two witnesses summoned to appear before this committee at the same time with you ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see them yesterday, or the day before ?—A. On receiving the telegram ordering me to proceed to Ottawa, I placed myself in communication, by telephone, with Mr. Provost. I was answered that he was absent. It was Mr. Larose that answered by the telephone, and informed me that he was absent.

Q. Are you sure that it was Mr. Larose who answered by the telephone ?—A. Yes, sir, perfectly. It was Mr. Larose that answered me by the telephone. I asked him if he had received a telegram ordering him to go to Ottawa to give his evidence in the Turcotte matter ? He said, "yes." I asked him to tell me whether Mr. Provost was at his store. He answered that he was not. I said to Larose, "I will go down to the store this evening to see Mr. Provost." That was on the 29th of May. Accordingly that evening, I went down to the store and saw Mr. Provost and his partner Mr. Larose. The question came up whether they were bound to come up here. I asked to be allowed to see the telegrams, and told them that the order was imperative.

Q. What did Mr. Provost then say to you ?—A. Mr. Provost then replied to me as follows : "I will not go to Ottawa unless I am forced to go there. If they are determined to make me go there, they will have to come for me."

Q. And what did Mr. Larose say ?—A. Mr. Larose said : "I will not go to Ottawa unless my expenses are paid in advance." I again asked to be shown the telegrams. I compared them with that I had myself received. I am a lawyer and familiar with this mode of procedure. I know that summonses are effected in this way by the committee on privileges and elections. They answered me that they would not come, unless they were forced to do so.

Q. Mr. Provost did not speak of money ?—A. Mr. Provost did not give any reasons as to money. He simply said he would not come unless he was forced to come.

The Committee then adjourned.

THURSDAY, 21st June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. GIROUARD in the chair.

Mr. J. B. PROVOST, of the city of Quebec, merchant, having been sworn on the 20th instant :

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You were sworn yesterday in relation to this inquiry ?—A. Yes.

Q. Under the oath taken by you yesterday will you state what you know of this matter ?—A. Yes.

Q. You were ordered to produce certain papers and documents ; have you got them now ?—A. I have some documents here.

Q. This is a letter, I think, in Mr. Turcotte's handwriting ?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you read the document ? Is the signature at foot of this document, or letter, the signature of Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date and place ?—A. It is dated Quebec, 2nd February, 1893.

Q. Be good enough to read the document ?—A.

(*Translation.*)

(EXHIBIT No. 2.)

“QUEBEC, 2nd February, 1893.

“I hereby undertake to pay to Jean Baptiste Provost the sum of four hundred dollars a year, from the first of January, 1894, on condition that the contract be awarded to Mr. Provost, and failing the said contract I undertake to pay him but three hundred dollars a year from the said date, and conditioned, of course, on my business being prosperous.

“A. J. TURCOTTE.”

Q. What is the contract alluded to in the document you have just read ?—A. I had only that contract ; I do not see that there was any other ; I had only that contract for furnishing supplies to the citadel ; I think it is a contract for furnishing provisions to the citadel that is alluded to.

Q. What is the contract for the citadel ? What was it for ?—A. The contract to furnish supplies and provisions to the troops.

Q. From what date had you that contract ?—A. I do not know ; it would be necessary to refer to the tenders I may have made.

Q. Here is a letter which you also hand in ?—A. Yes ; the letter was sent to us that year because we had made no tender ; the government notified me that they continued the contract, as I had not tendered.

Q. From whom is that letter ?—A. From the deputy adjutant general for the district of Quebec.

Q. Mr. Duchesnay ?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the date ?—A. 10th January, 1894.

Q. Would you read the letter ?—A.

“MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA,

(EXHIBIT No. 3.)

QUEBEC, 10th January, 1894.

“SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the major-general commanding, to inform you that your contract for supplying potatoes and groceries to the active militia for the year 1894 at Quebec has been approved at the same rates as the past year.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“T. J. DUCHESNAY, *D.A.G.*

“Mr. J. B. PROVOST,

“Grocer, Quebec.”

By Mr. Curran :

Q. To whom is that letter addressed ?—A. To myself, J. B. Provost, grocer, Quebec.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. There is a reference in that letter to a contract you appear to have had with the government, or the militia department, for supplying groceries and provisions to the garrison of the citadel at Quebec ?—A. Yes.

Q. You had that contract for the previous year ?—A. Yes.

Q. Examine this document, which is a tender dated 28th November, 1892 ; whose signature is affixed to it ?—A. It is my own signature.

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Q. Would you be good enough to read it to the Committee?—A.

TENDER FOR POTATOES AND GROCERIES.

(To be made in duplicate.)

Accepted.
(Sgd.) C. Eug. Panet, Col., } (EXHIBIT No. 4.)
D. M. M. and D. }

“ QUEBEC, the 28th November, 1892.

Particulars of service to be inserted here. at Quebec for one year, from January, 1893, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, dated the _____, and the conditions of the contract on the other side of this paper, at the following rates, viz :—

The price or prices to be stated in words without erasure or alteration, and to be in dollars and cents. No other samples than those furnished by the department shall be considered.

“ Potatoes at one and a half cents per pound.
“ Groceries at 4 cents per ration, which consists of one oz. pot barley, 2 oz. cheese, one-third oz. coffee, one-quarter oz. tea, 2 oz. sugar, one-half oz. salt, and one thirty-sixth oz. peper, according to samples shown me by the officer calling for the supplies; and I do so with the understanding, that this tender is to be submitted to the minister of militia and defence for his approval,—hereby agreeing, in the event of such approval being notified to me, to consider it as binding on me as if a formal contract had been entered into.

Signature of party tendering and place of residence. } “ J. B. PROVOST,
“ Quebec. ”

NOTE.—An accepted cheque on a chartered bank for five per cent on the amount of the contract, payable to the order of the minister of militia and defence, must accompany this tender. The amount of the cheque will be forfeited to government in the event of the contractor or contractors failing to carry out the conditions of this tender. Should the tender not be accepted the cheque will be returned.

Under no circumstances should tenderers alter the above printed form.

Q. Is this the tender you sent to the militia department?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. It is a tender for supplies for year 1893?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. To whom did you send that tender?—A. We sent it as we usually did to the department, I suppose the militia department.

Q. Did you get an answer to that tender?—A. We must have received one; I think we did, because it is the usual thing.

Q. Have you in your possession the answer you think you must have received from the department?—A. No; we do not keep them usually.

Q. What was the purport of the reply from the militia department?

(Question objected to as irregular, until such time as document is filed.)

Objection maintained, pending proof of non-existence of copy or original.)

Q. Examine margin of document and read what is there written?—A. “ Accepted. C. Eug. Panet.”

Q. That is the name of Mr. Panet, the deputy minister of militia?—A. I do not know his signature, but I suppose that is it.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is that document?—A. It is the same document; the tender is marked on the corner “ accepted;” it is Exhibit No. 4.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Was it the first time you tendered to the department of militia for those supplies ?

A. I do not remember.

Q. It was not the first time you had a contract for supplying the citadel?—A. We had a contract under the name of Turcotte, Provost & Co., but I do not remember the years and the date of changes of name.

Q. At the date when you sent that tender, 28th November, 1892, you were in partnership with Mr. A. J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes, I was still in partnership with him.

Q. How long had you been in partnership with him?—A. I was in partnership about ten years.

Q. Up to what date did that partnership between you last?—A. Do you ask on what date the partnership was dissolved?

Q. Yes.—A. I think it was the 11th February, 1893, it seems to me it was in 1893.

Q. From the date of the dissolution of that partnership you ceased to carry on business with Mr. Turcotte?—A. Yes.

Q. You ceased to be partners?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you continue doing business immediately afterwards in your own personal name?—A. No, I was a year without doing any business at all.

Q. As to that contract which you got from the militia department, on your tender of 28th November, 1892, did you fulfil it?—A. It was executed by the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.

Q. Who constituted the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.?—A. It was Mr. Turcotte who did business under that name, it was the firm name.

Q. In speaking of Mr. A. J. Turcotte, you mean Mr. A. J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency in the house of commons?—A. Yes.

Q. It was the firm name under which Mr. Turcotte did business, and he adopted it only after the dissolution of the partnership between you and him?—A. Yes.

Q. He adopted that firm name immediately after the partnership between you and him was dissolved?—A. Yes.

Q. Before that the firm name was Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. If I have rightly understood you, you were in partnership with Mr. Turcotte under the name of Turcotte & Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. And after that firm was dissolved—as you have stated—it was Mr. Turcotte alone who did business?—A. Mr. Turcotte continued doing business during one year under the name of Turcotte, Provost & Co., but alone, doing business under that name.

Q. It was after the month of February, 1893?—A. After the dissolution of the firm.

By Sir Hector Langevin :

Q. You were not a member of that firm?—A. No.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. And, if I understand you correctly, it was the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co. that carried out the contract you had for the year 1893?—A. Yes.

(Objected to as being a leading question.)

THE CHAIRMAN.—I call the attention of the honorable member to the point. In the examination of witnesses we must follow the rules of procedure that prevail in courts of justice.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. That contract lasted during the whole year 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. Who received payment of the price of the goods supplied?—A. It was I myself.

Q. You received cheques from the department?—A. Yes.

Q. You stated a little while ago, if I am not mistaken, who furnished the goods for the carrying out of the contract?—A. It was Turcotte, Provost & Co. for that year.

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By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you mention the year ?—A. In 1893.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Up to what date in 1893 ?—A. The tender is dated in the month of January, and was for one year ; it was for the whole year 1893.

Q. Who delivered the goods ?—A. Mr. A. J. Turcotte, doing business under the name of Turcotte, Provost & Co.

Q. To whom were the goods or supplies delivered ?—A. To the citadel, at Quebec.

Q. They were not delivered to you ?—A. No.

Q. They were delivered at the citadel for the use of the troops in garrison there ?—A. Yes.

Q. Kindly examine these cheques :—

1	cheque,	Exhibit 5,	dated	13th	January,	1893.
1	do	6,	do	14th	do	1893.
1	do	7,	do	14th	February,	1893.
1	do	8,	do	20th	do	1893.
1	do	9,	do	14th	March,	1893.
1	do	10,	do	14th	do	1893.
1	do	11,	do	12th	April,	1893.
1	do	12,	do	20th	do	1893.
1	do	13,	do	19th	May,	1893.
1	do	14,	do	19th	do	1893.
1	do	15,	do	13th	June,	1893.
1	do	16,	do	13th	do	1893.
1	do	17,	do	14th	July,	1893.
1	do	18,	do	22nd	do	1893.
1	do	19,	do	14th	August,	1893.
1	do	20,	do	14th	do	1893.
1	do	21,	do	16th	September,	1893.
1	do	22,	do	22nd	do	1893.
1	do	23,	do	20th	October,	1893.
1	do	24,	do	18th	November,	1893.
1	do	25,	do	22nd	December,	1893.

Q. Be good enough to state by whom they are signed, to whose order they are made and whether they were sent to you and delivered to you ?—A. These cheques are perfectly correct, and endorsed either by Mr. Larose or by me ; Mr. Larose had a power of attorney to endorse the cheques.

Q. A power of attorney from whom ?—A. A power of attorney which I myself had given him.

Q. Where is that power of attorney ?—A. He has it with him.

Q. To whose order are the cheques made ?—A. To the order of Jean Baptiste Provost.

Q. Jean Baptiste Provost is you, yourself ?—A. Yes.

Q. Whose signature is at foot of these ?—A. W. O. Forest.

Q. Who is he ?—A. I think he is Mr. Forest of Quebec, an employee of the militia department.

Q. What is his duty in the department ?—A. I do not know.

Q. It was he who used to pay you ?—A. I know he gave us those cheques.

Q. I see these cheques are all endorsed "Jean Baptiste Provost" ; have you ascertained whether the endorsements on the back of the cheques were written by you ?—A. As I told you just now these cheques were endorsed in part by me and in part by Mr. Larose, who held a power of attorney from me to endorse the cheques.

Q. This Mr. Larose you speak of is the party who has been summoned here as a witness ?—A. Yes.

Q. What was he doing at that time?—A. He was an employee of Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Now, on most of these cheques I see another endorsement under yours, namely, "Turcotte, Provost & Co."?—A. Yes.

Q. Here is one of these endorsements "Turcotte, Provost & Co.," which appears to have been signed "*per* O. E. Larose"?—A. It was Mr. Larose who signed it, under a power of attorney from the firm.

Q. What is the meaning of that endorsement?—A. It is the endorsement by Mr. Larose in virtue of a power of attorney from the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.

Q. I see that all these cheques appear to have passed through the Quebec branch of the Merchants' bank?—A. Yes.

Q. How did that happen?—A. I used to give the cheques to Mr. Turcotte, and he put them to his credit.

Q. Why did you give him the cheques?—A. I did not consider that they were my property.

Q. But why did you not consider them your property? The cheques were made to your order, and they were sent to you?—A. I have handed in a certain document here (Exhibit No. 2), which shows the reason why; and I had an undertaking with Mr. Turcotte, and could not claim from Mr. Turcotte more than what is stated in that document itself.

Q. Then all that you were to get from the contracts is mentioned in the document you have filed?

(Objected to as irregular and a leading question. Objection maintained.)

Q. What were you to receive?—A. What is stated in the document, nothing more.

Q. Who was to get the remainder of the moneys paid for the fulfilment of the contract, over and above the four hundred dollars?—A. I have told you that I gave the whole amount to Mr. Turcotte.

Q. How did you come to give him that; was it in order to lend him money?—A. I gave him the cheques according as I received them; I used to endorse them and give them to him.

Q. With what object did you give those cheques to Mr. Turcotte?—A. I considered that they were not mine.

Q. They were cheques which were given in payment for goods delivered at the citadel?—A. He used to furnish the goods and I gave him the cheques.

Q. It was in payment for goods furnished?—A. Yes.

Q. Was there any contract or arrangement between you and Mr. Turcotte, as to the fulfilment of the contract with the government or the militia department, for the supplies to be furnished to the citadel?—A. No contract other than the document I have handed in.

Q. What did the supplies amount to (look at the cheques) for that year—1893?—
A. You can see that by the cheques, and make the addition.

Q. The whole amount was paid by these cheques?—A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing else?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you state approximately the amount of profits derived from the carrying out of the contract, for the year 1893?—A. I do not know.

Q. Not even approximately?—A. No.

Q. Now, will you examine this tender, which I will file as Exhibit No. 26?

A. I have examined this tender; but it is not signed by me.

Q. Will you read it?—A. It is the tender of 1891, for the year 1892.

Q. Will you read it?—A.

TENDER FOR POTATOES AND GROCERIES.

Accepted.

(To be made in duplicate.)

(Sgd.) C. Eug. Panet, Col.,

D. M. M. and D.

(EXHIBIT No. 26.)

QUEBEC, the 30th November, 1891.

"SIR,—I hereby propose to furnish potatoes and groceries to the militia at Quebec for one year, ending December 31st, 1892, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement

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dated the——— and the conditions of the contract on the other side of this paper at the following rates, viz :—

“ Potatoes, at 1 cent per pound.

“ Groceries, at 4 cents per ration, which consists of one oz. pot barley, 2 oz. cheese, one-third oz. coffee, one quarter oz. tea, 2 oz. sugar, one half oz. salt, and one thirty-sixth oz. pepper, according to samples shown me by the officer calling for the supplies ; and I do so with the understanding that this tender is to be submitted to the minister of militia and defence for his approval,—hereby agreeing, in the event of such approval being notified to me, to consider it as binding on me as if a formal contract had been entered into.

“ J. B. PROVOST,
“ Quebec.”

NOTICE.—An accepted cheque for 5 per cent on the amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Minister of Militia, must accompany this tender. The amount of the cheque will be forfeited to Government in the event of the contractor failing to carry out the conditions of his tender. Should the tender not be accepted the cheque will be returned.—The receipt of last year from the bank can still be used.

WITNESS : That signature is not mine.

Q. Do you know by whom it is written ?—A. It is the handwriting of Mr. Larose ; the body of the paper is by Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes.

Q. What position did Mr. Larose hold at the time, with Mr. Turcotte, or Turcotte & Provost in 1891 ; was the firm of Turcotte & Provost in existence then, 30th November 1891 ?—A. Yes.

Q. What position did Mr. Larose hold in the firm of Turcotte & Provost ?—A. He was our employee.

Q. Were you informed that that tender had been accepted ?—A. I must have been ; but I do not remember it.

Q. But look at the corner of the Exhibit, and see what is there marked ?—A. I see : “ Accepted, C. Eug. Panet.”

By the Chairman :

Q. What Exhibit were you speaking of ?—A. I speak of Exhibit 26.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Was that contract fulfilled ?—A. Yes.

Q. By whom was it fulfilled ; by whom were the supplies mentioned delivered to the government ?—By the firm of Turcotte & Provost.

Q. Of whom did the firm of Turcotte & Provost consist at the time ?—A. It consisted of Arthur J. Turcotte and Jean Baptiste Provost.

Q. Jean Baptiste Provost is you yourself ?—A. Yes.

Q. And A. J. Turcotte is the member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes.

Q. Examine these cheques :

Exhibit 27, cheque, dated 8th January, 1892.

do	28	do	18th	do	do
do	29	do	15th	February,	do
do	30	do	15th	do	do
do	31	do	11th	March,	do
do	32	do	15th	do	do
do	33	do	12th	April,	do

Also these cheques which will be marked as Exhibits 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51 and say what kind of cheques they are, and by whom they are signed and by whom they are endorsed ?—A. They all bear the signature of Mr. Forest ; that of the 11th March is signed by Mr. Lampson, and that of 15th March, 1892, is also signed by Mr. Lampson.

Q. They are all official cheques of the militia department ?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Forest and Mr. Lampson, who signed these cheques are officials of the militia department at Quebec?—A. I do not know whether they were employees of the militia department, but these cheques went through all right.

Q. I see all these cheques are made payable to the order of Jean Baptiste Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost is you yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. I see these cheques are endorsed first with the name of Jean Baptiste Provost; that they are all endorsed by Jean Baptiste Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. Who is the Jean Baptiste Provost who endorsed them?—A. It is I myself.

Q. Now, I find that very many of these cheques are endorsed, after the name of "Jean Baptiste Provost," with the name "Turcotte & Provost." What is the name "Turcotte & Provost?" What does it represent? Who is Mr. Turcotte, and who is Mr. Provost?—A. Mr. Turcotte is the member for Montmorency; Mr. Provost is myself.

Q. You were doing business at the time in partnership with whom?—A. With Mr. Turcotte.

Q. I see that all these cheques were deposited at the Merchants' bank, Quebec?—A. Yes.

Q. Why were they deposited there?—A. Because we did business with that bank.

Q. Who furnished the groceries and provisions—in short all the supplies to be furnished under the contract for the year 1893?—A. It was always the firm.

Q. From the endorsements I see that it was during the existence of the firm of Turcotte & Provost that year; was it you yourself who wrote the name Jean Baptiste Provost as endorser of these cheques—I mean the cheques of 1892?—A. Jean Baptiste Provost is myself; but they are not all endorsed by me.

Q. Mention those which are not written by you, and then they can be specially identified?—A. I will do so.

Q. Was there a deed of dissolution of partnership between you and Mr. Turcotte?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you got it?—A. I have not. I have looked for it, and have been unable to find it.

By Sir Hector Langevin :

Q. Before whom was the deed executed?—A. Before Notary Charlebois.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Is it recorded in court?—A. Yes; I looked for the copy, but could not find it.

Q. In what year was it? Do you remember the year?—A. It was in the month of February.

Q. Are you sure it was in 1893 or in 1892?—A. No; I am not sure when it was; I do not think I stated that I was certain as to when it was.

Q. The partnership between you and Mr. Turcotte was for ten years?—A. We were ten years in partnership.

Q. When did you begin?—A. I do not remember. I should have to see the document. It was in 1883 or in 18—

Q. Now, have you ascertained who wrote on the cheques filed, the endorsement "J. B. Provost," was it you or was it another person?—A. A great many of these cheques are endorsed by me and others are endorsed by Mr. O. E. Larose; I see some of them are endorsed by Mr. Larose, by power of attorney.

Q. They are all endorsed either by you or by Mr. Larose under power of attorney?—A. Yes.

Q. Here is one—and there are several others like it—which is endorsed, under your endorsement, by Turcotte & Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. In whose writing is that endorsement?—A. It is Mr. Turcotte's writing.

Q. Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

Q. Dated 11th March, 1892?—A. Yes.

Q. Here is another—a cheque dated 15th March, 1892, endorsed Turcotte & Provost. By whom is that endorsement written?—A. The two signatures are by myself.

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Q. Here is another of 12th April, 1892, bearing the endorsement of Turcotte & Provost, by whom is the endorsement written?—A. It is in my own writing.

Q. That of 25th August, 1892, is endorsed by whom?—A. It is endorsed "Turcotte & Provost" in the writing of Mr. Turcotte. That of 13th October, 1892, is endorsed "Turcotte & Provost" in the handwriting of Mr. Turcotte, as is also that of 18th November, 1892.

Q. We shall now take the cheques for 1893. In whose writing is the endorsement of the 12th April, 1893, under the name "Turcotte & Provost"?—A. In Mr. Turcotte's writing.

Q. And that of 14th July, 1893?—A. It is endorsed "Turcotte, Provost et Compagnie" and it is Mr. Turcotte's writing.

Q. It is the same as to that of 14th August, 1893?—A. Yes, the same as to that of 14th August, 1893, it is another cheque.

Q. The same as to that of 16th September, 1893, endorsed "Turcotte, Provost & Co."—A. Yes.

Q. In the same way that of 18th November, 1893, endorsed "Turcotte, Provost & Co." the writing is Mr. Turcotte's?—A. Yes.

Q. That of 22nd December also?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Whilst the firm of Turcotte & Provost existed, where did the money received under these cheques go to, for whom was it received?—A. The money was received for the firm, and used by the firm, like any other money.

Q. What was Mr. Turcotte's share in that business?—A. The half, we each had half.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. After the dissolution of the partnership whether it was in 1892 or in 1893 (you said you were not positive as to the date) to whom did the moneys go which were paid in fulfilment of these contracts for the citadel?—A. I handed over, each month, the cheques to Mr. Turcotte : but all I myself got is what is stated in the document marked Exhibit No. 2.

Q. How did you get the sum mentioned in Exhibit No. 2—that is to say—the sum of \$400 ; did you deduct it from some of the cheques, or how did you get it?—A. I got Mr. Turcotte's cheque for \$400.

Q. But why did Mr. Turcotte give you the \$400?—A. Mr. Turcotte was to pay me \$300 a year for the good-will of the business.

Q. And as to the other \$100 included in the \$400, what were they for?—A. He paid me \$100 over ; there was no further understanding than that ; when he gave me that document we had agreed upon \$300.

Q. But apart from the \$100 you have just mentioned, did you receive yourself directly or indirectly, any part of the moneys arising from the fulfilment of the contracts for the citadel?—A. No.

Q. Neither in 1892, nor in 1893?—A. No.

Q. What you have just stated applies alike to the period of time when the firm of Turcotte & Provost existed and to the time when it was dissolved?—A. When the partnership existed I always put the money to Mr. Turcotte's credit, and I derived no benefit from it.

Q. After the dissolution of the partnership, what share did you get of the moneys arising from the contracts?—A. What is stated in that document, Exhibit No. 2.

Q. \$400?—A. The \$400 mentioned ; \$300 are therein mentioned and \$100 for the contract.

Q. That is all the interest you had in Mr. Turcotte's business after that?—A. Yes, that is all.

Q. Did you get a contract for supplying the citadel for the year 1894—for the present year?—A. For the year 1894 we made no tenders ; I did not make any tender,

but I got a letter from the department—which letter I hand in—whereby the department informs me that they continue the contract for the present year.

Q. This present year have you a grocery store yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it you yourself who have carried out that contract for this year?—A. It is the firm of Turcotte & Company.

Q. To whom does the store of Turcotte & Co. belong? What is the firm of Turcotte & Co.?—A. I think it is Mr. Turcotte, member for Montmorency, who does business under that name.

Q. Examine Exhibit No. 52, being a cheque dated 20th January, 1894; Exhibit No. 53, being a cheque of 20th February, 1894; Exhibit No. 54, a cheque of 15th March, 1894; and Exhibit No. 55, cheque of April, 1894, and say what these cheques are, by whom they are signed, to whose order they are made, by whom they are endorsed, and for what they were given?—A. These cheques are endorsed by me and some by Mr. Larose, under power of attorney.

Q. By whom are they signed?—A. By Mr. Forest.

Q. By the same Mr. Forest of whom you have already spoken?—A. Yes.

Q. These are officials of the militia department?—A. Yes; endorsed by me, or by some one holding a power of attorney.

Q. Endorsed with the name of Jean Baptiste Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. I see another endorsement, "A. J. Turcotte et Compagnie"?—A. Yes.

Q. Whom does that represent?—A. It is the signature of Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Is it his handwriting?—A. Yes.

Q. "A. J. Turcotte et Compagnie," whom does that represent?—A. I believe Mr. Turcotte does business under that name, but I do not know it.

Q. You say that all the endorsements "A. J. Turcotte et Compagnie," are in the handwriting of Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

Q. These cheques appear to have passed through the Merchants' bank, which has a branch at Quebec; do you know why they went through that bank? Do you know where Mr. Turcotte does his business?—A. While I was with him, we did business with the Merchants' bank.

Q. When you used to receive these cheques yourself in 1894, from the militia department, what did you do with them?—A. The cheques were sent to me, the cheques were brought to me by Mr. Turcotte's clerks, and I used to return them to them.

Q. Am I to understand that the cheques were sent to you or to Mr. Turcotte?—A. They are made payable to my order; sometimes they were brought to me by Mr. Turcotte's clerks, and sometimes by carters, and I returned them.

By Mr. Leclair:

Q. You spoke a while ago of cheques bearing the signature of "A. J. Turcotte et Compagnie," in the handwriting of Mr. Turcotte himself?—A. Yes.

Q. Do not those cheques bear your own endorsement?—A. Yes, all the cheques bear my endorsement; they could not be paid without my endorsement.

Q. And the endorsement of Mr. Turcotte is after yours?—A. Not all, but either by me or, in the case of certain cheques, by Mr. Larose, who endorsed under a power of attorney and then the endorsement of "Turcotte, Provost et Compagnie."

Q. All these cheques appear to have been endorsed either by you, or by Mr. Larose, under power of attorney?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier:

Q. Who got the cheques for 1894?—A. I endorsed the cheques and returned them either to Mr. Turcotte or to his clerk who brought them to me to be endorsed.

Q. You received nothing yourself, even indirectly, from the transactions of 1894?—A. No.

Q. By whom were the cheques brought to you in that way to be endorsed?—A. By Mr. Turcotte's employees.

Q. And you endorsed them, in the way you stated a while ago?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you get any share in the proceeds of the payment of these cheques?—A. Nothing beyond my contract mentioned.

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Q. Then I understand this contract continues for this present year?—A. I think so.

Q. According to your statement a moment ago, you tendered in 1891 for the year 1892, in your own name alone, and you were at that time in partnership with Turcotte, under the name of Turcotte & Provost. Will you say why you made the tender in your own name, in place of making it in the name of Turcotte & Provost, or of Turcotte & Compagnie?—A. Because, Mr. Turcotte being unable to have the contract in his name, it was made in my name.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. Did you act in good faith in that matter?—A. It was in good faith ; like the cheques I returned to the firm.

Q. In making your tender, did you act in good faith?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. In 1894, I see you got the contract?—A. Yes.

Q. You said a while ago that it was not you that carried out the contract. Why is the contract in your name, when it was Mr. Turcotte who performed it?—A. Because I considered myself bound by the paper now on file.

Q. Examine Exhibits 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100, and state whether you know the signatures at foot of the said documents?—A. The first document is dated 15th March, 1892.

Q. These documents are signed "J. B. Provost;" I want to know who J. B. Provost is?—A. It is I.

Q. Was it you who wrote that signature, "J. B. Provost"?—A. I have not as yet seen any of my own ; I am looking over them.

Q. Who signed your name in that way?—A. The employees, I suppose, who received the cheques.

Q. Can you recognize the signature?—A. Some of them were signed by Mr. Larose.

Q. Are there any that were signed by Mr. Turcotte?—A. No.

Q. I speak only of the handwriting?—A. No ; there are none signed by Mr. Turcotte ; it was our carters often who went for the cheques and who gave the receipts, but they are all signed with my name.

Q. I see that the accounts or vouchers are signed by J. B. Provost in favour of Mr. Forest ; why is that?—A. These are the monthly receipts when we sent for the government money.

Q. Then each of these receipts correspond to cheques given by the government?—A. They should correspond.

Q. You stated a while ago that you kept a grocery store at Quebec?—A. Yes.

Q. Since what date?—A. Since the 15th March, 1894.

Q. Is that grocery store far from Mr. Turcotte's store?—A. No ; it is but a short distance.

Q. How does it happen that it was not you that performed the contract which was in your name, when you had a grocery store. Was it because you could not do it, or because you did not want to do it?—A. Because I considered myself bound by my contract, that is to say, that I was not to furnish the goods.

Q. Bound to whom?—A. To Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Have you again, recently, received cheques on this contract subsequent to those we have here—cheques from the militia department, in pursuance of the contract, since the month of April last?—(Question objected to as irregular and not pertinent. Objection maintained.)

Q. You have no other papers to produce but those you mentioned a while ago?—A. No.

Q. Here is a letter which was read in the house of commons, by Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency, when the charge was made against him ; this letter purports to have been written by you ; it is addressed to *L'Événement*, and it is dated 21st April, 1894 ; have you got that letter?—A. I think I have part of it ; but I do not think I have it about me.

Q. Have you any objection to produce it if you have it in your possession?—A. Here it is.

Q. Is it a copy or a duplicate?—A. It is the copy made for *L'Electeur*, which did not reach its destination.

Q. It is the letter you wrote for publication in *L'Evénement*?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you read it?—A. “Mr. Editor: Having been confined to the house for seven or eight days by a rather serious illness, I was unable until yesterday to see the parliamentary correspondence which appeared in *L'Electeur* on the 16th April last.

“In that correspondence it is stated that Mr. A. J. Turcotte, M.P., had secured for Mr. Provost, his partner, the contract for furnishing groceries to the citadel, and that after the dissolution of the firm of Turcotte & Provost, I had claimed the profits of the contract, something like \$1,600.

“I desire to state here that I secured that contract in the regular way, by tender, and that at the time when I secured it I was not a member of the firm of Turcotte & Provost. Moreover, in view of the fact that, just then, I had no longer a store at my disposal, I made arrangements with the Turcotte firm for the delivery of my goods.

“As to the other assertion of your correspondent, that I was to have \$1,600 from Mr. Turcotte, for the fulfilment of my contract, it is entirely erroneous. I did not make any such claim, and I had no occasion to do so, for I was paid personally by the government, by cheques to my order.

“J. B. PROVOST.”

(EXHIBIT No. 101.)

(Translation.)

Q. What is the signature at foot of that document—of that letter?—A. It is my own signature. That copy I sent to *L'Electeur*. I had made two copies, and this one was to have appeared in *L'Electeur*.

Q. And *L'Electeur* sent it back to you?—A. No; the party who was intrusted with it thought it was not necessary. I was ill at the time, and I had sent it to *L'Electeur*.

Q. Did you write it spontaneously, or were you asked to write it?—A. I did it of myself; no one asked me to write it.

Q. For what reason did you send that letter to the newspapers?—A. The circumstances were these: I had been in bed for some days, and my partner, Mr. Larose, came to see me, and said that certain articles were published in the papers, and that he had met one of Mr. Turcotte's employees who told him that I was the instigator of the whole thing; and it was thereupon that I decided to write that article.

Q. You say in this letter: “I desire to state here that I secured this contract in a regular way;” what contract are you speaking of? Is it the contract for 1892, 1893 or 1894?—A. It was with reference to those tenders I meant to speak.

Q. You speak of only one contract, but there were three?—A. When I wrote that I was not under oath.

Q. You say in this letter that “when you secured that contract you had no store at your disposal”?—A. Yes.

Q. You were not speaking of a contract you have had since 1894?—A. I was notified in 1893 that I had the contract for 1894.

Q. At the time, you had no store?—A. No.

Q. You say in this letter that “you were paid personally by the government, by cheques to your order.” Well you explain that to the committee?—A. Those are the cheques you showed me just now,—the endorsed cheques; I could not have any claims against Mr. Turcotte, otherwise I would have paid myself before endorsing the cheques.

By the Chairman:

Q. You say the contracts were all in your name; if Mr. Turcotte had refused to advance the goods, would you have considered yourself bound to procure them elsewhere?—A. Yes; I should have felt bound to fulfil my contract.

By Mr. Langelier:

Q. Does the letter you wrote to *L'Evénement* contain the truth?—A. A part, probably.

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Q. Which part does not contain the truth?—A. Will you please return me the letter? (Witness reads the letter.) It is the truth.

Q. Then your letter contains the whole truth?—A. Yes.

Mr. LANGELIER.—I have nothing more to ask you.

By Mr. Curran :

Q. If I understand you correctly, you were ill when that letter was written?—A. Yes.

Q. And you wrote it spontaneously and of yourself?—A. Yes.

Q. No one suggested it to you?—A. No; I did it of myself without being asked by any one.

By Mr. McCarthy :

Q. You state in your letter in the English *Hansard* of the house of commons, "I may further add that at that time, as I had no place of business of my own, I arranged with the Turcotte firm for the delivery of my goods." Is that correct?—A. It is correct; you see, Mr. Turcotte gave me that paper on the dissolution of the partnership, therefore the contract has existed since the partnership was dissolved.

Q. Therefore, the agreement to which you refer is the agreement contained in the paper filed? (Exhibit No. 2)—A. Yes.

The Committee then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 27th June, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. GIROUARD in the chair.

The following papers were filed and marked as exhibits, viz. :

1. Certified copy of the declaration of partnership of Turcotte & Provost.

“CANADA,
“Province of Quebec, } (*Translation.*) (EXHIBIT No. 102.)
“District of Quebec. }

“ We, the undersigned Arthur Joseph Turcotte and Jean-Baptiste Provost, both of the city of Quebec, grocery merchants, hereby certify that we have done and intend to do, business together as grocery merchants, in the city of Quebec, district of Quebec, in partnership, under the name and style of ‘Turcotte & Provost,’ and that the said firm hath existed since the 1st May instant, and that we are, and have been, since the said day, the only members of the said partnership.

“ Witness our seals at Quebec, this second day of May, 1883.

“ Signed in presence of } “ ART. J. TURCOTTE.
“ E. J. ANGERS, N.P. } “ J. B. PROVOST.

“ Filed and enrolled, &c., 2nd May, 1883.

“ L. A. AUDETTE,
“ *Dep. P. S. C.*

“ A true copy, &c., Quebec, 23rd June, 1894.

“ Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell,
“ *P. S. C.*”

2. Certified copy of deed of dissolution of the firm of Turcotte & Provost, dated 2nd February, 1893.

“CANADA, }
“ Province of Quebec, } (*Translation.*) (EXHIBIT No. 103.)
“ District of Quebec. }

“ We, the undersigned Arthur Joseph Turcotte and Jean-Baptiste Provost, both of the city of Quebec, merchants, heretofore associated and trading together, in the city of Quebec, district of Quebec, in partnership, under the name and style of ‘Turcotte & Provost,’ hereby declare and certify that the partnership which existed between us as shown by the declaration by us made on the 2nd day of May, 1883, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent.

“ Witness our seals at Quebec, this second day of February, 1893.

“ J. B. PROVOST.
“ ART. J. TURCOTTE.

“ Filed this 3rd February, 1893, and enrolled, &c.

“ ED. L. BURROUGHS,
“ *Dep. P. S. C.*

“ A true copy, &c., 23rd June, 1894.

“ Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell,
“ *P. S. C.*”

Turcotte Investigation.

3. Deed of sale of stock in trade, by J. B. Provost to A. J. Turcotte :

(*Translation.*)

(EXHIBIT No. 104.)

Before the undersigned, Jean Alfred Charlebois, Notary Public for that part of the Dominion of Canada called the province of Quebec, residing in the city of Quebec.

Were present :

Arthur Joseph Turcotte, of the city of Quebec, esquire, merchant and member of the House of Commons of Canada, party of the first part ;

And Jean-Baptiste Provost, of the same place, esquire, merchant, party of the second part ;

Who have agreed and covenanted as follows :

The said Jean-Baptiste Provost hath, by these presents, sold, with guarantee against all disturbance, seizure and revendication and other impediments whatsoever, to the said Arthur J. Turcotte, hereto present and accepting, his share of the stock in trade in the business of wine merchants and grocers, carried on by the said Turcotte & Provost, in a store on Crown Street (No. 70) under the firm name of "Turcotte & Provost."

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.

1. The stock in trade consists of the good-will of the business, the movable property, stock, utensils, plant, horses, vehicles, &c., in the said store, or elsewhere, for the purposes thereof, as enumerated in the inventory of the 11th January, 1893, prepared, signed and executed by the parties ; save and except one black mare, the buggy and harness, and one sleigh and its robes, which shall remain the exclusive property of the vendor, by way of gratuity.

2. His share in all active debts due to the said "Turcotte & Provost" by their debtors, all promissory notes, drafts, cheques, acknowledgments, bills of exchange and other commercial effects without exception, with power to purchaser to sign and endorse the same, using the firm name, Turcotte & Provost, and generally to do everything necessary in order to negotiate and realize the said effects, as the whole appears in the books of the firm of Turcotte & Provost, and in the statement remaining hereunto annexed after having been by the said firm certified as true, signed and initialed in presence of the undersigned, to the full effect and purport thereof, without any exception or reservation, and whereof no further designation hath been made, by request of purchaser, who declareth that he hath full knowledge thereof, but on the express condition that vendor is never to be liable by reason of the insolvency of the debtors whose debts are hereby sold.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The purchaser shall enter into possession forthwith of the stock in trade hereby sold, and the delivery thereof is forthwith made, the dissolution takes effect on the date hereof, with the right, nevertheless, to the said Jean-Baptiste Provost to draw, between this day and 1st May next, from the stock in trade, the amount of his current expenses, not under any circumstances to exceed five hundred dollars, with the understanding that should the said Provost, while confining himself within the limit aforesaid, draw a larger amount than that drawn by the said Turcotte, within the same period of time, he shall on 1st May next, pay over such excess to the said Turcotte, or issue instructions for deducting from the purchase money the balance to him accruing.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

This sale is made under the following conditions, unto which the purchaser hereby binds and obliges himself : To take the said stock in trade, movable effects, utensils, horses, vehicles and rolling stock, in the present state and condition thereof, and without indemnity by reason of the age, decay or decrepitude thereof. 2nd. To discharge,

from and after the taking possession, all obligations of the vendor towards the creditors of the said partnership or firm, and towards the employees of the establishment, for salaries or otherwise whatsoever, and so that vendor shall in nowise be troubled or beset in relation thereto.

PRICE AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

This sale is made for and in consideration of the price and sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable as follows: Nine thousand and fifty dollars in cash, which has been paid, as it is acknowledged by vendor; whereof "quit," as a payment on account.

As to the balance or sum of \$2,950, the vendor accepts in payment: 1st. The sum of \$1,093.27 due by Sieur Grégoire Deblois, of Quebec, grocer, to the said Turcotte & Provost, under a deed of sale executed before T. N. Pampalon, notary, at Quebec, 12th October, 1892, recorded at Quebec, 12th October, same year, under number 88574, and applying to the lot of ground situated in the parish of St. Sauveur, on the north-west corner of Jacques Cartier and Albert Streets, designated on the plan and reference book (official cadastre) of the said parish, under number 797, which sum with interest accrued up to this date forms a total of \$1,100, which is hereby transferred to the said J. B. Provost, by the said A. J. Turcotte, in so far as the latter is therein concerned and without any guarantee as to the solvency of debtor. 2nd. The said vendor also accepts as payment on account of the balance of purchase money and without guarantee of the solvency of the debtor and up to the amount of \$450, an obligation for like sum executed by J. S. Tremblay, of the parish of Chicoutimi, farmer, before notary Cloutier, Chicoutimi aforesaid, 16th May, 1891, and recorded in the registry-office of the county of Chicoutimi on the 18th May, same year,—No. 8451. 3rd. A note for \$500 signed by the said A. J. Turcotte, in favour of the said J. B. Provost, at six months' date from 1st May 1893, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. 4th. A note of \$500 signed by the said A. J. Turcotte in favour of the said vendor payable twelve months from the 1st May, 1893, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. 5th. Lastly. The I. O. U. of the said A. J. Turcotte for \$400, payable half in 6 months and half in 12 months without interest.

SUBROGATION IN ALL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF TURCOTTE & PROVOST WITH RIGHT TO USE THE NAMES OF TURCOTTE & PROVOST.

In consideration of the foregoing the said vendor doth convey and transfer all property rights and interests in the said share of claims in capital, interest and costs, sold as aforesaid with the right to the purchaser to deal with, enjoy and dispose of the same henceforward with full and entire property as a thing to himself belonging, in virtue of these presents, with the right to use the firm name of "Turcotte & Provost," for one year from this date, in doing business.

In pursuance whereof, the said vendor doth hereby establish and subrogate the purchaser in his place and stead in all names, rights, titles, actions and privileges without change or derogation, the vendor naming and appointing the purchaser his special attorney, and giving unto him full power and authority for and in the name of the said vendor, or under the firm name of "Turcotte & Provost," and using the name of the said firm for the sole profit and advantage of the said purchaser, and at any time after the execution hereof to demand, exact and receive from the said debtors or from any other persons, the claims and debts transferred as aforesaid, using the firm name of "Turcotte & Provost" in all actions and proceedings necessary for the recovering of the said sums, to plead, oppose and obtain judgment, to proceed to execution, compose, compromise, and give all clearances and valid discharges, and the vendor doth hereby ratify all things so far done by the purchaser in virtue hereof.

It is also agreed by the parties hereto, that, inasmuch as vendor is to draw a certain amount for his expenses from this day until the first May, 1893, he, the vendor, shall deposit the sum of \$9,050, which he hath this day received, in an incorporated savings bank, there to remain until first May next, and half the interest allowed by the bank shall revert to the said A. J. Turcotte.

Turcotte Investigation.

The said J. B. Provost hath also hereby transferred unto the said purchaser, who doth accept the same, all his rights for the unexpired term from this day in a lease made J. B. Z. Dubeau to Messrs. Turcotte & Provost of the premises wherein is located part of the stock in trade hereinabove sold, and consisting of a shop two stories high with back storeheds, storehouse, cellar, etc., the whole on a plot of ground described in the book and plan of reference of Jacques Cartier ward, in the city of Quebec, under No. 1,562, and now the property of Mr. L. Billodeau of Quebec, merchant. Which said lease was executed under a deed before L. Leclair, notary, of Quebec, 14th November, 1887, for 8 years and a half, beginning 1st November, 1887, for an annual rent of \$800, payable monthly, and under the several charges and conditions set out in the said deed; and doth moreover, convey all other leases of premises and property made in the name of the said "Turcotte & Provost" for the purposes of this business. The transfer of lease is made on condition that the said A. J. Turcotte binds himself:—1. To faithfully pay all rents at maturity, all municipal and school taxes payable by the said Turcotte & Provost, under their lease. 2. To satisfy all other charges and conditions of such leases, whereof purchaser hereby declareth himself to have a perfect knowledge, the same having been communicated to him, and the whole in such manner that the said J. B. Provost shall never be disturbed or troubled in relation thereto.

The said J. B. Provost doth promise, in consideration of the sum not exceeding \$500 above mentioned, to devote all his time to the business of the said A. J. Turcotte from this day to first May next.

TRANSFER OF POLICIES OF INSURANCE, LICENSES, ETC.

Lastly, the said J. B. Provost doth convey and transfer to the said A. J. Turcotte:

1. All his rights and interests in all policies of insurance against fire which the firm of Turcotte & Provost have secured on the merchandise hereby sold, with the right to the said A. J. Turcotte to recover the amounts allowed for losses on the said merchandise, in case of fire.

2. All his rights and interest in licenses obtained from the Dominion Government or Provincial Government, or from the Corporation for the sale of wines, liquors, &c., and for carrying on the said business for the unexpired term of the said licenses.

RIGHT TO DO BUSINESS RESERVED TO J. B. PROVOST.

Notwithstanding what is above stated, the said J. B. Provost reserves to himself the right, from and after the first of May next, to do the business heretofore done by the said Turcotte & Provost in any other buildings than those whereof the leases are hereby transferred, and the said J. B. Provost hereby binds himself not to make any opposition to the said A. J. Turcotte, either directly or indirectly, for the continuation or renewal of the said leases.

Done and executed in the city of Quebec, at the office of the undersigned notary, this 2nd day of February, 1893, under No. 4730. And the parties have signed with and in the presence of the undersigned notary after reading.

ART. J. TURCOTTE,
J. B. PROVOST.
J. A. CHARLEBOIS, *N. P.*

A true copy,

J. A. CHARLEBOIS.

Statement of book debts of firm of Turcotte & Provost, referred to in the foregoing deed of sale, and amounting to the sum of \$21,278.64. (Not printed.)

4. Certified copy of the declaration of partnership of the firm of "Turcotte, Provost & Co.," dated 2nd February, 1893.

CANADA :
Province of Quebec, }
District of Quebec. } (Translation). (EXHIBIT No. 105).

I, the undersigned, Arthur Joseph Turcotte, of the city of Quebec, merchant hereby declare that I am doing and purpose doing business in wines, groceries, &c., in the city of Quebec, in the district of Quebec, under the firm name of Turcotte, Provost & Co., and that no other person is interested with me.

Witness my seal at Quebec, this 2nd February, 1893.

ARTHUR J. TURCOTTE.

Filed 3rd February, 1893, &c., and enrolled, &c.

ED. L. BURROUGHS,
Dep. P.S.C.

A true copy. Quebec, 23rd June, 1894.

FISER, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL,
P.S.C.

5. Certified copy of deed of dissolution of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co., dated 1st February, 1894.

Province and District }
of Quebec. } (Translation). (EXHIBIT No. 106.)

I, the undersigned, Arthur Joseph Turcotte, of the city of Quebec, grocer, doing business as such at Quebec, under the name of Turcotte, Provost & Co., declare that I cease from this day forth to use the said firm-name in doing business.

Quebec, 1st February, 1894.

A. J. TURCOTTE.

Witnesses :

APOLLINAIRE CORRIVEAU,
CHARLES VÉZINA.

Filed in Prothonotary's office, &c., 1st February, 1894.

E. L. BURROUGHS,
Dep. P. S. C.

A true copy &c. Quebec, 23rd June, 1894.

FISER, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL, P. S. C.

6. Certified copy of deed of declaration of partnership of A. J. Turcotte & Co.

Province and District }
of Quebec. } (Translation). (EXHIBIT No 107.)

I, the undersigned, Arthur Joseph Turcotte, of the city of Quebec, grocer, hereby declare, that I do, and intend to do business as a grocer, in the city of Quebec, district of Quebec, under the firm name of A. J. Turcotte & Co., and that no other person is associated with me.

A. J. TURCOTTE.

Quebec, 1st February, 1894.

Witnesses :

APOLLINAIRE CORRIVEAU,
CHARLES VEZINA.

Filed and enrolled &c., 1st February, 1894.

E. L. BURROUGHS
Dep. P. S. C.

A true copy &c., 23rd June, 1894.

FISER, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL, P. S. C.

Turcotte Investigation.

Mr. J. B. Provost being present as a witness, Mr. H. A. Turcotte, counsel for Mr. A. J. Turcotte M. P., said: "On behalf of the defence, I declare we have no questions to put to the witness."

Mr. AMYOT.—I beg to file a deed of sale of the contract for supplying groceries at the citadel, Quebec. The committee will see that it is a contract whereby J. B. Provost sells all his rights in that contract to O. E. Larose.

By Mr. H. A. Turcotte :

Q. Mr. Provost, are you the Jean-Baptiste Provost mentioned therein?—A. Will you be good enough to show me the document?

Q. It will be Exhibit No. 108; the contract was made on the 2nd February, 1893?—A. No; this was not in 1893.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Look at the bottom of the document?—A. There is an error. I did not do those things in 1893. It must be in 1891, the contract made for me by Mr. Turcotte.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Read the document aloud.

(Translation)

(EXHIBIT No. 108.)

Before J. A. Charlebois, notary, for the Province of Quebec, residing in the city of Quebec, the undersigned were present :

J. B. Provost, of the city of Quebec, merchant, the party of the first part; and Omer Edouard Larose, of the same place, clerk, of the second part, which said parties made between them the agreements and stipulations following, to wit :

The said J. B. Provost hath hereby sold, conveyed and made over, under the simple guarantee of his acts and promises, to the said Larose, present and accepting, all his rights and interest in a certain contract with the Militia Department of Canada, for furnishing groceries, vegetables and other supplies required by the garrison of the Citadel, together with all rights and privileges attaching to the said contract.

This sale is made for good and sufficient consideration, which vendor acknowledges to have received from purchaser, whereof "quit."

Wherefore, the said vendor doth place and subrogate the said purchaser in all and every his place, position, rights, pleas and privileges, without novation or derogation, the vendor hereby appointing purchaser his special attorney, and giving to him full power and authority, for him the said vendor, and in his name to demand, exact and receive from the said department and all other debtors if necessary, all sums of money accruing under the said contract, using the name of the said J. B. Provost, to take all steps and proceedings necessary to the recovery of the said moneys and to give good and sufficient acquittance and discharge therefor.

Executed at the city of Quebec, at the office of the undersigned notary, the 2nd February, 1893, number 4731.

Signed in the presence of and with notary.

J. B. PROVOST.

O. E. LAROSE.

J. A. CHARLEBOIS, N.P.

A true copy,

J. A. CHARLEBOIS.

WITNESS:—It is a power of attorney which I had given to Mr. Larose.

By the Chairman :

Q. I just want to know, purely and simply from you, whether it was you that signed that deed?—A. Yes; a power of attorney was prepared for me, and I signed it.

Q. You signed that deed?—A. Yes; that was the deed I was made to sign.

Q. Who made you sign it?—A. I was made to give power of attorney to Mr. Larose; I remember nothing else but that. I remember nothing but the power of attorney. I remember having given a power of attorney to Mr. Larose, and of that power of attorney Mr. Larose has a copy. Before saying that I signed the one which is now here, I should much like to see the other.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You say you were asked to sign something; when was that?—A. I was asked to give a power of attorney to Mr. Larose and I gave it.

By the Chairman :

Q. Who asked you?—A. It was the bank; because Mr. Larose had to do the business in my name, when I was absent, so I gave Mr. Larose a power of attorney; and if this contains the same thing as the one he has, it is correct.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Was this deed communicated to the Militia Department?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you sign another document than that which Mr. Larose has? Do you swear that you signed it?—A. I do not say that I signed, or did not sign, and it seems to me I stated that it was a copy similar to Mr. Larose's power of attorney.

By Mr. Amyot :

Q. Do you know any other J. B. Provost, besides yourself, who had a contract with the Department?—A. No; one has to sign so many deeds that one cannot remember them afterwards.

By Mr. Bruneau :

Q. Do you remember, about the date of the dissolution of your partnership with Mr. Turcotte, having sold your rights in the contract for supplying the Citadel to O. E. Larose?—A. I do not remember that.

Q. Did the Mr. Larose who is mentioned in this deed, No. 108, ever give you anything as payment, or did he ever give you any consideration whatsoever for the purchase of the contract you had with the Government for supplying the Citadel?—A. No.

Q. I find that the deed of dissolution of partnership was executed on the 2nd February, 1893, and that this deed which you have just read was in like manner executed on the 2nd February, 1893. I mean the deed of sale. Moreover, I find by Exhibit No. 2, which was signed on the same date, that by these two deeds A. J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency, bound himself to give you the sum of \$400 a year, from the 1st January, as you stated in your evidence. Will you explain how it happens that there is now before this committee Exhibit No. 2, under which you received \$400 for the contract, and the Exhibit which the defence has just filed, Exhibit No. 108, and which is a sale by you of the same contract to O. E. Larose? How does it happen—in other words—that you sold on the same day, the same contract, to two different persons?—A. I told you just now, that as to that deed, I did not remember it.

Q. Do you remember signing this deed of sale to Mr. O. E. Larose—Exhibit No. 108?—A. No; as to Exhibit No. 2, I remember that Mr. Arthur Turcotte, on the day of the dissolution of the firm,—

Q. To your personal knowledge, did Mr. O. E. Larose ever fulfil the contract you had for supplying the Citadel?—A. He fulfilled it for the firm of Turcotte & Co.

Q. Did he himself personally sell goods to the department, and was he paid for them?—A. Not for his own account.

Q. Did Mr. Larose, to your own knowledge, receive any cheque from the Government for the fulfilment of that contract?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Turcotte Investigation.

By Mr. Amyot :

Q. All the money transactions are covered by the cheques filed?—A. Yes, certainly.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Did you ever hand over any of the cheques which you received from the Government to Mr. O. E. Larose for himself?—A. No.

Mr. WILLIAM STUMBLES, a Clerk in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, sworn :

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. What are these documents which you now have in your hands, and which you were asked to produce?—A. This is the correspondence which we had with the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec, relating to supplies and to groceries purchased from Mr. O. E. Larose in the year 1893.

Q. What is this memo, which I see here annexed to this document?—A. It is a memo prepared for the deputy minister. The deputy minister is not here just now.

Q. The memorandum shows the papers which should be filed?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Amyot :

Q. Have you a contract for the goods and provisions which were to be sold by Mr. Larose?—A. There was no contract ; but there had been a tender which had been accepted in 1892 ; there was no tender accepted from Mr. Larose, except that Mr. Gregory took upon himself to have this tender made and accepted.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is there a tender?—A. I suppose so ; but I don't know.

By Mr. Amyot :

Q. You never saw this tender? You have nothing amongst those papers which shows that there was a tender?—A. No.

Q. You have not got the contract there?—A. No. All that we have are the accounts which were paid ; and we also have a statement of the instructions which were given.

By Mr. H. A. Turcotte :

Q. What is the date of the first payment which was made?—A. June 1893, seems to be the first payment.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Please look at this batch of papers. I find in this batch of papers a document headed : Agency of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, 2nd May, 1894, which reads as follows:—

AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

2nd May, 1894.

(Exhibit No. 111.)

SIR,—In accordance with your orders of the 1st instant requesting to be supplied with copies of all contracts or tenders with Mr. O. E. Larose, or other documents relating to groceries or other provisions purchased from him for this department at Quebec, including the Fisheries Protection Service, during the year 1893, and all correspondence

relating thereto, and the number of the statement in which accounts of O. E. Larose can be found.

In answer I have the honour to report that I have had no correspondence with the department regarding Mr. Larose. Having been entrusted with the provisioning at Quebec the government vessels with strict economy, I personally watched this matter and purchased the supplies to the best advantage and lowest prices. After ascertaining the fact upon enquiry and comparison, I found Mr. O. E. Larose's articles were good quality at lowest prices, therefore purchased from him during the season of 1893, taking advantage of fluctuations in all articles, some of which fell considerably in price that year, such articles being largely consumed by the crews; and to carry out the department's instructions in 1893, I purchased from parties who could supply to the best advantage as in 1892, and am doing in 1894 as per vouchers forwarded to you. I beg to enclose list of number of statement and vouchers showing transactions with Mr. Larose in 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. U. GREGORY.
Agent, Dept. Marine and Fisheries.

Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Q. Where was this document made out?—A. Well——

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Where is Mr. Gregory?—A. He is in Quebec, I believe; he was there when we wrote to him lately from the department.

Q. Do you know Mr. Gregory's signature and handwriting?—A. I never saw the man.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. You will produce all those accounts?—A. Yes, I will produce them, and I will put them in order, so that they may be easily traced.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. What you now produce of the papers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, show payments made to O. E. Larose for the year 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. They are there—they are all there?—A. Yes; they are all there.

By Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper :

Q. A copy of the order of the committee was received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries?—A. Yes.

Q. After the Department of Marine and Fisheries had received a copy of this order, were instructions given by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to get all the papers for the committee, which were asked for?—A. Yes.

Q. And the correspondence which took place with the agent of the department so as to get these papers here for the purposes of this committee?—A. Yes.

Q. And these are all the papers which you could collect in virtue of this order of the committee?—A. Yes, for 1893.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Did you add up all these amounts of the payments made by the department?—A. Yes.

Q. To how much does it amount?—A. To \$1,816.33.

Q. Which appear as having been paid by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to O. E. Larose for the supply of groceries and provisions during the year 1893?—A. Yes.

Turcotte Investigation.

Mr. OMER EDOUARD LAROSE, merchant, of the city of Quebec, sworn :

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Be good enough to examine Exhibit No. 108, and say whether you recognize it?
—A. I remember well having signed this document, but I do not remember precisely all its contents ; it may have been read to me at the time and I may have signed it and still not remember now what the deed contains.

Q. At whose request did you sign it ?—A. I went to the office of the notary, Mr. Charlebois, and there met Messrs. Arthur Turcotte and J. B. Provost, who had previously reached the place.

Q. What Mr. Turcotte ?—A. Mr. A. J. Turcotte.

A. The member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes ; and Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost. They were there to execute the deed of dissolution of the firm ; and I went there to get a power of attorney from Mr. Turcotte, for his business, and at the same time that I signed my power of attorney, I signed Exhibit No. 108.

Q. Then who asked you to sign Exhibit No. 108 ?—A. I cannot say whether it was Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Provost or Mr. Charlebois that read the document to me and asked me to sign it.

Q. Were you told, at the time, by Mr. Turcotte or Mr. Provost, why you were asked to sign that document ?—A. No.

Q. You are sure that you are the O. E. Larose therein mentioned ?—A. Yes.

Q. The J. B. Provost therein mentioned is the J. B. Provost who was examined before this committee ?—A. Yes.

Q. I see it is stated in this document that J. B. Provost sold you the rights he held in a contract with the Militia Department, for furnishing supplies and provisions, etc., for the Quebec citadel—I mean Exhibit 108—and for a good and sufficient consideration ? Did you give anything to Mr. J. B. Provost at the time ?

By the Chairman :

Q. What was the consideration you gave to Mr. J. B. Provost for transferring the contract to you ?—A. I never had anything with Mr. Provost.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Did you give him money or other consideration ?—A. I paid nothing to Mr. Provost.

Q. After the pretended sale set out in Exhibit No. 108, that is to say, the sale to you of the contract with the Militia Department, by J. B. Provost, who carried out that contract ?—A. The firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.

Q. Of whom was that firm composed ?—A. Of Mr. Turcotte, I think.

Q. Of which Mr. Turcotte ?—A. Mr. A. J. Turcotte.

Q. The member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes.

Q. Was it Mr. Turcotte who furnished the goods ?—A. Yes.

Q. The member for Montmorency ?—A. Yes.

Q. After that, to whom were moneys derived from the fulfilment of the contract paid ?—The cheques came to the store.

Q. Were the cheques to the order of J. B. Provost ?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether the contract was submitted to and recognized by the department ?—A. I do not know.

Q. But you remember that the cheques were made payable to the order of J. B. Provost ?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Provost retain those cheques himself ? Did he deposit them to his credit ?—A. No.

Q. Then he received the money derived from the cheques and the cheques remained in the store ; or the proceeds of the cheques, and that was deposited in the name of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co. ?—A. Yes.

Q. You were at that time in the employ of the firm ?—A. Yes.

Q. What position did you hold?—A. I was manager; I had the general control of the business, especially in the absence of Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Had you a power of attorney from Mr. Turcotte to represent the firm he had formed under the firm name of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes; the power of attorney given me by Mr. Turcotte on the dissolution of the firm of Turcotte & Provost.

Q. And on the formation of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Precisely.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any objection to leave that document in the hands of the committee?—A. None, whatever.

By Mr. Langelier:

Q. Will you file that document?—A. Certainly.

Q. Will you read it to the committee?—A. Yes.

(Translation.)

(Exhibit No. 109.)

Before J. A. Charlebois, notary, &c., appeared:

Arthur J. Turcotte, of the city of Quebec, merchant;

Who hath hereby appointed as his special mandatory, Omer Edouard Larose, of the said city, clerk, unto whom he doth give power for him and in his name, to manage and administer, both actively and passively all his business affairs, and notably his business establishment on Crown street, where he does business under the name and style of Turcotte, Provost & Co.;

To carry out and do all trade and business operations of constituent, to buy and sell all merchandise, to undertake commissions, to make and execute bargains, subscribe and endorse notes of hand, commercial paper and other engagements, draw and accept drafts and bills of exchange, suspend any current account, make protests, sign orders on correspondents or traders, and on any banks, treat with any or all debtors or creditors, discuss, close or suspend any account, whether active or passive, determine the balance thereof and pay or receive the same, and give or accept discharge; claim and take over from any post office, express company, railway or other company, any package or letter registered or unregistered, to the address of constituent; attend meetings of creditors and act in cases of failure or insolvency wherein constituent may be interested, accept and sign deeds of composition and discharge, on such conditions as such attorney deems expedient; receive all moneys due, or to become due, to constituent in any way or for any cause whatsoever, pay off and settle any moneys he may owe, give or receive valid receipt or discharge for all moneys received or paid, execute all mentions and substitutions, with or without guarantee, deliver up or cause to be delivered up all deeds and documents, grant release from seizure, execute discharge of inscriptions, seizures, oppositions and other impediments, the whole whether after or before payment.

And for the purposes hereof constituent doth give to mandatory full power to sign in the name of constituent, all necessary deeds, contracts and other documents, and anything necessary to the execution of this deed, to execute all proceedings in relation and necessary thereto as though constituent were present, it being the intention that this power shall serve and avail in all cases not foreseen hereby, said constituent promising and binding himself to pay all costs and expenses incurred by mandatory in pursuance hereof, and the whole to approve, confirm and ratify, if at any time called so to do, but such ratification shall, nevertheless, not be in any way necessary;

Executed at Quebec, &c.

The 2nd February, 1893, under No. 4732, &c., &c.

ART. J. TURCOTTE.

J. A. CHARLEBOIS, *N. P.*

(A true copy.—J. A. C., *N.P.*)

Turcotte Investigation.

Q. Do you know whether there was, in 1893, a contract for supplying groceries to the Marine and Fisheries Department at Quebec?—A. Yes, I obtained the contract for supplies.

Q. Was it you who applied for the contract? Had you any correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries?—A. I file this letter in reply to the question.

Q. I see the lower part of this is torn?—A. I think that in opening the envelope I inadvertently tore the lower part of the letter; I have not kept the other part of the paper, but it was certainly addressed to me.

Q. Was there anything but your address on the paper torn off, as you state, in opening the envelope? Will you read the letter to the committee?

“ AGENCY OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

“ QUEBEC, May 3, 1893.

(Exhibit No. 110.)

“ SIR,—You are invited to tender for the supply of the following articles, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the agency of the department of Marine and Fisheries for the season of 1893. All supplies to be delivered at the Queen’s wharf free of charge for packages or cartage: apples, evaporated; barley, per lb.; rice, per lb.

“ J. U. GREGORY,

“ *Agent Dept. Marine and Fisheries.*”

Q. Whose signature is at foot of that letter?—A. The signature of Mr. J. U. Gregory.

Q. What position does Mr. Gregory hold at Quebec?—A. The agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Q. You mean the Marine and Fisheries Department of Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. To whom was that letter addressed?—A. To me.

Q. It was, you say, through inadvertence that that letter was torn?—A. Certainly; I did not think I should have had to file it here, and it was through inadvertence in opening the envelope that it was torn.

Q. Will you explain how you got that contract?—A. I got the contract from the department when Mr. Turcotte left Mr. Provost.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Were you manager for the firm of Turcotte & Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you also manager for the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. You were manager for both firms?—A. Yes.

Q. There are here a number of cheques of the year 1891; will you look through them in a general way, and say if you recognize them? (The witness looks over the cheques.)—A. Yes.

Q. You have looked over these Government official cheques for the year 1892, payable to J. B. Provost?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether these cheques were deposited to the credit of Turcotte & Provost?—A. We used to deposit them in the Merchants’ Bank to the credit of Turcotte & Provost.

Q. And these cheques were, in fact, so deposited?—A. Yes.

Q. All of them?—A. Yes; they are all marked at the Merchants’ Bank.

Q. Were they deposited to the general account of that firm?—A. I do not know of any special account.

Q. Were they deposited to the private account of J. B. Provost?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You were the manager of the firm?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, look at the following year—the year 1893—look at the cheques for that year?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you look through the cheques?—A. Yes.

Q. For 1893?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, please look at the cheques for 1894, as far as they go; please see who endorsed them; is it not Turcotte & Provost?—A. There is one endorsed Turcotte, Provost & Co., and three endorsed A. J. Turcotte & Co.

Q. In 1894 there is one endorsed by Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. To whose credit was it deposited?—A. To the credit of Turcotte, Provost & Co., the same thing.

Q. Therefore, the other cheques for 1894, to whose credit were they deposited?—A. There is but one, I mean that signed in the month of February, because I left the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co. in the month of March, and I know nothing further.

Q. On what date did you leave?—A. The 1st March, 1894.

Q. Now, when these cheques were deposited to the credit of Turcotte & Provost, who supplied the groceries?—A. The firm of Turcotte & Provost.

Q. Composed of whom? Do you know it?—A. It was composed of Turcotte & Provost, I suppose.

Q. Which Mr. Turcotte?—A. Mr. A. J. Turcotte, as shown by the deeds of partnership.

Q. Mr. A. J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

Q. While these cheques were being deposited to the credit of Turcotte, Provost & Company, who furnished the groceries?—A. The same firm, Turcotte, Provost & Co.

Q. Who composed that firm?—A. It is as I stated a moment ago, as shown by the deeds of partnership; I think it is Mr. A. J. Turcotte, but you can ascertain by the deeds of partnership.

Q. When you speak of Mr. Turcotte, do you mean Mr. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Choquette :

Q. You were employed by Messrs. Turcotte and Provost when they were partners?—A. Yes.

Q. After the dissolution of the partnership of A. J. Turcotte and J. B. Provost you remained in the employ of the firm of Turcotte & Co., consisting of Mr. Arthur Turcotte alone?—A. Yes.

Q. And after the dissolution of the firm of Turcotte Provost & Co., you remained in the service of the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co., consisting of A. J. Turcotte, alone, again?—A. I do not know whether it was when I left; the firm had been dissolved for a month.

Q. Consequently you were in the service of the firm of Turcotte & Provost, of the firm of Turcotte Provost & Co., and of the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.—A. Yes.

Q. During that time you were the manager of those several firms?—A. Yes.

Q. You were empowered to endorse the cheques and sign the names of the several firms?—A. Yes; except the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co., because I was with that firm but one month.

Q. You held the power of attorney from A. J. Turcotte to sign his name as his manager for the firm of A. J. Turcotte & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was also in that way you signed the cheques for Mr. A. J. Turcotte, acting as manager for the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. And it was as manager that you deposited to the credit of Mr. A. J. Turcotte these cheques from the department?—A. Yes, when I made the deposits.

Q. And the cheques deposited to his credit were in payment for goods furnished to the Citadel at Quebec, by the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Yes.

Q. Whereof Mr. A. J. Turcotte was sole proprietor?—A. Yes.

Q. Who benefited by the cheques sent by the department in payment for the goods furnished by the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. I don't know whether there was any arrangement made between Mr. Turcotte and Mr. Provost.

Q. In whose name were the cheques deposited in the bank?—A. In the name of Turcotte, Provost & Co., and of Turcotte & Provost.

Q. Who were the members of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Mr. Arthur J. Turcotte.

Turcotte Investigation.

Q. The member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. How many deposits did you make?—A. I could not say.

By Mr. Amyot :

Q. How often did you, yourself, go to the bank to make deposits?—A. I think I did not go often myself; I used to prepare the amount, the papers, but it was our book-keeper that made the deposits.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. And you prepared the deposit schedules?—A. Yes.

Q. And in those deposit schedules did you enter the cheques now under discussion?—A. Certainly.

Q. Here are the documents forming Exhibit No. 111, which shows that you furnished groceries to the Marine Department at Quebec in 1893, for the sum of \$1,816.33. Will you explain under what circumstances you furnished these groceries? Had you a contract with the department?—A. The contract I had—I showed you what I had—I had nothing else. I was asked to furnish the goods, and I continued to furnish them at the prices at which they had been furnished during the previous year.

Q. Be good enough to explain how you came to supply these groceries. Had you a store at the time?—A. No.

Q. Was it you who supplied them?—A. Yes; it was I that delivered the goods.

Q. From whom did you buy them?—A. From Mr. Turcotte.

Q. Under what circumstances did you come to have the contract with the Department of Marine?

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Had you made any arrangement with Mr. Turcotte as to that?—A. I came to have that contract at the time of my engagement with Mr. Turcotte.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. State what occurred. You were engaged as manager?—A. Yes; I will state the conditions of my engagement.

Q. State what passed between you and Mr. Turcotte at the time?—A. I made an arrangement with Mr. Turcotte under which he gave me a certain salary and the profits of the contract with the Department of Marine were to be mine, and I was perfectly free to purchase the goods required for the contract wheresoever I thought proper, but if I wished to buy them from Mr. Turcotte, he undertook to give them to me at cost price.

Q. What was the salary you had previously from Mr. Turcotte?—A. Am I obliged to answer that question?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

A. I had \$950 a year.

Q. Were you satisfied with that salary? When you made fresh arrangements were you satisfied with the same salary?—A. No.

Q. You wanted an increase?—A. Yes; the fact of Mr. Provost leaving the firm gave me an increase of work and I wanted more pay.

Q. How much did you want your salary increased?—A. I was engaged at the same salary—\$950—plus any profits from the contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department, and in the event of not getting the contract Mr. Turcotte was to give me \$1,200 a year.

Q. How much were the profits of the contract with the department for that year?—A. Approximately speaking, about \$400 or \$450.

Q. Had you not had the contract for supplying the Marine and Fisheries Department, how much as salary would you have demanded from Mr. Turcotte?—A. I have just told you that it was understood that I was to get \$1,200.

Q. How much did you get from Mr. Turcotte during that year?—A. It seems to me that what I have just told you shows it perfectly. I have just said that I got my salary of \$950, and any profit arising from the contract with the department.

Q. You had \$950 a year?—A. Yes, plus the profits of the contract with the department.

Q. Did you retain all the profits you derived from the contract?—A. Yes.

Q. You did not give any part of the profits to any person?—A. No; but when I state that I did not give any part of the profits, I must tell you that I did do so, for I had a person to keep my accounts, and I paid him therefor.

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Moffett, who used to make up the accounts after hours; I mean the accounts for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, they had to be made out in triplicate; I had no time to make them out, and in order to avoid encroaching on the time belonging to Mr. Turcotte we used to work in the evening, so I paid Mr. Moffett as I felt bound to do.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Had you a contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department before this one?—A. No.

Q. Did you apply to the Marine and Fisheries Department or to Mr. Gregory to obtain this contract?—A. I saw Mr. Gregory; he came to the store, and I asked him for the contract, and he told me he would send me a blank tender.

By Mr. Choquette :

Q. Who asked you to go and see him? Or, rather, who advised you to go and see him?—A. No one; he came to the store and it was there I saw him.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Had you seen Mr. Turcotte previously, concerning the contract?—A. I saw Mr. Turcotte, as I told you awhile ago, at the time of my engagement.

Q. Before you had made the application?—A. Yes.

Q. Before you saw Mr. Gregory, as regards that matter, or any other person belonging to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, you had made your arrangements with Mr. Turcotte as to your salary?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Langelier :

Q. Do you know who had this contract before you?—A. I think it was in the name of Mr. J. B. Provost, but I do not know for certain.

By Mr. Choquette :

Q. All the goods supplied were got from Mr. Turcotte?—A. Yes, in great part; when goods were short at Mr. Turcotte's I got them elsewhere.

By Mr. Bruneau :

Q. This arrangement as to your salary was made subsequently to the dissolution of the firm of Turcotte, Provost & Co.?—A. Certainly.

Q. How does it come, then, that Mr. Turcotte offered you in virtue of that arrangement \$950 a year, plus the profits from the contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department?—A. Because I asked him for an increase, as I told you a while ago. The retirement of Mr. Provost gave me additional work, and then I asked for an increase of my salary and obtained it.

Q. You obtained it in what way?—A. I have just told you.

Q. \$950 a year with the profits to be derived from the contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department?—A. Failing the contract with the department, that is to say to make the profits on the contract, I had \$1200 a year.

Q. At the time of the dissolution of the partnership was anything said as to placing in your name the contract Mr. J. B. Provost had with the Militia Department?—A. No, since the cheques were always made in the name of Mr. J. B. Provost.

Turcotte Investigation.

Q. Then why was the contract transferred in that way by the deed?—A. I cannot give any other explanation; I do not know myself.

By Mr. H. A. Turcotte :

Q. How long were you employed by Turcotte & Provost?—A. Nine years.

Q. Were you always manager of the firm?—A. No.

Q. How long were you manager?—A. I cannot say precisely. When I speak of having been manager, I mean that I had more latitude in the business, and after a few years I did much more than when I entered; I entered in 1884, as a clerk, and rose in grade, and after some time, Mr. Turcotte and Mr. Provost, absenting themselves from time to time, my salary was increased, and I was asked to devote myself as much as possible to the business of the store.

Q. Mr. Provost often absented himself in order to go to his country house?—A. I don't know whether he had one.

Q. In 1892?—A. Yes, he had.

Q. He absented himself very often from the store in 1892? He was often ill in 1892?—A. That is a good reason for being absent.

Q. As a matter of fact, is it not true that Mr. Provost was very often sick?—A. Certainly.

Q. And that he was very often absent from the store?—A. Yes.

Q. As to the engagement between Mr. Turcotte and you in 1892, what was the date of that engagement?—A. There was no deed of engagement made, it was done by word of mouth, which is as good as a deed; an agreement made on a man's word is binding, I consider.

Q. When was the promise given you?—A. The word was given; the deed of partnership was made about the 2nd February—then it was at the end of January, 1893, about the 30th or 31st January; I cannot give the precise date, because I did not take it down, but it was then it occurred.

Q. Were there several conversations between you and Mr. Turcotte as to your engagement?—A. Yes.

Q. How long was your engagement to last?—A. One year.

Q. Is it not true that Mr. Turcotte was unwilling to increase your salary?—A. He refused to give me what I asked for; I wanted to have my name in the firm and he would not consent, and then I left this year, but, as I told you, I was to have \$950 and the profits on the contracts with department, or failing the contract I was to get \$1,200 a year.

Q. Is it not true that when your engagement for 1893 was discussed, you applied for an increase and it was refused?—A. At that time the dissolution of partnership had not as yet taken place.

Q. And that Mr. Turcotte then refused to increase your salary?—A. No. I have told you that the firm was not yet dissolved, it was still the firm of Turcotte & Provost, and they had to consult one another.

Q. After the dissolution of the firm were there not many discussions as to your engagement?—A. Not more than I have told you.

Q. Did you not have several interviews with Mr. Turcotte about your engagement, and did not Mr. Turcotte reject your terms?—A. The first interview, I remember it perfectly well, was on a Sunday. I went to Mr. Turcotte's house and asked him what were his intentions. He said to me: "I will give you what I told you before."

Q. Say how much?—A. \$950 a year with the profits derived from the contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department, or otherwise, if I failed to secure that, \$1,200; and I told Mr. Turcotte I thought I could do better if I were to do business on my own account; he said he would not prevent me and told me to start on my own account, as he could not do any better than that.

By Mr. Bruneau :

Q. At the time had you thought of tendering for the contract with the Marine and Fisheries Department?—A. I was always thinking of it, because the more you tender, the more money you make.

Q. Did anyone make you offers, or bind himself to enable you to get or in order that you might get the contract for supplies needed by the Marine and Fisheries Department?—A. No; it was as I have just stated. All I had was \$950 and the profits arising from the supplies to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and failing that, as I have said, I was to have the sum of \$1,200 a year.

The Committee then adjourned.

Turcotte Investigation.

THURSDAY, 5th July, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. GIROUARD in the chair.

Mr. JOHN ALFRED CHARLEBOIS, of the city of Quebec, notary, sworn.

By Mr. H. A. Turcotte :

Q. You are a notary, are you not? How long have you been a notary?—A. Since 1887.

Q. You are also a member of the Board of Notaries of the province of Quebec?—A. Yes.

Q. Be good enough to examine Exhibit No. 108, and say whether it is a copy duly certified by you of a notarial deed passed by you?—A. This is a certified copy of the original in my possession. I cannot part with the original.

Q. You cannot part with the original minute?—A. Under the laws of the province of Quebec, the minutes remain in my possession.

Q. By whom was that minute signed?—A. By Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost and Mr. Omer E. Larose, on the 2nd February, 1893.

Q. Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost was a grocery merchant doing business in the city of Quebec?—A. He is a grocery merchant in the city of Quebec.

Q. He is the former partner of Mr. Joseph Arthur Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. O. E. Larose is the former employee of Mr. Arthur J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

Q. At whose request was the minute of that deed prepared?—A. At the request of Mr. J. B. Provost.

Q. Was that minute read to Mr. Jean Baptiste Provost and to Mr. O. E. Larose before they signed?—A. Yes, I am positive it was.

Q. Was the Dominion Government notified as to that deed?—A. No.

Q. Was Mr. Turcotte notified as to that deed?—A. No notice was served on Mr. Turcotte.

Q. No return (*procès verbal*) was made as to the service of notice of that deed?—A. No; when service of a document has been effected an official report (*procès verbal*) is made of the fact that a copy of the deed was served; and there is no minute to that effect in my office.

By Mr. Choquette :

Q. When that deed was executed Mr. Larose was in the employ of Mr. Arthur J. Turcotte?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Of Mr. Arthur J. Turcotte, the member for Montmorency?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Bruneau :

Q. Personally, do you know whether that deed was carried out by the parties?—A. My professional duties, as a notary, put me entirely outside of that; I cannot answer that.

Q. It is stated in the deed that the sale is made for good and sufficient consideration; was there any value given, or money paid before you by Mr. Larose to Mr. Provost?—A. No; the deed was drawn up in accordance with the instructions given me by the parties.

By Mr. Edgar :

Q. Here is another copy of another exhibit of the same date, Exhibit No. 104. Was this document executed before you, in your professional capacity, as notary for the province of Quebec?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the original of this document in your office?—A. Yes.

Q. And this Exhibit, No. 104, is a true copy of the original document in your office?
—A. It is a true copy and carefully compared.

Q. It is a deed executed by Mr. Arthur J. Turcotte, the sitting member for the county of Montmorency to Jean Baptiste Provost?—A. Yes.

The Committee then adjourned.

Agriculture and Colonization.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

FOURTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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1894

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THE COMMITTEE.

(THOMAS S. SPROULE, Esq., *Chairman.*)

Messieurs :

Bain (*Soulanges*),
Bain (*Wentworth*),
Beith,
Bergeron,
Bernier,
Boston,
Bowers,
Bowman,
Boyd,
Brodeur,
Burnham,
Calvin,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Cargill,
Carignan,
Carling (*Sir John*),
Carpenter,
Casey,
Choquette,
Christie,
Cleveland,
Cochrane,
Corbould,
Daly,
Davin,
Davis,
Dawson,
Desaulniers,
Dugas,
Dupont,
Dyer,
Earle,
Edwards,
Fairbairn,
Fauvel,
Featherston,
Ferguson (*Leeds & Grenville*),
Ferguson (*Renfrew*),
Forbes,
Fréchette,
Gibson,
Gillies,
Gillmor,
Girouard (*Two Mountains*),
Godbout,
Grieve,
Guay,
Harwood,
Henderson,
Hodgins,
Hughes,
Hutchins,

Ingram,
Innes,
Jeannotte,
Joncas,
LaRivière,
Leclair,
Leduc,
Legris,
Lépine,
Lippé,
Livingston,
Macdonald (*Huron*),
Macdonald (*King's*),
Macdowall,
McDonald (*Assiniboia*),
McGregor,
McLean (*King's*),
McLennan,
McMillan,
McNeill,
Mara,
Marshall,
Metcalfé,
Mignault,
Miller,
Montague,
O'Brien,
Paterson (*Brant*),
Patterson (*Colchester*),
Perry,
Pope,
Pridham,
Proulx
Putnam,
Reid,
Rinfret,
Robillard,
Roome,
Rosamond,
Ross (*Dundas*),
Ross (*Lisgar*),
Rowand,
Sanborn,
Semple,
Smith (*Ontario*),
Sproule,
Sutherland,
Taylor,
Turcotte,
Tyrwhitt,
Wilmot,
Wilson,
Wood (*Westmoreland*).

REPORT

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization submit their fifth and final report, together with the evidence taken at the several sittings of the Committee during the session, as forming part of their report.

Mr. Saunders, the director of experimental farms, appeared before the committee on April 26th and May 1st. He furnished a summary account of the operations of the Central farm at Ottawa and the branch farms in the provinces, containing matter of much interest for farmers, and at the same time showing the great advantages to the country at large which the farms afforded.

He commenced by giving an account of the trouble which had been experienced at the Central farm by tuberculosis among cattle, and informed the committee that out of 54 animals tested by the Koch lymph, called tuberculin, 26 showed reaction, in consequence of which 21 were slaughtered. The postmortem examinations in all the cases showed the presence of the disease: 5 others were kept for further test.

As showing the progress of interest of the farmers in the experimental farm experiments, he stated that 6,864 letters of inquiry were received in 1889; this number constantly augmented until in 1893 it reached 25,657; and in the last year named as many as 244,833 bulletins were furnished to farmers from the Central farm. This fact exhibits an increasing and salutary interest, applications having been sent for the bulletins. Similar interest, he said, was shown to be manifested from the reports received from the several stations in the provinces.

As respects the annual reports of the farms, he said that 5,000 copies were at first sufficient to supply the demands from applicants, but now 45,000 copies are required.

And as respects the distribution of seed, which is one of the important operations of the farm, he stated that to the 15th of February of the present year, there were 12,000 applications; and by the 25th of April 20,171 samples, each of three pounds weight, had been distributed. The total number of samples distributed since the farms began was 88,501. The director mentioned, as showing the results of this work, that one farmer in Prince Edward Island wrote to him three years ago and obtained a sample of Prize Cluster oats, from which last year he sold 700 bushels of seed, to his neighbours. The mention of such a fact shows how important this seed distribution is; and how its ultimate effects may tend to enrich the whole country.

He furnished some information of interest to farmers on the subject of the best mode of making and preserving hay; and gave an account of tests with fertilizers, also of much interest to farmers.

On the second occasion of the director appearing before the committee, he furnished information on the subject of seed testing with respect to vitality, and also

in relation to times of sowing. He showed the results with several kinds of grains from plots under the same conditions, and seeds sown one week after each other. The facts which were the result of that series of conclusive experiments should be well considered by the farmers of this country. Early sowing means greater success in results, than any possibility arising from late sowing.

He gave an account of the several branch experimental farms, showing the nature of their operations.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, dairy commissioner and agriculturist of the Central experimental farm, appeared on three separate days before the committee, on the 8th, 11th and 15th of May. His statements which appear in the evidence, herewith, contain matter of very much moment for the country.

On the first day he appeared he fully described his operations in Prince Edward Island, the maritime provinces and the province of Quebec. The greatest interest has been excited among the farmers, in the dairy proceedings which have been initiated. The progress made is most encouraging. This has in fact exceeded the original anticipations, and gained sufficient momentum to continue to progress from its own impulse. Dairy products of the maritime provinces and Quebec are now competing with the best from Ontario and other countries.

The dairy commissioner, at the sitting of the committee on the 11th, gave somewhat similar information in relation to the province of Ontario. He showed the importance of carrying on dairying operations for the whole twelve months of the year; and that milking an animal for the whole of the year was not necessarily a cause of any weakness, but rather the reverse. Good breeding should be: the transmission of desired qualities.

He informed the committee that an effort was to be made to introduce to a much greater extent than at present, improved dairying operations in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and to do the same as far as possible in British Columbia. In his opinion, success in the development of these operations was necessary for the success of these important areas of the Dominion.

He gave the committee to understand there was reason to believe the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway entertained favourably a proposal to treat the building of creameries and cheese factories on the same principle as the building of elevators, with the object of renting them to farmers, in favourable localities where there was reason to believe that a good start might be made in dairy operations, and he informed the committee that it was the intention of the government, through the work to be carried out by him, to aid the movement of dairy operations in Manitoba and west of that province in so far as possible.

The dairy commissioner gave much interesting information on the important subject of competition to be expected from, and the nature of the dairy supplies furnished from other countries to the British markets, to which Canadian produce is sent. He pointed out that by the creamery operations as much as one-third more butter has been obtained from the milk of cows, six months after calving, than could be obtained by the ordinary system of deep setting in pails. He also showed how oleomargarine was manufactured, how it came into competition with butter, and the measures taken in other countries to ensure protection against the fraud of substitution.

Agriculture and Colonization.

On the third occasion of the dairy commissioner's appearance before the committee, he furnished results of experiments on the subject of feeding cattle and the production of fodders. He stated that, at the Central farm, they had taken, this year, the fourth crop on the 40-acre test lot, and from which he expected to feed more than 30 animals, by the mixture of corn, beans and sunflowers. He showed how important it was to obtain as much perfect food, as possible, for cattle from a small area; and after pointing out the results of different modes of feeding, he gave it as his belief that the Canadian farmers did not grow enough of rye, for fodder purposes. He said rye was perhaps the best fodder for pigs.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, the assistant dairy commissioner, appeared before the committee, on June 12th, and he showed the rapid progress which is being made in improved dairy operations in the province of Quebec. He said that in 1884 Quebec had only 300 cheese and butter factories in the whole province, while now the number was 1,400; and in cheese, he said that the output, if not superior, was at least equal to the best from Ontario. He showed the particular advantages possessed by the French-Canadian cow, with its long acclimatization, and particularly in those of the parts of the province where the winters were long and severe. He stated, it had been found by tests in Quebec, that this cow gave more and richer milk in proportion to the amount of food eaten, than can be obtained from the larger varieties. He also pointed out the kinds of food best adapted for feeding in that province; and the success in growing fruits adapted to its climate. He said there were now 2,000 silos in the province, mainly in the western portion.

Mr. James Fletcher, the entomologist and botanist of the Central experimental farm, appeared before the committee, on 5th and 12th June, and furnished details of information of interest to farmers, on the subject of protection from insects and fungoid pests which yearly cause very considerable losses, not only in Canada but throughout the continent, where agricultural operations are carried on. It is clear from the statements made by Mr. Fletcher, that the losses from this cause run into millions, and that the application of the simple and comparatively inexpensive remedies which he pointed out, if persistently and intelligently applied, may make an appreciable addition to the wealth of the whole Dominion. Without attempting to furnish any analytic statement in this report of the details stated by Mr. Fletcher, it is thought better to refer farmers to the evidence itself.

Mr. John Craig, the horticulturist of the Central experimental farm, appeared before the committee on the 22nd and 31st of May. He furnished to the committee a summarized report of the principal operations of the farm in relation to the cultivation of the several kinds of fruits which are grown in the Dominion, indicating the pests to be guarded against and the best methods of culture. His statements had reference as well to the small fruits as to the apple, pear and peach crops of the Dominion; and the attention of the farmers and horticulturists of the country may be directed, for details, to his evidence forming part of this report.

He pointed out that it is important for fruit-growers to unite in some well devised plan of cold storage, in order to enable them to reap the full benefit of the valuable crops they raise. He indicated the operations of the experimental farm in distributing trees, and particularly those adapted to Manitoba and the north-west of the Dominion. The information which he furnished with respect to the cultivation of tobacco in the province of Quebec, possessed points of interest, as did also that re-

lating to some extensive efforts for the cultivation of this plant in the province of Ontario. He showed that one grower had planted out as large an area as 100 acres, with success, and from which a product as high as \$180 an acre had been taken. The climate and soil of parts of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario appear to be well adapted for the growth of tobacco.

Mr. F. T. Shutt, the chemist of the experimental farm, appeared before the committee on May 18th, and his evidence showed the importance for farmers to possess knowledge respecting the constituents of soils, fertilizers and cattle foods, in order to enable them to carry out their several operations with intelligence and economy. He pointed out how important this was as respects the grasses in relation to the best times to use them as cattle food, having in view digestibility and maximum of nutriment; both of which varied at different periods in the life of the grass plant. As respects the making of grass into hay, he said the best time was shortly after the bloom, when the nutritive properties were at their maximum. He pointed out the importance of growing the legumes for the purpose of obtaining, by this means, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. He showed that nitrogen might be most cheaply obtained from the air by this means, and mentioned that it was one of the most expensive of the artificial fertilizers, costing as much as 15 cents a pound, while the cost of phosphoric acid and potash was from 5 to 7 cents a pound.

And also with respect to the fodders, he showed that the most important and costly constituents of these were the albumenoids, the characteristic element of which is nitrogen. He showed farmers should endeavour to obtain these constituents in the cheapest way possible, as well for crop food as the fodder of animals; hence the importance of growing leguminous crops. He mentioned that the nitrogen collectors were clover, pease, beans, vetches and lupins.

He pointed out how, in practice, chemistry might be made useful to farmers, and furnished some interesting information in relation to the purity of water, the tests at the Central farm, during the past season, having shown that much impure water is used in the country, and that this, in times of epidemic, might be dangerous. He said that clearness of water could not always be held to be indicative of purity, and that some of the brightest and most sparkling of the specimens shown were the worst.

He informed the committee that on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, he had been appointed a chemical expert *juror* on cereals by the British Imperial commissioner at Chicago; and as one result of the information obtained in that position he stated that the tests at Chicago corroborated the favourable impression of the very high character of Canadian cereals, particularly wheat from Manitoba and the Canadian North-west Territories.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, the poultry manager of the Central experimental farm, appeared before the committee on May 31st. He furnished full information of the operations of the farm in tests and experiments with the several kinds of poultry and their products. He showed that systematic and well considered treatment of poultry might form an important addition to the revenue of any well managed farm. He indicated the qualities and best modes of treatment of the several varieties, as well to obtain the most profitable results from the product of eggs, as fattening for the market; including the fattening of turkeys, and the best method of getting early chickens. His evidence is given, at length, herewith.

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Professor McEachran appeared before the committee on June 14th. He stated that there was a total absence of animal contagious disease in Canada, with the exception of tuberculosis and actinomycosis. He particularly denied that there was any pleuro-pneumonia, and contended that the reports which had been already published in the blue-books were ample proof of his position.

He described the operations which were undertaken to extirpate sheep scab in the North-west Territories last year. He showed that it had prevailed over a considerable area, but that it is now under control. He gave the committee information as to the extent of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the Dominion, and held that it was the duty of the government to undertake its extirpation. The expense, whatever that might be, he held, should not be a consideration to set against the importance of having Canada quite free from that disease, and he pointed out that with the present positive methods of diagnosis by means of the tuberculin test, the extirpation of the disease might be undertaken with more certainty than was formerly possible. He indicated a system of proceeding, which he recommended.

On this subject, the committee have already made representations to the Minister of Agriculture, in a letter addressed to him by the chairman, dated June 21st last, covering a copy of the report of the committee of that date, accompanied by the approved report of the sub-committee to whom the subject was referred on June 14th, recommending what action to be taken for the purpose of extirpation, under the direction of Professor McEachran, as veterinary adviser of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, the deputy minister of the Department of the Interior which has in charge the Dominion administration on the subject of immigration, appeared before the committee on July 4th. He furnished a general statement of the operations which have been carried on by the department during the year for the promotion of immigration to Canada, the settlement of immigrants in the Dominion, and particularly on government lands. He referred to the reports already published in the blue-books of the Department of the Interior for further details of the operations. The leading feature of the year appears to have been a decline in immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe; a decline, however, which it may be stated, was more acutely manifested in the European immigration to the United States than that to Canada. It was also intimated by the deputy minister of the interior, that there is a decided decline in the tendency to emigrate as well from the United Kingdom as the continent of Europe. For particulars of the information furnished by Mr. Burgess, reference is made to his evidence which forms part of this report.

Mr. E. P. Bender appeared before the committee in order to make a representation on the subject of cold storage in connection with perishable goods, meats, and the establishment of abattoirs, &c., for export from the Dominion to the United Kingdom. He informed the committee that he considered such storage to be of great public importance, as being generally calculated to increase the export trade of the Dominion, and increase values to the farmers. He requested to be afforded a guarantee on the capital necessary for the construction of such storage. The particular grounds on which he made this application will be found in his evidence which is attached to this report.

Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Pickering, Ontario, appeared before the committee on May 2nd, in connection with and on behalf of representatives of a Cattle Breeders' Association. He stated that the object was to obtain the influence of the committee with the government, to make representations in relation to the stud and stock books of the United States. He said that formerly, until about 18 months ago, the Canadian books which were equal in their standards to those of the United States, were accepted in common with them, as are at present those of Germany, France and Great Britain, but that within the time stated, regulations have been made in the United States which exclude the Canadian books, with the object of not recognizing any Canadian stock standards, and of forcing the registration of all animals to be recognized in the United States, in the American books. Mr. Johnson said that this practice deprived Canadian pedigree cattle of the privilege of entry without duty, the same as formerly enjoyed, and as now enjoyed by the animals registered in the stock books of the countries named. He thought that efforts should be made to do away with, if possible, this invidious and unjust distinction.

Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Toronto, made a similar statement, as did also Mr. J. R. Ormsby, of Danville, P. Q. Mr. Robert Miller, of Brome, made further representations, in which he showed the general importance of the objects of a cattle breeders' association, and urged the committee to make a report in support of such. Mr. Ormsby also asked for the influence of the committee to obtain an aid for the Cattle Breeders' Association, as an object of general public interest, in order to enable them to pay for the cost of printing reports, making investigations and other objects of public interest, for which the subscriptions of the members were inadequate. He desired that the committee should recommend the government to make a grant of \$1,000 to the association, for carrying out these objects.

After hearing the statement of the delegation, a resolution of the committee was passed on motion of Major Carpenter, seconded by Mr. McMillan, recommending, in view of the importance of such an association to the farmers of the country, that the government should be urged to give some pecuniary aid and substantial assistance to the association.

In order to extend to the farmers of this country the information furnished on agriculture, by the experimental farms, the committee recommend that the House authorize for distribution to members, 10,000 copies of the report of this committee for the current session, in addition to the usual number of 2,475, and 200 copies for the sessional use of the committee, in the usual proportions of English and French.

Also the printing of 90,000 copies of the Experimental Farm Report of 1893, in the usual proportions of English and French for distribution to members.

The committee recommend that, hereafter, the annual report of the Experimental Farms and the Report of the Dairy Commissioner, be issued together in one volume, and both in a more condensed form than at present.

The committee recommend that A. H. Gilbert, poultry manager at the Central experimental farm, be placed upon the list of the permanent staff of the said farm.

The whole respectfully submitted.

T. S. SPROULE,
Chairman.

Committee Room 46,
House of Commons,
13th July, 1894.

Agriculture and Colonization.

THE EVIDENCE

PART I.

AGRICULTURE

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

The tubercle bacilli shown in figure 1 are the small thin rod-like bodies which are stained red; these are highly magnified.

Fig. 2 shows how this disease germ is scattered in groups in cases of diseases all through the tissues. In this figure the disease germs are much less magnified and appear as mere points or dots of a reddish colour.

In figure 3 is shown a very small quantity of the sputa of a diseased subject, pressed between thin plates of glass and highly magnified. In this is seen the bacillus which is the cause of tuberculosis the disease referred to in the evidence of Wm. Saunders, director of experimental farms, highly magnified, of rod-like form, in groups stained red.

FIG. 1.

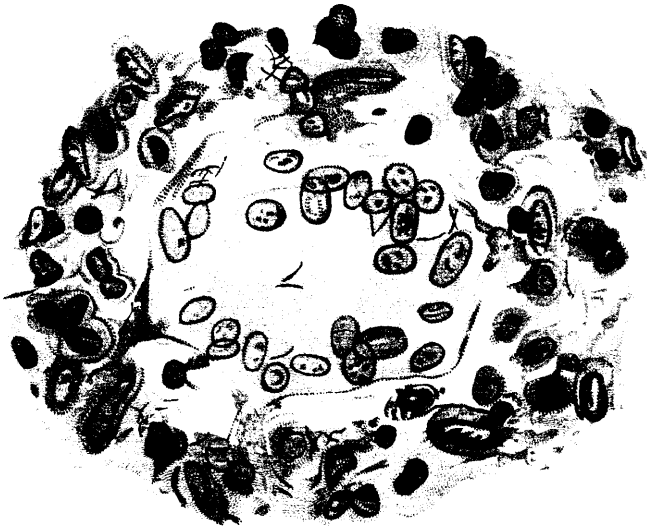


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 1.—Section of a small fresh tubercle, showing large giant-cells surrounded by epithelioid cells. Tubercle bacilli are seen in the giant-cells and scattered in the tissue about it.

FIG. 2.—Section of tuberculous pleura under a low power, showing the exudate with groups of bacilli scattered in it.

FIG. 3.—Tubercle bacilli in sputum stained by the method given. The bacilli are more abundant than is usual.

Agriculture and Colonization.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 26th April, 1894.

The Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this morning at 10.30 a.m., Dr. SPROULE, chairman, presiding.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS, director of the experimental farms, was present by invitation and addressed the committee, as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—As the committee has just under discussion the subject of tuberculosis on which I had intended to say something this morning, perhaps it might be well that I should explain at the outset what has been our experience with this disease at the Central experimental farm. You are, no doubt, aware that we have had some trouble with this disease in cattle since I last had the pleasure of appearing before you. A bulletin has recently been issued from the farm on this subject, prepared jointly by myself and Professor Robertson. In this bulletin information is given regarding the nature of the disease and also as to the experience we have had with it at the experimental farm. During the months of June and July, in 1889, good representative animals of some of the more important breeds of cattle were purchased for the Central farm. These animals were selected with much care, and the endeavour was made to combine, as far as was practicable, in each of the small herds bought, some of the most desirable strains, so that a good foundation might be laid, from the progeny of which useful animals could be selected to meet the requirements of the several branch experimental farms.

TUBERCULOSIS AT THE CENTRAL FARM.

Two years afterwards—in July, 1891—the first case of tuberculosis occurred among these cattle, when a Jersey cow died six weeks after calving. A postmortem examination showed that her lungs were affected with this disease. The next victim was a young Durham bull, which had shown symptoms of the disease and was killed on the advice of the veterinary surgeon, and was also found to be tuberculous. As soon as this disease was known to exist in the herd, a careful watch was kept on all the animals. They were examined from time to time by the best veterinary surgeons available, and any which manifested symptoms, at all suspicious, were promptly isolated from the rest of the herd. Notwithstanding all the care which was exercised, there were lost in all, from this disease, between July 15th, 1891, and May 30th, 1892, nearly a year, seven cows and one bull, of which two died and five were killed.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. Were all those cattle purchased?—A. They were all cattle that we had purchased. Up to this time, no method was known by which this disease could be detected with any certainty in its earlier stages, and hence all the animals which had no symptoms of the disease were presumed to be healthy, and were so reported to us, from time to time, by the veterinary surgeons who examined them.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. Can you detect the disease from external appearances?—A. The only cases where tuberculosis can be detected by examination, are where it exists in the lungs, and then its presence may often be detected by auscultation and percussion, as in the human being, or where it exists in the lymphatic glands, which become enlarged

and swollen. If the disease exists in the liver or udder, or other part of the body, there are no methods by which any veterinary surgeon can detect the disease, except by the use of the Koch lymph, or tuberculin.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. Does the disease exist in the herd of Jerseys from which you bought the cattle for the farm?—A. We had no suspicion of the disease existing in the herd of Jerseys when we purchased them, and I have no personal knowledge on that subject. There were no manifestations of the disease in any of those animals for about two years after they were purchased, and there were no means of knowing whether the animals were diseased at the time they were bought. If they were diseased, the disease at the time was in the incipient stage.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. Were all the animals Jerseys?—A. No.

TUBERCULOSIS, HOW COMMUNICATED.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. Do you think that a stone stable would be the cause of the disease—a stable built of stone?—A. No. The disease is caused by the introduction of a disease germ known as the tubercle bacillus, and as this germ exists in so many different places in this country—in stables built of wood as well as those built of stone—I do not think it likely that the material of which a stable is built could have any effect in the way of producing the disease.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Will you make that bacillus a little more clear?—A. Certainly. The disease in every instance is caused by a very minute red-like organism known as the bacillus tuberculosis, which is propagated very rapidly, when once it finds lodgment in the organs of the animal. I have here a recent publication containing a figure of the bacillus which brings about this condition of disease. Unless this bacillus is introduced in the system, tuberculosis cannot possibly occur. When the germ is introduced, a diseased condition does not always follow, because the animal may be so healthy as to be able to resist the attack of this organism and destroy it, by means of the gastric juice in its stomach, if they are swallowed, or where they pass into the circulation, by the remedial agents which nature provides in the blood.

RELIABLE MEANS OF DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

With the introduction of tuberculin as a means of diagnosing this disease, it can now be detected with almost absolute certainty, even in the earliest stages, and this material was used in the manner explained in Bulletin No. 20, on all animals at the Central farm, 54 in number. Twenty-six of these showed evidence of the presence of the disease, 21 were killed and five young animals have been spared for a time in order to ascertain the effects of certain lines of treatment. It is claimed by some that tuberculin has a curative action, and it is proposed to inject small quantities of this fluid into some of these animals at intervals. It is also believed by some physicians, that sulphurous acid has a remedial effect on tuberculosis, and this is also being tried. In the meantime, most of these young animals are feeding well and putting on flesh. Three out of the five are creditable looking young heifers of good average weight for their age.

A DANGER TO HUMAN HEALTH.

In connection with this disease, one of the most important points is its bearing on the health of the community, and the danger from using tuberculous milk. In the recently published "American text book of Diseases of Children," written by Professor William Osler, a Canadian, of whose eminence in medical science all Canadians have reason to be proud, and who is now chief physician in Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, the author says:—

Agriculture and Colonization.

"Experiments have shown that infection may be communicated by ingestion of tuberculous material, and one of the most important problems relates to infection with the milk of tuberculous cows. Experimentally, it has been conclusively demonstrated that such milk is infectious even when the disease is localized in the lungs of the animals, and that it is not necessary that the udder should be diseased. The danger of infection from this source, in children, is very urgent, and systematic sanitary inspection should be made of the cows. The percentage of tuberculous animals in the various stables of our cities, is very much larger than supposed. The figures in this country for large numbers are not available. It has been stated that from 10 to 15 per cent of the dairy stock in the eastern states is tuberculous. This is probably a low estimate. The virulence is retained in the cream and butter. Other conditions than the presence of bacilli in the milk are probably necessary for infection, and, fortunately, all children who drink tuberculous milk do not become contaminated. In some instances, the gastric juice may destroy the bacilli, in others the condition of the tissues may not be favourable to the development of the seed. Infection by meat is probably very much more rare. When the tuberculosis is generalized in the internal organs, the flesh should be confiscated."

REMEDY FOR TUBERCULOUS MILK.

Dr. Osler advised that all milk should be boiled before using, especially for children, unless the sources are known to be free from all possibility of contamination.

During the past few days a bulletin has been issued by the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, in which very much the same line of statement is made in regard to the possibility of infection from diseased milk, and advising that milk be boiled before using, in order to protect the individuals who drink it from the action of this bacillus.

This bulletin can be had by application to Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE FROM THE CENTRAL TO THE BRANCH FARMS.

Since the question of the possible spread of this disease by animals sent from the Central farm to the branch farms has been spoken of, I submit the following particulars as to the shipment of animals to those farms. The first shipment made from the Central farm to any of the branch farms, was to Indian Head, on October 18th, 1890, nearly a year before we had any knowledge whatever of this disease in our herd. There were sent at that time from the Central farm to that branch farm, four Shorthorn cows, one Shorthorn bull, three Ayrshire cows, one Ayrshire bull, three Holstein cows, two Polled Angus cows, and one Polled Angus bull calf, sixteen animals in all.

In November, a fortnight following, a second shipment was made to Nappan, consisting of two Ayrshire cows, three Durham cows, one Holstein bull, one Ayrshire bull, and one Holstein heifer, eight animals in all. In making these shipments of cattle to the branch farms, only a portion of the stock sent was from the Central farm. The other animals required were purchased from breeders in different parts of the country.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario):

Q. At this time you had no knowledge of the disease?—A. We had no knowledge or suspicion of the existence of any such disease among our cattle.

Another shipment was made to Brandon, Man., later, on November 9th, 1891, after the first cases had occurred. In this lot there were four Durham cows, two Galloway cows, one Galloway bull, one young Galloway bull and one Holstein bull, nine animals in all. At this time, nearly four months after the death of the Jersey cow referred to, we had the cattle to be sent off carefully examined by the best veterinary surgeon here, also by Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, and they were pronounced healthy.

The animals comprising the stock at the branch farms have not yet been generally tested with the tuberculin, and up to the time of the issue of Bulletin No. 20, we had no knowledge of the occurrence of any disease among them, or of any suspicious symptoms, excepting the case at Nappan, which is recorded in the bulletin. In this case, one of the cows which was sent in the first shipment in 1890, after being two or three years there, developed symptoms of this disease, and when this was reported, instructions were sent to slaughter the animal. On postmortem examination she was found to have tuberculosis. Two heifers of her progeny were tested with tuberculin, and were found to be free from the disease.

A recent report has been received from Mr. S. A. Bedford, the superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon, Manitoba, that two animals in the herd there, which did not appear to be in good health, had been tested by one of the local veterinary surgeons, and from the reaction given he thinks it probable that these animals are affected with this disease.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Have you received any general reports as to the health of the cattle sent from here to Brandon after the disease presented itself here?—A. The stock has been reported on by the superintendent, from time to time, as quite healthy, and on my annual tours of inspection of the branch farms, the condition of the stock has always been a subject of careful inquiry, and they always appeared to be in excellent health. Now that the means are available for detecting the existence of tuberculosis in its earliest stages, arrangements are being made to have all the animals at each of the branch farms tested as soon as practicable, and in the meantime instructions have been sent to isolate the two suspected animals from the rest of the herd. All the other animals at the Brandon farm have been examined by the veterinary surgeon who believes them to be sound. It is, however, proposed to test them all as we have done here, and to do this on all the branch farms, so that we may get to the bottom of this matter.

By Senator Perley :

Q. Were the two suspected animals you have referred to, among the number you sent out from the Central farm?—A. I cannot say at the moment, but I can get you that information if you so desire.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. One moment. As I understand that some of the animals were infected at the Central farm here some years ago?—The first case was that of the Jersey cow already referred to, which died in July, 1891.

Q. Afterwards you sent some cattle from here to Brandon, didn't you?—A. Yes. We sent the nine animals I have named, in November, 1891, after they had been carefully examined by some of the best veterinary surgeons in the country, and pronounced healthy. It must be borne in mind that, at that time, the usefulness of tuberculin as a means of diagnosing this disease had not been established, and we were not made acquainted with its value, until about a year later.

Q. Were any instructions sent to watch those cattle?—A. The superintendent of the Brandon farm was here and assisted in making the selection, but no special instructions of this character were issued, as we had confidence in the opinions which had been given that they were in good health.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you any particulars of the cattle affected at Brandon?—A. Nothing further than the communication from the superintendent, and this I have not with me.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. You have no official information?—A. The superintendent has reported that the two animals to which reference has been made, were tested by a local veterinary surgeon, with tuberculin, when a rise of temperature occurred which is suspicious, but I have not yet received information on some important points, as to the quantity

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of tuberculin used, and whether the necessary precautions have been taken in injecting it. It is important that it should be clearly understood, that at the time the earlier recorded cases of this disease occurred at the Central farm, that is, between 15th July, 1891, and 30th May, 1892, there was no method known by which this disease could be detected other than by the symptoms and external examination. Where an animal was to all appearance healthy, and no indication of the disease could be detected, such animal was presumed to be free from it. It was not until November, 1892, that we were able to make the first experiments with tuberculin, and since then no cattle have been sent from the Central farm to any of the branch farms.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Is it your opinion that fat cattle can be considerably affected and not show it, I mean beef cattle sold for the butcher?—A. I think there is no doubt that they may. Some of the animals we have killed were quite fat and would have sold readily for beef, but they were found to be diseased. We have no statistics in this country on which an opinion can be based as to the proportion of fat cattle affected, but from the information gathered in other countries, it appears that the disease exists in much larger percentage in fat cows, than in steers. It has been found that any condition which tends to lower the vitality and vigour of the animal, predisposes to this disease, and constant milking is, no doubt, always more or less of a strain on the animal.

RESULTS FROM TESTS BY TUBERCULIN IN EUROPE.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Is this disease much less prevalent in steers than in heifers of the same age? —In our limited experience, it has been less prevalent among the steers than in heifers, and this is the general impression. The statistics published in foreign countries on this point are somewhat conflicting. In the twenty-fourth bulletin of the Royal Agricultural College of Denmark, Dr. Bang reports the results of some experiments made in Germany by Dr. Kopp, bearing on this point. Dr. Kopp tested 1,058 animals with tuberculin, and 738 of these showed the reaction which indicates the presence of the disease. Of the total number, 243 were heifers, and of these, 49.9 per cent showed the reaction; 757 were milch cows, of which 78.9 per cent showed the reaction, and 58 were bulls and steers, of which 69 per cent gave the reaction. In this instance, the percentage affected, among the bulls and steers, was higher than among the heifers, but the ages of the former are not given, and this is an important factor in the estimate, as young animals are not as likely to be diseased as older ones.

In the publications of the Imperial Health Office of Berlin, Germany, vol. 7, the results are given of the examination of the cattle killed in the slaughter houses in the German Empire during the years 1888-89. Of these the total number found to be tuberculous was 26,352. They are classified according to age, as follows:—

Six weeks and under.....	102 affected
Six weeks to one year.....	79 “
One year to three years.....	2,539 “
Three years to six years.....	8,819 “
Over six years.....	11,275 “
No age given	3,538 “

This shows that the question of age is a very important one in this connection, and that older animals are much more liable to be diseased.

EXPERIMENTAL HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

Q. Would you expect animals to fatten as readily, if they were suffering from this disease?—A. One would not expect to find diseased animals fattening readily, but when the disease is in its early stages, it does not appear to prevent them from

putting on flesh. Of the five young heifers we have now in hospital under treatment, which have shown the reaction indicating the disease, three of the number are putting on flesh quite rapidly.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario):

Q. Are these five running together or are they separate?—A. They are all together in the one compartment separated from the rest of the herd.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. What is the usual rise of temperature in the initial stages?—A. In testing with tuberculin, it seems to make little or no difference in the rise in temperature whether the disease be present in slight degree or more advanced. The rise in temperature is sometimes greater in the earlier stages of the disease than it is in the later stages and there is no means of determining the extent of the disease by this test. The rise in temperature varies in different animals from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 degrees or more.

Q. Is there any exaltation of the normal temperature in the animal without the use of tuberculin. Can you distinguish any increase of temperature under such circumstances?—A. We have gone carefully into that in Bulletin No. 20, where you will find a record of the temperatures of the animals taken many times. These have been averaged and there does not appear to have been anything in the normal temperature, in these cases, which would enable one to detect the presence of the disease.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Not in the earlier stages of the disease?—A. No, nor in any stages of the disease, as far as we could ascertain.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. Tuberculosis in the human subject at the earlier stages is marked by an increase of temperature?—A. Yes. As the disease advances there is usually an increase of temperature in the evening. This is said to be due to a poison which is secreted by the bacilli, which finds its way into the blood, and we expected to find a similar result in the cattle but have not been able to detect it.

By Mr. Macdonald (P.E.I.):

Q. Have you found the disease existing in British Columbia?—A. We have not heard of any cases there, but have not made any tests as yet. The superintendent of the branch farm at Agassiz reports all the cattle to be in a healthy condition up to the present time.

By Mr. Semple:

Q. Do you think ill ventilated stables aggravate the disease?—A. Undoubtedly they predispose animals to it, and make them more liable to the disease than if they had plenty of room and fresh air.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. Have you found any special breed of cattle more subject to tuberculosis than others?—A. It would scarcely be wise to hazard an opinion upon that question with the limited experience we have had. We have found the Durhams and Jerseys to be the worst affected in our herds, but that might not be the case in another herd.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains):

Q. Have you heard that some of the Canadian cattle have been found with symptoms of tuberculosis?—A. Yes. But they seem less liable to the disease than other breeds. We had one Canadian cow called "La Basque," which showed the reaction quite strongly, when she was killed she was found to be badly affected with the disease.

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By Mr. Hughes :

Q. How far is your hospital department from the building containing the healthy stock?—A. The hospital is at the extreme end of the bull shed. That building is about 100 feet long, so that they are fully 100 feet from the other cows.

Q. How near does the nearest animal affected get to the unaffected animals?—The nearest animals are three Jersey bulls, and as this place has been used for hospital purposes since the commencement, and these bulls have been tested and found quite free from disease, we have felt that the cows in the other building were safe.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. You mention that three were doing well in the hospital and two were not?—A. I would not say that two were not doing well. They seem to be thriving but they are not in as good condition as the others. The three I spoke of as putting on flesh are of Durham strains. One is a pure Durham, and the other two are grades. The other two animals which have made less growth belong to other breeds.

Q. According to your experience, do you think fat cattle are not much subject to tuberculosis?—A. I think they may have it to a considerable extent. We had a Devon bull in splendid condition. The tuberculin test was made and the characteristic reaction followed. The animal was slaughtered and one of the lungs was found to be full of tuberculous matter. When the lung was cut across, the matter oozed out from every part of it. The other lung was perfectly sound.

Q. That is not usual in the human race?—A. No. I know it is not. The condition of some of these animals was certainly very puzzling. I may say that we had a visit early in the year, from a government officer in Denmark, who has charge of the government experimental farm at Copenhagen. He told us that the Danish government had been carrying on tests for more than two years past, and those animals which showed the reaction from the tuberculin were fattened and handed over to the butcher. When they were killed the meat was inspected, and when offered for sale was branded with a special stamp, so that the purchasers knew that the animal had suffered from tubercle. The public are cautioned that such meat must be well cooked, when it is held there is very little danger in using it.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. An affected bull was sold to one of our farmers, and after being killed the meat was thrown to the hogs. The hogs took the disease and it was thought at first they were suffering from hog cholera, but after they were killed, on examination it was proven that they were suffering from the same disease as the bull. I think this shows that people should be careful about cooking the meat?—A. The hogs would not be particular as to what part of the carcass they devoured. If the diseased viscera was eaten by human beings it would no doubt be more dangerous, but there is said to be little danger in eating the muscular parts provided they are well cooked. Dr. Osler, however, thinks that the flesh of affected animals should be destroyed, but many other physicians are of opinion that the meat can be safely used when thoroughly cooked.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Proper cooking would kill the germ?—A. 180 degrees centigrade is said to kill all the bacilli thoroughly.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you any idea what are the strongest predisposing causes amongst our herds in Ontario at the present time which induce the disease wherever they came in contact with this bacillus?—A. Anything that will lessen the vigour of the animal and bring about a weakly condition will predispose to the disease. Ill ventilated stables and long continued confinement of animals are prejudicial, also the inbreeding of animals and the breeding of animals too young, all these are predisposing.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Do you look upon the disease as incurable or do you think the animals you are experimenting with are improving and that you will be able to effect a cure?—A. I am somewhat at a loss to know what reply to make to your question, we know so little on the subject.

In the recent report of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, on "Tuberculosis in Ontario," he mentions the case of two pure bred Hereford cows affected with tuberculosis, which were greatly improved in health by sending them to Southern Alberta and leaving them loose on the prairie all summer. When they were killed at the end of the year, the postmortem examination seemed to show the curative action of the pure air of the plains. We are now testing the usefulness of sulphurous acid as a remedial agent on the five young heifers I have referred to, on the Central farm. There seems to be no doubt the disease in its early stages is often cured in the human subject, and it seems probable that the results of suitable treatment would be favourable to curative action in animals.

Q. You cannot speak positively as to that?—A. No, it is a very difficult question.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. The medical profession does not profess to be in possession of any remedy, at the present time, that is certain in its curative action?—A. That seems to be the more general view among physicians; some doctors, however, regard the disease as more or less curable in its early stages. Dr. Wm. Osler states, in his book already referred to, that a large number of cases where tubercle occurs in the human subject, are cured, as shown by subsequent postmortem examination.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Supposing tuberculin were injected into a perfectly healthy animal what would be the effect?—A. It would have no action whatever.

Q. Not even in giving the disease?—A. No. There is nothing in the tuberculin which could produce the disease. Although the fluid is the product of the disease germs, it is perfectly sterilized during the process of manufacture. The germs are first separated by filtering the fluid through porous porcelain, and the tuberculin is subsequently heated in sterilized vessels above the death point of the bacillus.

RELIABILITY OF THE TUBERCULIN TEST.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Is this inoculation considered to be a thoroughly reliable test?—A. There is very little difference of opinion on this subject. The most unfavourable opinion I have seen has come from Dr. G. T. Brown, who is the director of the veterinary department of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain. He says that in about 90 per cent of the cases the tuberculin may be considered reliable, and in the other 10 per cent, that sometimes the tuberculin will produce a reaction where the disease is not present, and sometimes fail to indicate it when it is present. The opinion in Denmark and Germany where experiments have been carried on much more extensively than in England is that the cases of failure are not more than about 2 per cent.

Q. Two per cent?—A. Yes. I have been trying recently to get the results of the extensive series of tuberculin tests made in New York state, during the past year, but have been unable to get the exact particulars, for the reason that the secretary of the Board of Health refuses to give such information until it has been published through the proper channel, but I have learned this much, that it is considered to be thoroughly reliable. They have slaughtered in that state, during the past year, 686 animals which have been tested with tuberculin and found to be affected, and as far as it has been ascertained, the postmortem examinations have shown that this test is reliable.

Dr. Bryce also reports, from information which he has received from one or two of the veterinary surgeons who have been carrying on these tests, that they all speak of the great utility of tuberculin.

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Q. As a test?—A. Yes.

Q. How long is it from the time of injecting the fluid, until you expect the evidence of the presence of the disease?—A. Sometimes it occurs in five or six hours and sometimes after nine or ten hours. The plan generally adopted is first to thoroughly satisfy yourself as to the normal temperature of the animal. We have found a great deal of variation in the temperature of the animals. We have usually taken the temperature every three hours for 24 hours, and sometimes repeated the test after an interval of a few days.

At first we did this for three or four times, now, we consider it sufficient to take the temperature of the animal for one day, or for one day and one night, every three hours, and inject the tuberculin the following day. The reaction begins, sometimes, in three hours, sometimes, in five or six hours, and sometimes, it is eight or nine hours, or more, before the rise in temperature takes place. When it once begins it goes on increasing until it reaches its highest point, and then gradually declines.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. How long would that be?—A. We have our test cover a period of 24 hours, during which time the temperature of the animal is taken and recorded every three hours.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. If cattle were shipped across the Atlantic, would you expect to find their temperature abnormal?—A. That might be. A cow is very sensitive to disturbing influences. We have had several instances of abnormal temperatures in cows that we have tested, which appeared sometimes to be the result of nervous excitement.

I don't know what effect the rough handling on the ocean would have in bringing about such results; a slight illness often results in an abnormal temperature.

Q. This test being so accurate it would seem that it could be applied to cattle on the other side as a very effectual inspection, unless there is some difficulty owing to the increased temperature of the cattle going abroad?—A. I think there would be no difficulty in applying the test to animals and thus ascertaining when the tuberculosis disease was present. It would appear, however, that the proportion of cattle which suffer from this disease in Canada is much less than it is in Great Britain.

TUBERCULOSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

No statistics are yet available which would give us information as to the extent of the disease in this country, but Dr. Brown the veterinary authority in Great Britain, of whom I have already spoken, reported last year on the results of the examination of the lungs of about 12,000 animals which were slaughtered under the Pleuropneumonia Act, and stated that over 18 to 22 per cent of these animals from different districts had tuberculosis, although they were supposed to be entirely healthy.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Have you any experience in testing for any other glandular disease, except tuberculosis?—A. No.

Q. In lupus in the human subject, it shows the same as tuberculosis?—A. Lupus is supposed to be produced by the same bacillus.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Did all the cattle come in contact with those that were diseased?—A. I think not, but the germs of this disease are not uncommon in the air, in localities where diseased animals live. In the human subject, the dried sputa often contains large numbers of these disease germs and when this is dried on a handkerchief and the handkerchief shaken, or when it is deposited on the floor of a room and allowed to dry and the floor afterwards swept, they rise with the dust, and are thus sometimes introduced into the lungs, and where the conditions are favourable may produce the disease.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Do these cattle have a cough in a catarrhal condition?—A. When the disease exists in the lungs, a cough is a common symptom.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How many animals were destroyed on account of this?—A. Twenty-one in all, leaving five young animals; 54 animals have been tested which have given the reaction in hospital; 26 were found to be tuberculous and 28 were sound.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Was any attempt made to cure the animals affected?—A. The disease is usually regarded as incurable, and it was thought best to kill most of the affected animals, so as to lessen the danger to those which were healthy. There are now five young animals under treatment, to which I have already referred.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Was this cow ill in July for the first time?—A. Yes, as far as I can remember.

Q. And what about the Shorthorn bull which fell ill first?—A. That young bull was in poor health before he died.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. Was that first one killed?—A. No. She died on the 15th of July, 1891, and the Shorthorn bull was killed on the 10th of August. The death of the Jersey cow was the first positive evidence we had of the existence of the disease on the farm.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. In July, I told Professor Robertson that the bull was in the last stages, and I told you to get that animal killed, and send the lungs to Montreal, which was done. And when I had examined the other, I told Dr. McEachran there was a bull in the last stages, in my opinion, and he told me I was correct. I told him there were two others I was certain of, and a young cow I suspected. Is not that so?—A. I recollect you saying on one occasion that you thought the young Durham bull might be tuberculous, but have no recollection of your referring to any other animals.

Q. Did not Dr. McEachran's report refer to them?—A. I have no recollection of ever receiving a report from Dr. McEachran on this subject. The cow killed on the 29th September, was, I think, killed on the advice of Dr. McEachran; also the two others slaughtered two months after.

Q. Did I not go back to his pen, and when I got my ear to his side, I heard his lungs rustling strongly?—A. I cannot say. I have no recollection of seeing you thus examine the animal. He was under treatment some time before any suspicion arose as to the true character of the disease, and as soon as we were satisfied that he had tuberculosis, he was destroyed.

Q. I suppose you had that Shorthorn under the care of a veterinary surgeon?—A. We had him under the doctor's care before you saw him. For some time, he was supposed to be suffering from indigestion.

By Mr. Grieve :

Q. Did you put them in separate places, or were they under the same roof?—A. They were separated by partitions, but they were under the same roof.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS, AT THE CENTRAL FARM.

Before leaving this matter, permit me to refer to the precautions we took to prevent the danger of infection, after we had disposed of the diseased animals. We had the fittings of the barn all taken out, and the floors after they had been cleaned, together with all the woodwork, ceilings and partitions sprayed with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, made about two or three times as strong as is known to

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be effective in destroying these bacilli. We used many gallons of this material with a spray pump, and went carefully over all the woodwork twice with it. We sprayed the floors in the same way. The floors were renewed under the animals and were tarred above and below, and the fittings replaced and painted, all decayed material being removed and renewed.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. What material do you use?—A. A solution of corrosive sublimate. About one part to four hundred is the strength we used, whereas, one part in a thousand is considered effective.

Q. Do you not use crude carbolic acid?—A. We have not used that to any extent, as it is not considered so efficient as the solution referred to.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. How frequently have you used it?—A. We have not used it since we sprayed the stables generally.

Q. Is the dried sputa not dangerous?—A. Yes; it is regarded as dangerous.

Q. Is there not a large quantity produced by the cattle?—A. Yes; I believe there is.

Q. Have you tested the sputa?—A. We have not yet done that. The presence of the disease germs can only be detected by a powerful microscope.

Q. Is the manure of the young animals in the hospital mixed with the others?—A. I am not sure about that. We do not allow the manure to accumulate, but put it out from day to day on the land.

Q. It is not supposed that the disease germs are found in the manure?—A. No; I have never heard of their being found in that material; the principal danger is from the sputa, and there is very little danger from this until it has been allowed to become dry, when the disease germs rise with the dirt when swept. As the manure is never allowed to dry, I do not think there can be any danger from it, especially when it is put on the land so promptly.

DIVISIONS OF WORK UNDERTAKEN, AND PROGRESS, ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

With your permission, I will now proceed with a general statement covering the progress made in some of the divisions of work undertaken by the experimental farms.

At the outset of the experimental farm work, it was intended that these farms should eventually become a bureau of information for farmers, where they could apply for advice whenever they felt the need of it, and receive such practical help as it was possible to render.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Farmers were invited to correspond with the officers of the several farms, and they have availed themselves of the opportunity to a greater extent than was anticipated. During the first two years after the organization of the farms, the letters received were comparatively few, but as soon as it became generally known that useful information could be had promptly for the asking, the correspondence increased largely. In 1889 the total number of letters received at the Central farm was 6,864. In 1890 the number increased to 17,539.

In 1891, 15,227 were received. In 1892, the correspondence arose to 19,856 letters; and in 1893, a further increase took place, to 25,657. Of these, I was fortunate enough to get 15,004. From the 31st, of December to March 31st, this year, three months, the number of letters received has been 6,368.

During the year 1893 there were also distributed bulletins and reports, to farmers who applied for them, to the number of 245,833, showing that the farmers have availed themselves of the experimental farms as a means of obtaining information, to a very marked degree.

The correspondence of farmers with the superintendents of the branch experimental farms has increased very much. Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the

experimental farm at Brandon, Manitoba, reports that in 1889, he received 467 letters: in 1890, 842; in 1891, 1,423; in 1892, 2,433; and for the ten months of 1893, ending October 31st, the date on which our last report was made out, he had received 1,817 letters. Although the correspondence is considerably less at the branch farms than it is at the central, the proportion of increase has been much the same showing that the farmers of the Dominion are everywhere taking an active and increasing interest in this work.

REPORTS AND BULLETINS.

The demand for the annual reports and bulletins of the farms is also increasing every day. For the first two years, an edition of 5,000 copies was sufficient to supply all demands. Now, the number of names entered on the mailing list is about 40,000. These names are entered in the lists only in response to requests. We have not, I presume, reached the limits of the mailing lists. They are likely to be much more ponderous in future, when we consider that according to the census of 1891, we have 656,712 farmers and farmers' sons in the Dominion.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. How many?—A. 656,712. And the farmers everywhere are anxious for information and are seeking just such particulars as are furnished in the fullest measure by the reports and bulletins issued by the experimental farms. There is no doubt, the mailing list will continue to increase until it assumes very large proportions indeed.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

In regard to the distribution of samples of seed grain, the applications received during the present season have increased to that extent that it has become quite embarrassing. By the 15th of February, about 12,000 applications had been received, and a sample or samples promised to each applicant. As it was then believed that the grain available for distribution would not be more than sufficient to supply those who had been promised, I was instructed to promise no further samples.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN TO PROVINCES.

The distribution began on the 2nd of February, and up to last night, the number of samples sent out this year was 20,171, distributed to the several provinces in the following proportions:—The plan adopted this year has been the same as in years past, to send samples on application, in the order in which the applications were received. Ontario has received 2,463 samples; Quebec, 13,810; New Brunswick, 902; Nova Scotia, 1,359; Prince Edward Island, 330; Manitoba, 714; North-west Territories, 451; and British Columbia, 142. In addition to this, a large number of samples has been sent out from each of the branch farms.

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

The distribution of seed grain for test and for the general improvement of the cereals cultivated in Canada—for this was the special object of this distribution—was begun as soon as the experimental farms were commenced. The following gives the distribution each year from the Central farm.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. What is the weight of the sample?—A. Packages of three pounds each. In 1887 there were 500 samples distributed to 500 applicants; in 1888, 1,250 samples to 1,200 applicants; in 1889, 2,760 samples to 1,500 applicants; in 1890, 12,353 samples to 5,896 applicants; in 1891, 12,285 samples to 5,140 applicants; in 1892, 16,905 samples to 9,114 applicants; in 1893, 21,377 samples to 11,831 applicants; and right up to the present time in 1894, 20,171 samples to about 12,000 farmers. There are about 1,000 or so names yet to be supplied with samples, and the distribution, it is expected, will close in a few days.

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This makes a total distribution since the farms were established, of 88,501 samples to 45,181 farmers, or a total in weight, of 132 tons 1,503 pounds of seed grain sent out through the country, in 3-lb. packages.

REPORTS OF RESULTS OBTAINED BY FARMERS FROM SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTED.

By Mr. Grieve :

Q. Did you send a circular with the samples?—A. A circular is mailed with each sample asking for particulars in regard to the test of the grain, stating what the grain is and requesting the date of sowing the seed and the date of harvesting, so that we may know how early the grain is, the area over which it has been sown and the yield, with other particulars. We ask also for a sample of the grain to be returned so that we can weigh it and estimate its weight comparatively, to find out how far the variety has succeeded in different parts of the country.

Q. Do you find the farmers responding to that circular?—A. About twenty-five per cent of the farmers respond, and I think the number is increasing. We now print on our circulars that it will be understood if no response is made now, that the parties do not desire any further samples. It is a gentle hint to them to take heed, and a great many give us the information we desire, and that information is often very encouraging. Some of them occasionally give their subsequent experience with these samples. I had a letter from Prince Edward Island, a few weeks ago, from a man who wrote me to say he was much pleased with the Prize Cluster oats sent him four years ago. From the sample of three pounds then sent him he had produced a crop from which, last year, he sold 700 bushels of seed to neighbouring farmers—all received from that one sample. That is one example of benefits which are no doubt accruing to careful farmers in every part of the Dominion, from this distribution. The best farmers take good care of these samples and grow pure grain from them for the benefit of themselves, and also supply seed to their less careful neighbours. I have no doubt that in a large number of cases, probably one-half or more, the grain does excellent service, and if we can get these samples into the hands of a large number of careful farmers in every district in the Dominion, those more prolific and useful sorts will soon become the leading varieties in cultivation in the country.

IMPROVEMENT IN OAT CROPS.

At the time the farm work began, the average condition of the oat crop in many parts of the Dominion was rather deplorable. The more careless farmers had for many years acted as if they thought that anything was good enough for seed, in the way of oats, and any oats that they could not sell on the market owing to their poor quality were reserved for seed. This was a most injudicious practice. No good farmer would do it, but it was a common practice in too many instances, and the average weight of this grain was much deteriorated and the average yield lessened.

The distribution of these samples has had the effect of calling the attention of farmers everywhere to the importance of good seed grain, and to the fact that they may expect to reap what they sow.

Q. How long do you test the samples yourself?—A. We have no particular rule. Sometimes we avail ourselves of the tests generally made throughout the country, and handle a particular kind of grain we have not grown to any extent, ourselves. Take, for instance, the Banner oat, which was first introduced by Vick of Rochester. It was quite generally grown in Ontario before we began to distribute it. We distributed some thousands of pounds of this variety, as it was not generally known in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, although it was one of the best varieties of oats.

Q. Did the samples you received back from the farmers compare favourably with those that you send out?—A. Sometimes they are better and sometimes worse. It depends much on the season and the character of the land on which they are sown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIETIES OF OATS.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What is the kind which you consider the best?—A. The Banner, I spoke of, has given us on the average the best crops.

Q. How does it compare in weight with the Prize Cluster?—A. It is not so heavy, but it is a long oat which suits the oatmeal milling industry well. It is also a good oat for feeding.

By Mr. McLean (P.E.I.) :

Q. Is it a white or black oat?—A. It is white.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. Have you had any trouble with the rust, the New Zealand oat has been affected with rust in Wellington county?—A. We have given up growing the New Zealand variety. The prevalence of rust may depend on the locality. Sometimes we find one variety that may do well with us, is not grown so successfully elsewhere. Every farmer should use his own judgment in matters of this sort, and grow such varieties as suit his own climate, district and land. A large number of encouraging reports have been received at the experimental farm, from farmers in different parts of the Dominion, who have tested the useful varieties sent out, and in many districts the new and improved sorts distributed during the earlier years of the farm work have become the leading sorts in cultivation, to the advantage of the farmers, giving them larger crops and products of better quality.

EXPORT TRADE IN HAY TO EUROPE, PROMOTED.

Some service has been rendered by the experimental farms with regard to the Canadian hay crop. In view of the high prices which prevailed in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe for hay, during the past summer, the attention of Canadian farmers was called to the importance of taking extra care in the curing of their hay, so as to have it of that quality which would command a ready sale at the highest prices. Letters were sent to the leading newspapers containing particulars of the methods adopted at the Central experimental farm for the curing of hay, which has resulted in the production of hay of high quality. The attention of English dealers was also called to the large surplus of hay in Canada, and letters of inquiry received from Great Britain and France were published in the press, as they reached us. The attention of the eastern boards of trade was also called to this subject, and many letters written to the larger hay dealers in Canada, giving information. A considerable foreign demand for Canadian hay was thus created and large shipments have been made.

THE METHOD PURSUED IN TEST GROWING OF CROPS ON THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A useful series of tests on the effect of various fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers, on crops, have been in progress at the Central experimental farm for the past six years, the results of which are given in the report of the Experimental Farms for 1893.

These experiments have been conducted on 105 plots of one-tenth of an acre each, twenty-one of which have been devoted to tests of spring wheat; twenty-one to barley; twenty-one to oats; twenty-one to Indian corn; and twenty-one to roots. On the Indian corn plots, two varieties have been grown each year, one a strong growing sort, the other a less vigorous one. The root plots have also been divided into two equal portions, one of which has been sown with mangels, and the other with turnips. The land selected for these experiments was cleared after the farm was purchased, hence they all have been conducted on virgin soil.

APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS.

The third and twelfth plots in each series have been left unfertilized, the others received applications of barnyard manure, rotted and fresh; finely ground mineral

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phosphate untreated, alone, and also in combination with other fertilizers; with superphosphate alone, also mixed with other fertilizers; furnishing nitrogen and potash; finely ground bone, alone, and combined with other fertilizers. Other plots have been treated with single fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, muriate of potash, and salt of gypsum. While the experience of six years' tests is altogether too short a time to admit of any very positive conclusions on this important subject, the average results may be regarded as indications of some value.

It has been found that manure, used fresh from the barn, when applied to crops of wheat, barley and oats, has given larger averages of grain, than the same weight of manure which has been well rotted. This is an important point in the economy of manures, because barnyard manure during the process of rotting loses about 40 per cent of its weight, and to this must be added the cost of twice handling and turning during fermentation. The explanation of this result, probably, lies in the fact that the liquid portion of the manure, which is much the richest in nitrogen, loses much of this valuable constituent during the process of fermentation.

Good results have been had from artificial fertilizers of a complete character containing phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, but none of these have yet produced results as good as those which have been obtained from barnyard manure. The untreated mineral phosphate has given little or no result when used alone, while the experiments with common salt and land plaster (gypsum) have given results which were better than anticipated. Particulars of these are fully given in the annual report which has just appeared and of which you have no doubt all received copies. The facts given embody the results of much careful work, and will, I trust, prove interesting and useful to farmers generally. It is proposed to continue these experiments growing the same crop each year and applying the same fertilizer from year to year, and as time progresses it is believed that such information will be found increasingly valuable.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. To what kind of land is the salt applied?—A. It is not a very rich land. It is a mixed clay loam. All the fertilizers are applied shortly before sowing, and are either harrowed in by the circular disc harrow, or turned under with gang plough.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. Is that necessary with salt?—A. I should scarcely think it is necessary with so soluble a substance, but our practice has been to harrow it in with the view of distributing it more evenly in the soil.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Would it not be as satisfactory if sown after the grain had come up?—A. It would probably be quite as satisfactory.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Was there much black loam where you put the salt?—A. No, there is no black loam on any of the experimental plots devoted to tests of fertilizers.

Q. Is it possible to keep manure for a considerable time without fermenting?—A. If you have cow manure alone, that does not ferment readily, and if it is kept under cover in sheds or manure pits, the change will go on very slowly, but if you have horse manure in any considerable quantity mixed with it, fermentation takes place much more rapidly. The bulk of the material as well as its character has also an influence on the rapidity of fermentation, as also has the temperature.

Q. Where you can keep manure under cover there is slower fermentation?—A. Yes, provided the manure pile is chiefly composed of cow manure.

By the Chairman :

Q. Don't you find better results from taking out manure promptly, and spreading it right on the land, than from keeping it till it is rotted?—A. In the special tests referred to, it has been taken fresh from the barn, and the results obtained point to

the importance of taking the manure out as quickly as possible and putting it on the land.

By Mr. Grieve :

Q. Don't you think there is a great waste in drawing out manure and spreading it on the land, by the spring freshets washing it away?—A. Every farmer must use his own judgment in such matters. Manure should not be placed in such positions as will admit of much wash from spring rains or spring freshets. No careful farmer would put his manure out on a hillside, where the melting snow and early spring rains would leach it. Under such circumstances, it is far better kept in the barn-yard. Manure, however, placed out on the ground during the winter, under reasonably favourable conditions, is usually distributed over the land and ploughed under before much rain falls.

Q. I refer more particularly to the time when the frost is going out of the ground in the spring?—A. I think it is better to put the manure in moderately sized piles, and to spread it as soon as the frost is out of the ground. During the winter months, if the heaps are not large, the fermentation does not go on rapidly.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Don't you think it is better to spread it before it dries?—A. It was generally believed that if you dried manure in the sun, you lost part of its fertilizing constituents. To ascertain whether this view was correct, our chemist dried barn-yard manure until it was quite brittle, and on analysing it he found there was practically no difference so far as fertilizing qualities are concerned, between the dried manure and the same manure when it was fresh, showing that in drying it lost only water.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. What about ammonia?—A. Any ammonia formed at the time the drying process began would be lost by the drying, but that loss was so trifling that it made no appreciable difference in the results of the analysis.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Don't you think it better to leave manure in the yard until the spring rather than draw it during the winter and scatter it broadcast?—A. I think if the ground is fairly level it is better to set it out. It depends a great deal on the amount of slope the land of a farm has. If delayed until spring it is not always possible to get all the manure out on the ground and ploughed in in good time for sowing.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. What would you do where there has been snow?—A. In such case, I think I should put it out in moderately sized heaps. The frozen ground underneath the heaps prevents the manure from leaching, and when spread in the spring before the ground thaws, you get a more equal distribution of the fertilizing material.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you tried the phosphates?—A. Yes. In the fertilized plots I have referred to, the phosphates formed an important series. It was used alone and also in combination with other fertilizers.

By Mr. Innes :

Q. You obtained a number of names of farmers throughout the country, to whom you sent the bulletins. Do you still use this list?—A. Yes, all those names have gone on a permanent list and they receive all the reports and bulletins sent out from the farm.

Q. You increase these lists as names are sent in?—A. Yes, the list is being daily increased in this way.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Is it the same with samples of grain?—A. No. The grain is sent to new applicants. If we were to add the names of those who have applied in the past, to those received during the season, it would not be possible to supply them all with the limited amount of material available.

EXPERIMENTAL WHEAT GROWING—BEST VARIETIES ASCERTAINED.

Fifty-eight named varieties of spring wheat have also been tried every year for several years, on all the experimental farms, with varying success. Much the heaviest crops have been grown on the western farms. The following sorts have averaged the largest crops:—

Red Fife.....	Beardless
White Fife.....	do
White Connell.....	do
Rio Grande.....	Bearded
Red Fern.....	do

A large number of varieties of fall wheats have also been tried, but as none of the experimental farms are located in districts favourable to the growth of fall wheat, no great success has attended these efforts.

TESTS OF GRAIN GROWING BY SOWING AT VARIOUS DATES.

Experiments with early, medium and late sowing of spring wheat, barley and oats have been carried on for four years with fairly uniform results, at the Central Farm, showing that the farmer who delays sowing his grain till a late period in the season, loses very much in crop by so doing, both in weight and in quality of grain. The course adopted with these experiments has been to make six successive sowings, a week apart. The first sowing in each case being made as soon as the land is in fit condition to receive the seed. The results of the average of two tests each year with oats, barley and wheat, for a period of four years, are as follows:—

	Yield per acre.
1st sowing	57·19
2nd do	54·02
3rd do	44·19
4th do	40·08
5th do	33·30
6th do	27·19

Showing a steady diminution of crop from week to week. For the delay of the first week we have an average loss of 3 bushels 16 lbs. per acre; for delay of two weeks 13 bushels; three weeks 17 bushels 11 lbs.; four weeks 23 bushels 23 lbs. and by delaying seeding for five weeks beyond the earliest period for seeding, we have a loss of 30 bushels per acre, or more than half of the total crop.

The results of eight similar tests with barley covering a period of four years are as follows:—

	Yield per acre.
1st sowing	43·17
2nd "	40·45
3rd "	32·25
4th "	29·23
5th "	21·40
6th "	22·14

The loss of crop by the delay of one week in this case has been 2 bushels 20 lbs. per acre; two weeks, 10 bushels 40 lbs.; three weeks, 13 bushels 42 lbs.; four weeks, 21 bushels 45 lbs.; five weeks, 21 bushels 3 lbs. This is the only instance where a delay of five weeks in sowing has given a slightly better crop than where the delay has been only four weeks. This is evidently an exceptional case which further tests will probably correct.

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The results of a similar number of tests for a like period with spring wheat give on an average the following figures :—

	Yield per acre.	
	Bush.	Lbs.
1st sowing.....	21	36
2nd “	20	59
3rd “	15	16
4th “	12	39
5th “	11	51
6th “	10	03

The loss in this case by delay of one week has been 37 lbs. per acre; two weeks, 6 bushels 20 lbs.; three weeks, 8 bushels 50 lbs.; four weeks, 9 bushels 45 lbs; five weeks, 11 bushels 33 lbs.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. What is the size of the plot?—**A.** They are all one-tenth of an acre.

From these results it would appear that the farmer who delays seeding two weeks after the land is in condition for sowing, is liable to lose about twenty-five per cent of his crop, and the loss increases in proportion where the delay is greater.

TEST GROWING OF PEASE—VARIETIES—RESULTS FROM DATES OF SOWING.

Last year, when I was present with you, one of the honourable members asked if similar tests had been made with pease. No tests of this character had been made at that time, but in 1893 a similar series of six plots were sown with pease, with the following results. The varieties chosen were the Golden Vine and the Mummy :—

	Golden Vine.		Mummy.	
	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Yield per acre, 1st week.....	41	40	37	30
do 2nd do	37	13	30	40
do 3rd do	22	50	17	30
do 4th do	12	30	22	30
do 5th do	15	50	13	20
do 6th do	18	45	16	25

There is not quite the same regularity in these single year's tests, as in the series of four years' tests. There are always some circumstances arising which influence regularity of the results of a single test like this, from week to week.

The average of the six successive sowings of the two varieties of pease named is as follows :—

	Bush. Lbs.		
1st week.....	39	35 per acre.	
2nd do	33	56	do
3rd do	20	10	do
4th do	17	30	do
5th do	14	35	do
6th do	17	35	do

These results seem to show, so far as can be judged from the work of a single year, that early sowing for pease is also important.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you observed anything in connection with the worm that affects the pease? We have found our late sown pease are much freer from worm?—**A.** Fortunately for us we have had no weevil of late in our pease.

Q. I do not mean the weevil, but the small worm?—**A.** We have had that, but we have not observed any great difference in the attacks. That is the caterpillar of a small moth that eats away a portion of the surface of the pease.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you made any observation in reference to the influence of the moon, there is an impression prevailing all through our country that the moon has an in-

fluence on pease ripening?—A. We have not paid any particular attention to that. The age or condition of the moon is permanently on record in the meteorological statistics and can be referred to, if it is thought desirable, at any time.

Q. It may be all nonsense, but you cannot persuade some farmers that there is nothing in it?—A. I am quite aware of that. Only a few days ago I received a letter from a gentleman who held the moon in very slight regard. He told me that among his fellow farmers, he had to contend against this belief, almost single handed and he wished to have the authority of the officers of the experimental farm to back him up in his statements that the moon had no material influence on crops.

RETURNS FROM SOWING ON THE CENTRAL FARM IN 1893.

The weather in Ottawa was very unfavourable for grain last year. The season opened very late, so that no seed could be sown until the 3rd of May. Added to the disadvantage of late sowing was a very wet harvest season. In August, we had rain on sixteen days, and the first week of September on three days. Thus, it averaged rain on every second day for about two weeks before any of the grain was ready for harvest, and all through the harvest season. All sorts of grain suffered very much from rust under such circumstances, and there was much unavoidable loss from shelling in the field. The spring wheat crop at the Central farm under these specially unfavourable circumstances gave the following results. I mention the five or six varieties that produced the best crops.

	Bush.	Lbs.	
Herison Bearded.....	25	00	per acre.
Preston (a hybrid sort).....	20	20	do
Dions (closely resembling Red Fern).....	18	00	do
Pringle's Champlain.....	17	40	do
Wellman's Fife.....	16	02	do
Crown (another hybrid wheat).	16	00	do

None of these crops were much to boast of, but under the circumstances, we think they were very fair, seeing that in many instances a large proportion of the grain was left on the field, owing to shelling during the long period required for drying and the frequent opening and tying up again of the sheaves.

The best crops of two-rowed barley realized were the following:—

	Bush.	Lbs.	
Thanet.....	40	40	per acre.
Hybrid plant (one of the crosses produced on the farm).....	30	10	do
Improved Chevalier.....	30		
French Chevalier.....	27	14	do
Kinver Chevalier.....	20	20	do

Of the six-rowed varieties the following gave the best results:—

	Bush.	Lbs.	
Mensury.....	47	24	per acre.
Trooper (hybrid).....	44	28	do
Common six-rowed.....	41	32	do
Odessa.....	38	36	do
Summit (hybrid).....	35		

Q. Were they all sown at one time?—A. All about the same time. We usually get through with our sowing in about a fortnight from the time of beginning.

RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENTAL GROWING OF ROOT CROPS—VARIETIES.

Experiments have also been conducted with a number of varieties of pease, turnips, mangels and carrots, with the view of ascertaining the best time of sowing and the best varieties to sow, in order to obtain the largest crops. Particulars of the results obtained are given in the annual report. Experiments have also been conducted on an extensive scale with potatoes, and during the first six years, more than five

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hundred varieties have been tested, and their good and bad points recorded. Among the varieties which have given the best results are Lee's Favourite, Thorburn, Crown Jewel, Daisy, Early Ohio, London, Clarke's No. 1, Rural Blush, Holborn, Abundance and Dakota Red. The last two named have proven much freer from rot than most other sorts.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Have you made any experiments as to the best time for planting potatoes?—A. We have planted potatoes early, medium and late, and we have all the records, but we have not yet compiled them for publication.

Q. There is a great deal of difference of opinion in my part of the country as to the best time for planting potatoes—A. Do you refer to the keeping qualities of the crop or do you refer to the yield?

Q. I refer to the general results—A. We have not yet analysed and compiled the results of the potato experiments and cannot at present give very full information on that point. The potato subject is a very large one.

By Mr. Boyd:

Q. Which of these kinds of potatoes would be the most suitable for stock?—A. Those which give the largest yield. In the annual report the number of bushels grown per acre is given each year, not only at the farm here, but also at the branch farms, and they are so arranged as to be easily referred to. The best yielders would be the most profitable to grow for stock, for the difference as to quality and feeding value between varieties is not great.

In the report of 1891 the proportion of nutritive matter in the different varieties of potatoes was given by the chemist. It is ascertained with a fair degree of accuracy by taking the specific gravity of the potatoes. The heavier they are the larger the proportion of starch in the cells, and the higher their nutritive value.

REMEDY AGAINST SMUT IN WHEAT.

The information which has been gained by the tests conducted at the experimental farms, on the best methods of preventing smut in wheat, has proven very useful to the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. In addition to the particulars given on this subject in the reports and bulletins of the farms, 25,000 copies of a special circular were issued early in 1893, giving the best methods of treatment, and these were generally distributed among the farmers of the west. The results have been most gratifying. A large proportion of the seed grain grown last spring was treated in accordance with the instructions given, and the wheat crop of 1893 is said to be almost entirely free from smut.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, 1893.

The experimental farms rendered excellent service to the agricultural portion of the Canadian exhibit at Chicago. The grand trophy in the centre of that exhibit was composed entirely of the products of the experimental farms, and included fine examples of a very large number of varieties of cereals, grasses and other agricultural crops. The whole of the grain and straw used for decorating the exterior of the agricultural court, which attracted so much attention, was also the growth of the experimental farms. In the fruit and vegetable sections of the Canadian exhibit, the experimental farms also made a fine display. A number of awards were received in acknowledgment of the merits of these exhibits.

TREES AND SHRUB CULTURE AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

During the past season, a list has been prepared of such ornamental trees and shrubs growing at the Central farm as have been sufficiently tested to determine their relative hardiness. A list of 225 species and varieties has been published in the annual report for 1893, with information as to their adaptability to the conditions of climate which prevail at Ottawa. This information will no doubt prove

very useful to all who are interested in this subject, and enable those who desire to plant either for ornament or shelter, to select such trees and shrubs as are best suited to the purpose.

The plantations of forest trees have been further extended and now cover about nineteen acres, containing 15,526 trees. The main purpose in this work is to get all the useful data possible with regard to the growth of the more important timber trees, and to make that information available to all who may desire in future to study the subject, or to engage in timber growing. At the same time, these plantations serve useful purposes both for shelter and ornament.

CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID CEREALS—BEST VARIETIES.

The work of testing the character and qualities of the large number of cross-bred and hybrid cereals produced at the experimental farms, has been continued. The crosses between Red Fife and Ladoga are, as far as we are yet able to judge, from four to six days earlier in ripening than the Red Fife. The same may be said with regard to the crosses between Red Fife and the early ripening Indian wheats. There appears to be a distinct gain in earliness of ripening in all these crosses. Among the former series, the Stanley, a cross between Ladoga female and Red Fife male and the Alpha, Ladoga female with White Fife male, both beardless sorts, appear thus far to be the most promising varieties. At Indian Head these gave respectively 38·10 and 3·10 bushels per acre. At Brandon 24·40 and 22 bushels. At Nappan, N.S., 26·40 and 27 bushels.

Of the hybrid barleys, the most promising sort, thus far, appears to be the Royal, a six-rowed variety which gave, last year, on a plot at the experimental farm at Agassiz, the extraordinary yield of 111 bushels per acre. And Summit another six-rowed sort, which gave at the rate of 102 bushels per acre.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Will that hybridizing have to be renewed to keep the quality of early ripening in the grain?—A. Cross-bred and hybrid sorts usually retain such qualities as they are impressed with. The chief difficulty with the hybrids is their tendency to sport. We have to pick out the bearded from the unbearded until we get the type fixed, when once fixed, they retain their qualities for an undetermined period.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You have none of the hybrids for distribution yet?—A. Not yet. I have brought with me the head of a hybrid barley, to show to the members of this committee. This has been raised from two-rowed seed and shows the effect of the six-rowed male. The seed was two-rowed, which was operated on by the pollen of a six-rowed variety. This is the product of the first year and shows a remarkable change in the structure of the ear, by the growth of a number of additional small kernels. The larger kernels occupy the two ranks on either side. The smaller kernels fill up the intermediate space.

In my evidence before this committee, last year, I referred to the efforts being made at the experimental farms to improve the quality of our field pease, by judicious crossing. Among the new cross-bred pease there are some that promise to be very prolific and vigorous. In all, 205 pease of many different crosses were planted in the spring of 1893, and they were put in rows with a space between the plants of 2½ feet apart each way—all the inferior bearers and sorts otherwise unpromising were discarded during the summer, leaving only 60 of the best varieties for further test—some of these have given extraordinary yields; one, a cross between Multiplier, a female, and Mummy, male, from the one pea a plant was produced which bore 185 pods containing 840 pease—another plant of the same cross bore 146 pods containing 730 pease.

Another plant, a cross between Black-eyed Marrowfat, female, and Mummy, male, bore 165 pods containing 675 peas, and in a number of other instances the yield varied between 500 and 600 fold.

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These have all been carefully planted again in rows one foot apart, with the pease six inches apart in the row, and four feet of space between each plot—all having been put in at the same time and under the same conditions. The returns this year will it is hoped admit of a fair comparison.

LINE OF WORK ON THE BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

I desire to call your attention briefly to a few of the prominent features in connection with the work in progress at the several branch farms. I have already referred to the fact that all the leading varieties of cereals, roots, potatoes, &c., which are being tested at the Central farm, are, at the same time, under test at the branch farms, so that the fullest information may be available as to how the many varieties of these important crops succeed in the different climates of the Dominion, and how they compare when grown side by side under similar conditions.

The experimental farm at Nappan has been very much improved within the past three or four years, the result mainly of thorough cultivation and under-draining. More or less draining has been done each year, until now, seventy-eight acres have been drained, and the beneficial results are seen each year in the quantity and quality of the crops. The under-drained land can be seeded much earlier in the spring, and the soil being more open and porous admits of a much better tilth, and the conditions for healthy plant growth are materially improved. With such land, excellent returns are usually had with all sorts of crops, and the improvement is so striking that many farmers with land of a similar character, are adopting the same method with advantage and profit.

Many varieties of Indian corn for ensilage have been tested, and many experiments have also been conducted with fertilizers for crops.

PREVENTIVE TO POTATO ROT,—REMEDY AND HOW TO PREPARE AND APPLY IT.

Special experiments have been made for the past two years on potatoes for the purpose of preventing rot (which is prevalent in the Maritime Provinces) by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture, and they have been very successful. By the general use of this mixture, rot in potatoes may be wholly or in large part prevented.

The materials used in preparing this compound, are, six pounds of bluestone or copper sulphate, and four pounds of quicklime to forty gallons of water. In preparing it, the following instructions may be useful:—

Pour about thirty gallons of water into a forty-gallon barrel, then take six pounds of bluestone and tie it in a piece of coarse sacking or put it in a thin salt bag, and suspend it just below the surface of the water by tying it with a piece of twine to a stick laid across the barrel. In a short time the bluestone will be entirely dissolved. Put the four pounds of lime in a tub or large pail, and pour on it from time to time small quantities of water, until a smooth creamy liquid is obtained. This should be poured through a strainer to separate grit from the solution of bluestone, stirring well so as to get it thoroughly mixed. Then add enough water to fill up the barrel, and the fluid is ready for use.

It should be well stirred every time before taking any out of the barrel, and should be kept agitated while using, so that the lime may be evenly distributed throughout.

When the potato plants are from six to nine inches high, they should be sprayed with this mixture, and the spraying repeated every two or three weeks until several sprayings have been given, the object being to keep the plants well covered with the fungicide.

REMEDY AGAINST INJURIOUS INSECTS ATTACKING THE POTATOES IN GROWTH.

If the Colorado potato beetle or other insects are troublesome, add four ounces of Paris green to the barrel of Bordeaux mixture, and the insects may be destroyed at the same time that the rot is prevented. If the Paris green is added to the Bordeaux mixture, it should be first mixed in a suitable vessel, in a small quantity of water, and then stirred into the barrel of mixture.

Similar experiments with the Bordeaux mixture have also been carried on successfully at Ottawa, on many varieties of potatoes, by the botanist and entomologist, Mr. James Fletcher.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. When would you advise that the mixture should be applied—in the morning or evening?—A. It may be applied at any time when convenient.

NAPPAN EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Experiments are also in progress at Nappan with the cultivation of suitable grasses for the Maritime Provinces; also with large and small fruits in great variety. Several of the best breeds of dairy cattle are kept for experimental work and for the improvement of the stock of the district, and several useful breeds of swine have lately been supplied.

THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The branch farm at Brandon is making excellent progress and the good work it is doing is being thoroughly appreciated by the farmers of Manitoba. The number of visitors to this farm last year was 11,400, an increase of 6,000 over 1892.

The tests in progress with native and foreign grasses, different methods of preparing the soil before sowing—experiments with different methods of sowing—with Indian corn and other plants for fodder purposes, all attract much attention.

Good representative animals of several useful breeds of stock have been sent to this farm, of which the farmers of the neighbourhood are taking advantage for the improvement of their herds. Experiments have also been conducted in feeding frozen wheat to steers, showing very profitable returns for the grain thus used.

Tests with apple, plum and cherry trees are being continued, also with many varieties of small fruits. The latter have been quite successful.

The planting of forest trees has been carried on to such an extent as to produce a marked change in the appearance of the farm, and the usefulness of shelter so provided for all sorts of crops has been demonstrated. Much interest is being taken by the farmers of Manitoba in this branch of the work. Out of the large number of shrubs and trees tested on this farm, about 100 varieties have thus far proven hardy, and it is expected that this number will be largely increased now that some shelter is provided. Many experiments have also been conducted with garden vegetables and flowers.

INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The branch farm at Indian Head was a bare prairie section of land when first occupied. Now there are over 110,000 young forest trees growing on the farm. A belt 100 feet wide extends for nearly two miles along the west and north boundaries. Blocks of trees covering several acres each have also been planted at suitable points so as to furnish special shelter for limited areas. A number of special plots have also been surrounded by trees, closely planted for hedges, all with the very best results.

The special experimental plots of new varieties of grain, roots, garden vegetables and small fruits are thus being in some measure protected from the winds, to the great advantage of these crops. Much attention has been given on this farm to the growing of fodder mixtures to be used as hay, also to the cultivation of native and foreign grasses. The Austrian Brome grass, *Bromus inermis*, has thus far proven to be the most promising of all the varieties tested for that district. This produced last year at the rate of 3 tons 1,200 lbs. per acre. Barley and spring rye cut green have also made very good hay. Last year the barley produced 2 tons 1,860 lbs. of cured hay to the acre, and the spring rye 2 tons 800 lbs.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. In what state would you cut your barley and rye?—A. As soon as it heads out; before the grain is in the milk.

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By Mr. Boyd :

Q. Have you tried wheat and oats mixed for fodder?—A. Yes, we have, also, many other mixtures. The results of these experiments are fully recorded in the annual report. Those mixtures which I have named have given the heaviest yield, and they have been tested on all the branch farms. They are now getting into use in many sections of the country. In the Maritime Provinces the farmers have used mixed grain for fodder purposes for years past; but there, the mixtures are usually allowed to ripen and are grown for the sake of the grain.

Q. That grass at Indian Head, has it to be sown each spring?—A. No. It is a perennial grass and seems to be well adapted to a dry climate.

Q. How long have you grown it?—A. We have had it under test for five years, but not in any large quantity, until last year.

Q. How does it act: does it thicken like timothy?—A. Its habits are altogether different from timothy. The tendency of timothy is to thicken at the base and form a projecting crown above the soil, whereby it gets injured in the winter. This grass is entirely different and has spreading roots under the surface.

Q. Does it go to seed?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it inclined to grow in bunches, or is it spread out?—A. Spread out, and it makes a very strong growth.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. In planting the trees, do you plant them on the north or south side of the parts you desire to shelter?—A. The forest belt at Indian Head is on the north and west sides. The hedges of shrubs and trees to which I have referred are planted on all sides of the block to be inclosed. Some of these inclosures are only a chain wide; others two chains. The winds in that district seem to strike from all quarters.

Q. We put our shrubs to the north?—A. One great advantage of these inclosures at Indian Head is that they gather and accumulate the snow during the winter, which serves as an additional protection and gives added moisture to the land in the spring. Useful experiments have also been conducted at Indian Head in pitting roots and potatoes in the field with considerable success. This is a matter of very great importance in that country where very few farmers have root houses or root cellars. Mr. McKay, the superintendent, in his report gives full particulars of these experiments. Last winter it was colder than we have ever experienced there before, the thermometer on one occasion touching 52 below zero. A large number of varieties of garden vegetables have also been tested on that farm, and their relative merits made known. Experiments have also been continued with large and small fruits. The small fruits have succeeded well, but the efforts made to grow the larger fruits have not as yet been successful. Several useful breeds of cattle have been supplied to this farm, and these are having a good effect in improving the stock of the neighbourhood. Experiments in feeding cattle and swine have been conducted with good practical results.

Q. When you feed frozen wheat, do you grind it, or do you feed it to the animals whole?—A. We usually grind or crush it. In the North-west, windmills are used for that purpose. Down here we use steam power. The importance of the summer fallowing of land in this district has also been amply demonstrated, and the possibility of thus growing good crops with a limited rainfall clearly shown.

AGASSIZ EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The process of clearing new land and bringing it under cultivation has been continued on the British Columbia farm, and the area now under crop is about 130 acres. Additional new orchards have been laid out, and the planting of fruit both on the valley lands and on the beach lands greatly extended. About 1,200 varieties of fruit are now under test there, nearly 900 of which are large fruits. This is, I believe, now the largest test orchard in the world, and it is proposed to go on from year to year adding all the new varieties obtainable, in order that the settlers in that province may shortly have available all the information needed, as to the best and most profitable sorts of fruit to plant. The past winter has been

favourable for a fruit crop, and if the spring weather continues good, it is expected that a large proportion of the fruit trees planted three and four years ago will bear fruit this season.

Durham, Holstein and Ayrshire cattle are kept on this farm, and all reported as doing well. Berkshire and improved large York swine, Dorset-horned sheep and several breeds of poultry are also being experimented with, all of which will, it is hoped, help to improve the stock in that part of the country.

In addition to the tests made with cereals, roots, &c., yearly carried on at all the farms, experiments are being made there with fodder plants promising in that climate, also with many garden vegetables, ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers.

A special effort is being made to obtain information as to the prospects of profitably growing hardwood timber in that province. As I mentioned to you last year, with all its wealth of timber, British Columbia has hardly any hard woods. The experiments begun two years ago are being continued, and about 800 acres of additional broken mountainous land has been transferred by the Department of the Interior, to the Department of Agriculture, to be used by the experimental farms for this purpose. About 4,000 hardwood timber trees were planted on these bench lands last year, and from 4,000 to 5,000 more are being put out this season. These consist mainly of black walnut, cherry, oak, hickory, ash, elm, maple, beech and birch. The growth of wood is quite rapid in that climate, and it is expected that mechanical timber can be produced there in much less time than it could on the eastern coast.

Having read the preceding transcript of my evidence before the committee on the 26th April and 1st May, 1894, I find it correct.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

By the Chairman :

As intimated at the last meeting of the committee, we have been called together, partly, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bender, who wishes to propound a scheme for slaughtering cattle and exporting dead meat, under a refrigerator system. As Mr. Bender was desirous of getting an expression from the committee as early as possible, I had you called together to-day instead of earlier in the first coming week. Mr. Bender is with us this morning. He informs me that he expected to have Mr. Bickerdike and Mr. Thompson with him, but he finds that they are unable to be present. There is a telegram here from each of them which Mr. Bender wishes me to read; one says: "I am heartily in sympathy with your refrigerator system and believe, if perfected, it will result in one of the greatest blessings financially for the agriculturists of the Dominion, they have ever had. (Signed) A. J. Thompson, Toronto." The other says: "I am afraid it will be impossible for me to be there to-morrow; will do the best I can. (Signed) R. Bickerdike." I understand that Mr. Bickerdike has helped Mr. Bender to work up this scheme. Mr. Bender will now address the committee.

MR. EUGENE PROSPER BENDER, C. E., of Montmagny, Quebec, addressed the committee as follows:—

Gentlemen, I am very sorry, but I understood my friends would be with me on Thursday. Instead of Thursday, however, the meeting has been held on Tuesday, and to-day they have a large consignment of cattle to handle which has prevented them from being here. I have been brought up amongst farmers in my province. I am myself, you may say, on a small scale, a farmer; I have considered the question of the demand of my friends for improving the market for our produce. We have to admit that oats produced at 35 cents per bushel; potatoes at 25 cents per bushel; chickens produced at 5 cents per pound; eggs produced at from 8 to 12 cents per

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-pound; and beef produced at 3 to 10 cents per pound cannot pay us. Our calves at the age of six weeks have to be slaughtered at a loss to our country. We cannot possibly consider that we can make a profit with our local market. I have been called by my people to consider the question and see what was done in the United States. I went to the United States at my own expense, to find out whether the people of the United States were any better off than we are here in Canada, because if they produce more than we do, if they have more land than we have, they have more production than we have. The producer there is no better off than we are because they are under the control of monopolies. Gentlemen, I have prepared to organize for Canada, a system which will benefit our farmers, a system of co-operation, a large company which will provide cold storage on the other side of the Atlantic, and which will receive our foods and which will pay to the farmers of Canada the exact value of their goods.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH CAPITAL COULD BE HAD.

I have organized this company; I have visited England in the first place. I have asked the capitalists over there to support my enterprise. Their people told me that I would require absolutely to form a board of men who would carry the influence of the capital of Great Britain. This board was obtained, and immediately upon obtaining it, the directors told me that I must have this capital underwritten. I did not understand a word of it then. It meant that the whole capital had to be deposited at the credit of the directors before we distributed the prospectus. Gentlemen, I found a firm of underwriters, Isaacs & Sons, who agreed to deposit the whole money into the bank, but under stringent conditions. Having no other people to support me, I agreed to their terms. They said: "If the people do not subscribe, our money will be there to carry on the enterprise." £300,000 was required and I asked for it. Gentlemen, I don't know whether you all know; I wish the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture here to read it to you. I obtained as president of my company, the Right Honourable Sir W. T. Marriott, who was acting then as one of the Ministers, or Lord Advocate of England. On that board I had Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, who was acting as purchaser for the British Government. Mr. John McCall who was a general director for the French Army, and Messrs. Isaacs & Sons. These gentlemen told me it did not matter what was the amount of money asked of the people, if the people did not subscribe, their shares were there to carry on the enterprise. The people subscribed twice over the capital we wanted, and they asked £150,000 for my concession. It is a fact that my concession did not cost £150,000. but, gentlemen, if you are acquainted with the English system of doing business, you will find that there is a difference between coming before the public with the guarantee of the government, and coming before them with a single sheet of paper, of no value. In the latter case, some consideration must be paid for the want of a government guarantee. If you came with a guarantee of the government you can ask one-eighth, or one-quarter of a cent, or two or three cents on underwriting, and you will get it. When you simply come before the public with a concession like I had, at Three Rivers, you have to accept the terms that the financiers of this board are asking. The financiers of this board were asking me fifty per cent. They subscribed the capital but I came before the people of this country. I came back to this country and to the House of Commons here, and they said we had not enough cattle in this country to carry on an enterprise such as this, and the enterprise was lost for a time.

I went back to the United States and reorganized my company, we came here and asked the government to allow us to import American cattle in case we in Canada had not enough cattle to carry on our enterprise, but the American people said that if we were not protected by our government they would immediately pay foolish prices for our cattle in order to kill our enterprise. The St. Lawrence route was such an advantage over the Chicago and New York route, that if we were not protected they would kill us, and consequently they made the biggest pressure to prevent it.

GUARANTEE UPON CAPITAL ASKED.

Now, gentlemen, I am coming before you, sent by the very same people, to ask at the present only the guarantee of the interest at 4 per cent on the capital required for exporting all our perishable goods from Canada to Europe. We are inviting every farmer in this country to subscribe one share of \$10. Every farmer in this country ought to consider that it is in his interest to obtain a better market. The United States is not our market. The United States is a producing country, like Canada. Great Britain and France are the only countries we have to look to for the exportation of the surplus of our goods. Now, Gentlemen, I come here before you and ask you to guarantee me the interest, for one year only, if you wish it, but my friends have requested me to ask the committee to guarantee the interest at four per cent for ten years, on the amount required to put up refrigerators which will be used for the export of your cattle, from June to August. No one acquainted with the trade can say that you can ship these cattle in competition with the States. These cattle, in June, July and August, after being let out of the barns are put on the fresh grass and then go on board a steamer to be put in competition with the cattle that are fed on corn. You are sure to lose 15 per cent on it. The United States is not our market for cattle.

ESTIMATE OF REFRIGERATOR BUSINESS AND EXPORT.

If we export to United States we have to pay \$1.50 a head. Our sheep in the average, as dressed mutton, weigh only about 40 lbs. We pay only two cents a pound that is 80 cents. If we ship them to the other side, which is a better market than the United States, we have only two cents a pound to pay for export and we are sure to have a better market. If you take our calves, we have in Quebec 191,000 farmers. No one will say that they have not at least three cows per farm. We have pretty nearly one million calves. Reduce it to three, and say 300,000. What are you to do with them? We have no market for them. We must absolutely sell them to the cities or slaughter them for the sake of the skin in order to save the milk. Gentlemen, if we have the refrigerator system we will be able to pay to every farmer in this province three dollars, and the milk will bring \$3.50, which makes \$6.50. Those who have been in England will admit that never was there a price for veal less than 14 cents a pound. Consequently the calf instead of being destroyed for nothing will produce at least ten to fourteen dollars. For our chickens we only get in the province of Quebec 5 cents a pound. Everyone who has been in England knows that the price there is never less than 20 cents a pound. We produce eggs in this country at from 8 to 10 cents a pound. You who have been on the other side will admit that it is impossible to get them at wholesale prices for less than 20 cents a pound. If you have shipped eggs through bad refrigerators, that is not my fault, you have lost money, but it is not my fault. You have shipped on a wrong principle, an egg must not be kept three or four days in the sun in Montreal or in sheds waiting shipment. It must be shipped directly to national refrigerators where it shall be kept at the normal temperature of the egg itself until the shipment is ready, and the egg will arrive on the other side in beautiful condition. The moment that the people of England know that our eggs are shipped under these conditions, our eggs will be purchased like the Denmark and Holland eggs, at 33 cents a pound. Besides the eggs, some people in this country are interested in fish. In the lower provinces we have salmon and lobster. Lobster is sold to the canning people from a quarter cent to two cents a pound. I believe that is about the price. Well, Gentlemen, these very lobsters, if they were sent direct to a national refrigerator, where they can be properly kept, will be delivered on the other side in beautiful condition. You put them in the water and they are half alive, they have not lost an item of vitality and in London they sell for a shilling a pound.

In this matter, you must not only consider the Dominion in the west. We must consider the Dominion in the east too. In the east we have lobster to sell, salmon to sell, smelts to sell. You think smelts have no value. In the Paris market they are worth a shilling a pound. We shall enrich the people of the lower provinces, as well as the western people who produce cattle, by means of these refrigerators.

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It is absolutely necessary for our meat industry. I have been in the west and I have been in the east. I have seen in the lower provinces beautiful apples. In the west I have seen beautiful pears and peaches. When your pears and peaches are produced, the production of France and Italy is entirely exhausted. The British people are very fond of fruits. They must have them, and those who are rich enough will buy them at any cost.

Gentlemen, when you are producing your beautiful peaches and pears, and giving them away for nothing. You can ship them to France and England with a proper way of shipping. The only way to ship them is to ship them in the temperature of their juice. If you ship them in the temperature of their juice, they will keep as well as in your own cellar, and you will not sell them by the bushel for nothing. I exchange apples at home for potatoes, because I can transport potatoes better. Those who don't produce apples give me potatoes in exchange, and I send them to the United States. Our apples should be all exported to Great Britain, where they do not produce enough for the demand, and in that way it will pay to have the benefit of the refrigerators. If you transport apples, pears and peaches in their normal temperature, you will deliver them in a beautiful condition and you will obtain a very great price for them. Gentlemen, I wish you to recommend to the government that a subsidy be granted. We only ask a guarantee of interest, and in fifteen days I will get you the money to build the refrigerators, and within two months after we build them, I guarantee you that I will get the fast steamers. I mean by fast steamers sixteen knot boats with refrigerators, in order to take our perishable goods and export them to the old country.

COMPARATIVE PROFITS TO CANADA OF MEAT AND LIVE STOCK EXPORT.

The old country wants absolutely our perishable goods, and we must take the necessary precaution in order to secure the market. With regard to the cattle and hay question, it is the only question which does not affect me unnecessarily, because there is not a great deal of money in it, but there is more money in slaughtering them here, than there is in slaughtering them on the other side. Our cattle, fed, as I told you, on grass, if you take them across the Atlantic alive, immediately lose about fifteen per cent. How are you going to compete with the United States? It is impossible. You slaughter those cattle here, and you gain not only this fifteen per cent, but you will gain the difference in the freight. If you export cattle alive, it will cost you at the very least \$25. Now, Gentlemen, with my system of killing them here, the whole offals will remain in Canada for the benefit of our country, and the difference in the price will be given to the producers. It costs \$25. That is the lowest price which any exporter can mention as the cost of export. Sometimes it costs \$35, but the lowest price is \$25 for export. Now, Gentlemen, we are going to organize the company whether you help us or not. I am going to organize it and I am going to give notice to this country and to notify every farmer in this country, and if the farmers don't want to support me, then you won't reproach me if some clever fellow from the other side of the line will reap the profits. They will do it. If they do, it will not be to the advantage of our own people. Our people want absolutely to be protected.

Ten years ago, we were 200,000 farmers in Quebec. At the present time, we have only 191,050 farmers in Quebec, and the question I do ask you is, where have the other 9,000 gone to? They have gone to get other work, because our farms cannot satisfy them. You know you have got to get a cure for the sickness. You have to provide for the wants of our people. They want a proper market. You must provide this market. Gentlemen, you will have to grant me what I ask, or I will have to proceed against the interests of the home country in favour of others. I have been working not at the expense of the British people. I never obtained one cent from the British public. I have mortgaged my property, and my lawyer, who is here, can tell you I have never paid off my mortgages. I have worked in the interests of my country, and I am here to-day asking you to support me in order to carry on this great enterprise.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. You say it would take \$25 to export an animal to Great Britain alive, what would it take to carry that animal over there dead?—A. \$16, sir. There is \$9 or \$10 difference between the two rates.

Q. And the meat would be in a better condition?—A. It would be in perfect condition. Take beef in a perfect condition killed at the seaside. You know yourself that a butcher kills an animal to-day, and you cannot eat it the next day. If you kill that animal to-day, put it into a refrigerator to cool it, extracting the heat from the bone. Transport it across the Atlantic. That beef will have to be hung for three days before it is fit to be eaten, and when that meat is delivered on the other side of the Atlantic, it will be considered as prime. Now, Gentlemen, if you take our North-west cattle, you have in the North-west the live cattle, born and bred on the bunch-grass there. You will admit, gentlemen—I don't know whether your tastes are as fine as mine—that what I say is true, when I say that there is nothing better in the world than our North-west beef. If you take 40,000 head of cattle, we will be able to produce millions of a surplus in the North-west, and I would say to the delicate people of the other side of the Atlantic: "This is the beef you must eat;" and they will pay the price for it; but I cannot say this without such an organization as I propose. You may say that I am wrong, but I tell you solemnly that it is my sole impression that there is not in this world anything to be compared, within fifteen per cent, to the North-west cattle.

This beef should get at the other side at least the price of the Jersey and Normandy cattle, a shilling a pound, where now we don't get three cents a pound. It is a shame. Get a refrigerator company who will only have a resource of one-eighth of a cent a pound, and who will be interested in selling as many pounds as possible in order to get that one-eighth of a cent a pound. If we sell it at fourteen or fifteen cents a pound, they will produce us beef and we will sell it in immense quantities. What has Canada to supply? We have five millions of people of our own. But in London alone we have five million of consumers to supply. We must absolutely have a refrigerator system. You must support my enterprise, and limit me to the shortest time possible. I ask you for the shortest time possible, I ask for a fortnight. If you wish the people of Canada to receive our notice and be invited to take a tender this year, I will ask for two months. If you don't want the people of Canada to be in it, take a fortnight. It is impossible to dream that you are going to have steamers without refrigerators. If you will allow me, I will tell you that fast steamers consume \$979,680 worth of coal for four steamers running between England and Canada.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. How many tons?—A. Five hundred tons a day.

Q. For sixteen knots?—A. Yes. Sixteen knots will cost \$6,000,000.

Q. For how many steamers?—A. For four steamers. This is a statement given to me by the North German Lloyd Company. I don't take any further responsibility for it, but I believe they are reliable people.

PROFITS ENHANCED BY FAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How does the proportion of the freight increase the cost?—A. The total expense of running fast steamers according to the North German Lloyd estimate is \$2,130,000. That is 20 knots. If you run them with all you can export from Canada, 14,000 ton ships will not allow you more than 4,000 tons freight. Four dollars, 16 shillings is the highest freight you can get. That will produce \$16,000. Fifty-two trips in the year will produce \$832,000. Then 200 passengers, 100 each way, all you can expect, \$50 profit makes \$21,000, and the Government subsidy, which is expected to be \$750,000, makes \$2,102,000.

Gentlemen, if you subsidize 16 knot boats you will reduce the expense largely and gain on account of the increased freight accommodation. If Parliament and the

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government support me as I ask, in a fortnight after the amount is voted I will be constructing the refrigerators and you will be in a position to tell your farmers that the eggs they produce will fetch the price current in London, less two cents a pound. Everything is sold by the pound, on the other side of the Atlantic, chickens, eggs, tomatoes, apples, in fact everything they produce. I have seen apples selling in London for six cents a pound. In my own county, which is a cool district, we produce them, and surely you can produce them in the warmer districts of this country. There is more money in tomatoes than there is even in fish, because they cost practically nothing to produce. If you provide a system of refrigerators for sending produce to Europe, that produce will increase in value. I do not ask you to pay a cent before I have spent the money. I only ask your recommendation to the Government.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. How much is it calculated to add to the value per pound, by being able to land cattle alive in England and taking them into the country, instead of slaughtering them at the port of landing?—There is a difference of opinion. I have been informed by large stock exporters that they are willing to contract for cattle which could not be slaughtered, at 12 cents a pound dead weight, for the small cattle which we cannot export. They are not heavy enough to be transported alive. If they were slaughtered here they could be carried in these refrigerator compartments with great advantage to the country. This is a natural enterprise and I sincerely hope that the committee will see its way clear to recommend the Government to grant me the assistance which I ask.

MR. DYER:—This is a matter of the greatest possible moment. I would suggest that the chairman appoint a sub-committee to investigate and report to this committee.

This proposal was assented to.

THE CHAIRMAN:—I understand that Mr. Ormsby, representing the Cattle Breeders' Association, is here and he desires to address the committee in reference to getting our support to the association in recommending the Government to make a grant to them for the purpose of printing their reports.

MR. J. Y. ORMSBY, of Danville, P.Q., said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Some of you will remember that I had the honour of appearing before you last year as a delegate in connection with this matter. It was just at the close of the session and I was sent up here to interview the Minister of Agriculture to ask him that the Government would give us a grant. As the period was so late in the session, nothing was done last year. I was very kindly received by the Honourable Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, who informed me that if I got a recommendation from this committee this year, he would favourably consider our request. The secretary of our association notified me the other day that I had been appointed a delegate to come to Ottawa again this year on this same subject. I had expected to have some other gentlemen at Ottawa, associated with me in this request, but through a misunderstanding they will not be here until to-morrow. The object of our association is to further in every way the cattle breeding industry of the Dominion. The association is composed of delegates from all the live stock associations. For instance, I represent the Guernsey cattle breeders, that being the class which I breed. We thought by forming a general association we could benefit ourselves better than if we acted as individual associations. The sheep and hog breeders' associations to which I also belong are receiving grants from the provincial governments, but we thought to make this association more of a Dominion character. When I spoke to Mr. Angers last year, I was alone, but to-morrow, I trust, when we wait upon the Minister the other members of the association will be present.

MR. MCGREGOR:—What amount will you expect?

MR. ORMSBY:—We thought of asking \$1,000. That would enable us to complete our organization and to print our proceedings. We believe there are great possibilities for the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. Take the present state of things when our cattle are scheduled in England. We think we can assist the Government in proving that the disease does not exist in Canada. Last year we received very many promises of support and if we get this grant it will greatly aid us. The sheep and hog breeders association are doing very valuable work and their efforts have been appreciated to such an extent that their grants have been increased this year.

MR. McMILLAN:—In starting this association do you expect to keep books of record—herd books?

MR. ORMSBY:—We have not taken up that question yet. There are some books of record already in Canada. For instance the record books for Shropshire sheep and Dorset sheep are kept in Canada alone.

The committee decided to defer the further consideration of this question until when the remainder of the deputation would be present.

STANDARD CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROOM 46,

2nd May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this morning at 10.30 o'clock a.m. Dr. Sproule, Chairman, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: I called this meeting of the committee, this morning, for the purpose of allowing the representatives of the Cattle Breeders' Association now in attendance, to present some matters in which they are interested, and upon which they wish to get the support of this committee, or a recommendation thereon from the House, and endeavour to make such changes as are in their opinion needed. I understand one of their objects in coming here is for the purpose of getting the Government to make representations to the United States with a view of inducing them to again recognize the Canadian Herd Book, as they have not done of late years. The other object is for the purpose of obtaining the influence of this committee in support of their application to the Minister of Agriculture for financial aid to enable them to carry out the purposes of the association. I understand that Mr. Arthur Johnson is the gentleman who will present the matter in regard to the herd book.

MR. ARTHUR JOHNSTON, PICKERING, ONTARIO.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I do not think it is necessary for me to make a speech, or to deliver a formal address, but simply and very shortly indeed to explain to you matters in connection with which we are here to solicit your interest.

There is no member of the committee, I suppose, but does not know that we have had nominally, until very recently, real reciprocity on live stock—animals for breeding purposes—with the United States. The members of the committee will mostly know that these regulations have been from time to time changed and modified, or the authorities at Washington have been influenced by parties who have been interested. Of these regulations we have never had anything to complain, up to within the last eighteen months, when a regulation was issued by the department at Washington, by which we, and we alone, have been discriminated against, and by which our herd books, stud books and stock books have been all excluded from the privilege of the United States. All men, under these regulations, can enter stock from Germany, from France, from Britain, or any other place in the United States, provided those records conform to the standards in the United States of the same breed in their herd books. They are all admitted free, without question, on the cer-

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tificates of these registers. Whereas Canada is purposely and for the first time left off, the excuse made, being, that there was a stud book for the county of Huron. It was of local importance only. Unfortunately, our secretary, Mr. Wade, was connected with that for a short time, and that is the excuse that they made in passing this rule to exclude from entering into the United States, free of duty, animals entered in our stud books, herd books and stock books. What we want to do, is, to get the influence of this Committee on Agriculture to bear upon the Government of Canada to ask the representatives of the United States Government to place before the authorities there, the fact that our standards are in every case equal to the standards adopted by the American authorities for similar breeds, and that there really is no excuse whatever, to exclude our animals on equal terms with those of all other countries, with no other idea than the one of ostracising the books of Canada, and with the object apparently of killing them off, and forcing all horses, cattle, sheep and swine to be registered in their books. The matter has really come to be a National one, and it comes to the question whether the gentlemen of the committee are willing that our only market for our best stock shall be taken from us. By our best stock, I mean, if we produce thoroughbreds. So far as we can see, the Government is operating on the desire of one association, principally the Clydesdale Horse Association, in the United States, and their object is to kill our books and denationalize the stock trade in this country altogether, and make us entirely confined to the records of the United States. That is the object of the one, two or three associations which have influenced the Government of the United States in passing these regulations. It was announced in a letter to Mr. Wade, that it was at the almost unanimous wish of the associations of the United States that these regulations were passed. When it comes to be looked into, there are only two of them, and the leading one repudiated the principle entirely and declared that they had no sympathy with it at all, and stated, that there was no good in it, except for the one purpose of killing out and denationalizing our stock associations as well as our herd books, which existed principally for the purpose of taking care of these records and putting them in form. This is the real matter connected with our application here to-day. The matter of a general stock association, for all the breeds of cattle, I think, has been represented to you before by Mr. Ormsby, who will now take it in hand again. The question with which I am concerned is the matter of the herd books. It is a very important matter, too. For example, I sell a horse to go to the United States. It is a serious matter for the buyer or the seller to wait for probably ten days or more to have the animal recorded at Chicago or Wingfield, or somewhere else in the United States before he can cross the line, or else pay the duty under protest, and run the chance of getting it back. It operates almost prohibitory in the matter of taking pure bred stock across the line without paying the duty under protest and getting the duty back. It is a serious matter to the whole stock interests of the country, and one that will be felt decidedly more seriously when business comes to its normal condition. I need not expatiate further on this matter. Mr. Wade will be able to make any explanations the committee may desire when inquiring into the matter.

MR. WILSON (Lennox):—What was the reason of our herd books being ruled out in the United States?

MR. HENRY WADE, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario:—It was purely jealousy on the part of some of the breeders in the United States. At Chicago last year, only one or two associations expressed a wish to have reciprocity with us. The majority did not want to recognize our herd books at all. They wanted all our stock to be registered in the American books. Our Canadian bred horses have been greatly affected by this regulation. They must be recorded in the American books, before they are allowed to cross into the United States, free of duty: while a Scotch bred Clyde will be admitted into the United States without registration in the American books, ours cannot get across.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Are American bred horses allowed to enter Canada free? On their stud book?—**A.** Certainly.

MR. McMILLAN:—The Americans have done everything in their power to encourage Canadians to register in their books. I am strongly opposed to handing our stud books over to them, but I am in favour of endeavouring to secure the admission of our animals into their country, on the same terms as we allow their animals to come into Canada. It would be a great advantage to the breeders of pure animals if our Government would take action in this matter.

MR. MCGREGOR:—It is now necessary for Canadian standard and trotting stock to be registered in Wallace's Stud book at Chicago. You cannot get a thoroughbred trotting animal over the lines without a certificate of registration attached. That is a great trouble that we have to contend with.

MR. J. R. ORMSBY, Danville, P.Q.:—I would like to call attention to a matter which Mr. Johnson did not touch upon. There are some herd books in this country which they have not in the United States. We are breeders of Yorkshire hogs and there is no Yorkshire Herd book in the United States, so that I could not register them in the United States if I wanted to. Nevertheless, our own Yorkshire Herd-book goes along with the rest of the Canadian books and is banned.

MR. WADE:—In connection with what Mr. Ormsby says, I may say that the Americans won't allow us to record the progeny in England of these imported Yorkshire pigs. Consequently there is virtually no stud book for this class.

MR. ORMSBY:—Under English rulings, no progeny can be registered there unless it is actually bred in England.

MR. FEATHERSTON:—I understand that within the past few months a registry for Yorkshires has been started in Kansas City.

MR. JOHNSON:—But that does not help us to get our animals across the line.

THE CHAIRMAN:—I think gentlemen that all this committee can do is to recommend the Government to take the matter up and represent to the United States Government that there should be a mutual recognition of the herd books of either country.

MR. ORMSBY:—I don't know that I can do any more than recapitulate what I said here yesterday. One object in coming here to-day is to get your assistance to back us up in going before Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, this afternoon, to ask for a grant to assist the Dominion Cattle Breeders Association in the work they have undertaken. The association is composed of delegates of all the different stock associations. Each breed of cattle has a representative on the board, whether they have a stock association or not. Mr. Fisher and myself represent the Guernsey men, though they have no stock association. Our object is to further in every possible way the interests of cattle breeders. We think we could do this better by pulling together. There are sheep and hog breeders' associations, each of which, I believe, receives a liberal grant from the government. We think it would be better to make this association of a national character, and include representatives from all over the Dominion. Last year I was sent here to make application for a grant, but owing to it being late in the session and all the estimates being in, nothing could be done, but the Minister of Agriculture said that if the application were renewed this year and strongly supported, it would receive careful consideration. There are a number of interests in connection with the cattle trade that we think need looking after. There is the question of our cattle being scheduled in England, and, I think, we could be of very considerable assistance in demonstrating forcibly to the Minister in England, the absolute fact, that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. We should also have our reports published and distributed with the view of furthering the cattle breeding industry in this country.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What do you want a grant for?—**A.** We want a grant to assist us in carrying out our work. It cannot be carried on without the sines of war. Our present sole means of revenue is the subscription of \$10 from each association or representative. That makes a very small sum. We find we are practically debarred from doing any important work for lack of money. We cannot print reports or make

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investigations, and so on, without some means to carry on the work. We thought, considering the extreme importance of the live stock industry, that we were justified in coming and asking for some assistance.

Q. Do not each of these breeders' associations get assistance?—A. No, sir; not that I know of.

By the Chairman :

Q. In what ways do you require to spend money in printing?—A. In printing reports, for one thing, and also in making investigations and in encouraging the introduction of good stock, and so on. One very important matter, I think, is the scheduling of our cattle. It is necessary, as I understand it, by reading the reports of what has been said by Mr. Courtney, that he should be thoroughly satisfied that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. I, myself, feel very strongly on that matter. I am a veterinary surgeon by profession. I am perfectly satisfied that there has never been a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. We should be able to assist the Minister of Agriculture very materially by carrying on investigations, and helping him to demonstrate that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. This is one instance alone of the work we could do, if we had the means.

Q. Could it not be arranged for your printing to be done down here?—A. So far as the printing matter is concerned, I suppose it could be just as well printed here as anywhere else. I should like you to hear my friend Mr. Johnson, from my point of view, and as to the instructions I have received. He is a most experienced man, and would probably give you further information.

MR. ROBERT MILLER, Brome, Que. :—I don't know that I can add much to what has already been said, except to say that it is easily conceivable, in a matter such as the one in which I am particularly interested, that is the entry of animals into the United States, that it would be a much easier and a much cheaper matter for the united forces of the stock raising interest to represent such matters to you than for each association, to come individually. If there was a well organized cattle breeders' association, all these things would come within their purview. Instead of Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus, Holsteins and all other breeds each representing their own case individually, an organization which combined them all would be much more effective and much cheaper, and would represent the whole Dominion of Canada, which, I think, is also very desirable. In regard to the grant we ask, I think there will be no trouble at all, after we have once got the organization started, in making it self-sustaining, but at the present time we have pulled rather against each other. It can be no secret to any gentleman in this room, I am sure, that the Shorthorn men maintain stoutly that they are the only satisfactory breed, and the Hereford men the same on their part. In fact, we have been in antagonism instead of in unison to further the interests of the whole. As a farmer and stock breeder, I don't think there is an undertaking in which I am as much interested as in that of a large and influential association, through which we can present our grievances to the Government of either the Dominion or of the provinces as a body having weight and influence. Much has been talked about as to what can be done for farmers. I am sure we are all, as private citizens and farmers, very thankful for the kind interest taken, but I know nothing whereby you can advance the interest of the farmer better than to protect our interests in the stock line, because all farmers who are worth consideration are interested in that. I am afraid the organization will take many years to affect anything, if left to the isolated action of the different breeders' associations, which have really acted rather in antagonism than in concert.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How much money do you think it would take to bring you together?—A. I am not a financier to that extent, but there is nothing to bring us together except that of an association for general interests. It is very desirable to bring about, but it will be a question of time. We only ask for an amount to organize, not to create friendship.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you among yourselves talked it over and decided what amount would be useful for your purpose?—A. I think the proposition at the present time is to ask for \$1,000. It is for the time the association is forming, that is all. I come here to-day entirely at my own expense. A man does not like to undertake a cost of \$25 or \$30 to represent a matter.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. You are here to-day in a double capacity?—A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hobson is too?—A. Yes; Mr. Hobson is on this too. He ought to have been the spokesman.

Q. How many are represented on the board?—A. All that are in Canada. They have all different men to represent different breeds on the directorate.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. But I understood from your remarks that there was jealousy among the different representatives and the different sections?—A. Not in that way. There is jealousy as to the merits of the different breeds, but none as to getting together.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Is this grant for organization only, or is it expected that it will be continued? I want to understand how far this grant is to go. Is it for organization purely, or will it continue? That is my point.

MR. J. R. HOBSON:—It is asked for the purpose of organization. Mr. Johnston has already said we have been put to considerable expense. There is a large board of directors, and the directors live in various parts of the country, mainly in Ontario, and we always bear all our own expenses. In the meantime, up to the present, the secretary has paid out of his own pocket, all that has been paid for printing, advertising, postage and all that sort of thing, and there appears to be a great deal of difficulty in getting organized. As a director of that association, I think if we were all fairly organized, there would be no more trouble as far as finances are concerned. As has already been said, the different associations will be willing to be taxed to a certain amount to keep up the running expenses, and in the meantime it seems that very little can be done until we all get organized. I daresay if we could get a reasonable sum, say \$1,000, it would put the Cattle Breeders' Association on a strong footing, and then it would end the matter as far coming to the Government is concerned. I cannot speak any more advisedly upon that, except that that was the opinion of the directors at our last meeting. In the meantime, we are stuck for money to get fairly started.

MR. ORMSBY:—I would be sorry to say that for one moment, we should in any way interfere with the interests of the Government veterinarians. I will give you an instance to show what I mean. A short time ago, in my neighbourhood—I may say that I am a veterinary surgeon, although I do not practice—a case came under my notice that I was satisfied was developing symptoms of tuberculosis. I wrote to Prof. Robertson and asked him for some tuberculin to find out the action with this animal. I saw Dr. McEachran the next time I was in Montreal and he told me he would be glad if I got the tuberculin and kept a register of the results, and report to him upon the case. He said he desired the co-operation of such men who would take the pains and trouble to give him satisfactory results, and in this way he could best carry out the work laid upon his shoulders by the Dominion Government. I think we could help Dr. McEachran and Dr. Smith largely, if we tried to do so. In their cases, tuberculin is an expensive thing. I am perfectly willing to pay for it when used on my own farm, and when I can persuade my farmer neighbours to allow me to try it on their cattle. I think I could aid Drs. McEachran and Smith in this way. I never for one moment suggested a thought that we should interfere with Dr. McEachran. It was simply to be in a position to assist him in every possible way. I also agree with Mr. Hobson, that the assistance is simply for the purpose of organization. We are all under considerable expense so far. For

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my part, I pay half the subscription made by the Guernsey men. I came up here last year at my own expense. I have come up this year again at my own expense as the delegate of the Guernsey men, and I attended the association at Toronto and that cost me \$35. It is a considerable expense to be laid upon one man's shoulders. This is one of the reasons why I think it would be best to make this association of a national character. The sheep and hog breeders' association are more or less provincial, and they get a grant from the Provincial Government. I think it is very undesirable to start an association in Quebec, and if we can make this a Dominion organization on a sound basis, it will be of assistance to the Dominion Government in the manner which I have already stated.

DOMINION REGISTRATION OF PEDIGREE STOCK.

MR. ROBERT MILLER:—Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the privilege of saying a few words. A number of years ago a Cattleman's Association was formed in the United States. I have watched its working and have noticed what great amount of influence this association has had. They have induced in some way the railway companies to give them better accommodation for the carriage of live stock; they have by some means induced the railway companies to carry the stock at considerably lower rates, and they have also induced the people in the different cities to furnish better accommodation for the live stock while in transit. These are some of the excellent results which have followed from the formation of that association. These results might be brought about in this country if such an association were formed and assisted. If there is anything that we in Canada need, it is better accommodation for our cattle and more liberal treatment from the railway companies. I think if we were organized as explained to you, we might be able, perhaps to bring some influence to bear on the railway companies and to obtain from them the recognition we deserve. There are a great many other things that might be accomplished. I have not given the matter much attention, otherwise than perhaps I might have been able to present stronger arguments why this association should be supported by the Dominion Government. I believe the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association would be able to obtain information and put it into the hands of Professor McEachran, which will be of great benefit to cattle breeders at the present time.

MR. ROOME moved, seconded by **Mr. McMILLAN**, the following resolution:—

“Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Government that action be taken to endeavour to induce the government of the United States to accept the certificates issued by the stud, herd and stock records of Canada, enabling such registered stock to pass the United States Customs free of duty.”—Resolution adopted.

MR. CARPENTER moved, seconded by **Mr. McMILLAN**:—

“Resolved, That having heard the statements of the delegation representing the Cattle Breeders' Association—this committee are of opinion that an association of that kind is of very great importance to the farmers of this country; and that we hereby strongly urge upon the Government, the importance of giving some pecuniary aid and substantial assistance to the said association.”—Resolution adopted.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA, 8th May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this morning at 10.30 a.m., DR. SPROULE, Chairman, presiding.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was called, and addressed the Committee as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—In appearing before the committee this morning, I think it best to explain first, my work in the Dairy Commissioner's branch of the Experimental Farm system. As is well known to most of the members of the committee, I occupy two offices—that of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, and that of Agriculturist to the Central Experimental Farm.

Perhaps I may be permitted to detain the committee for one moment to say, that a good many Members of the House and those interested in agriculture in Canada, often ask me why I am called commissioner. The answer is a ready one. I received a commission from the Government to give practical information to the farmers of the Dominion and others on the art and theory of making butter and cheese, on the feeding of cattle to obtain the best results in milk, and generally to promote among farmers the best means for making money from dairying. That is my commission. After being commissioned in that way, from going over the Dominion, I found it to be essential that we should add working object lessons to show the farmers how the methods that I was expected to teach, could best be put into practice.

EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY STATIONS—OBJECTS OF.

In 1891, three years ago, I drew up a memorandum in favour of the establishment of Experimental Dairy Stations. The objects of those stations were defined in that memorandum, which was published in my report of 1890. In substance they were as follows:—

(1.) To introduce co-operative dairying in those parts of the country where creameries and manufactories were not established. I will illustrate our success in that endeavour, later on, by telling the committee what we have done in Prince Edward Island during the last two years.

(2.) To spread uniformity in the best methods into all the provinces, so as to eliminate from our market reports, the quotations of different qualities and names; as for instance, "Ontario cheese," "French cheese," "Ingersoll" or "Belleville" cheese, and to establish a reputation for uniformly fine "Canadian" cheese and butter. Our second object has been to get recognition of excellence, and a reputation for our products in all parts of the Dominion regardless of sectional names or the places where they were manufactured.

(3.) Our third object was to introduce a new branch of dairying work, in the making of butter throughout the winter, in places where cheese was made in summer time—to promote winter dairying and to establish co-operative butter-making in creameries. What we have done in this respect, I will explain later on. The committee will better understand the progress we are making, if I speak first of the work we are doing in the Maritime Provinces, where we tried to establish co-operative dairying; then of our work in Quebec, where we have tried to get the quality and reputation of cheese up to the standard of that produced in Ontario; and finally, tell the Committee what we have done in the province of Ontario. These have been our three main branches of the work, so far, and the three fields in which we have laboured.

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I will not detain the committee with a statement of the particulars of our work, which will be found in full in my report for 1893. This report I am glad to be able to inform the committee is all in type. It is in the binder's hands and I trust will be ready for distribution in a few days.

In Prince Edward Island, we started one dairy station in 1891. The object of that was to give the farmers there, an illustration that dairy farming, cheese making and butter making in factories, could be made to pay in that province. The same class of business was started there some 12 years before. Disastrous results followed from somebody's mismanagement, and as soon as I advocated the establishment of cheese factories and the enlargement of dairy farming in the province, I was told that it would not suit their climate, soil or market opportunities; and there were many who were inclined to believe that it would not be a success. I thought, however, that by having one factory in successful operation, the minds of the farmers could be disabused of the impressions created by the bad results of 12 years before.

In 1891, when we began, the farmers formed a joint stock company and erected the factory, which was opened at New Perth, in June. After it had been running a short time we were gratified to find 143 farmers sending milk. From the commencement to the close of that season, the turn over was 63,018 pounds of cheese, valued at \$6,381.98. During the time the factory was in operation it was visited by at least 1,000 farmers from Prince Edward Island, who were persistent in their desire to obtain information relating to the running of the factory, and to see if similar ones could not be started in their several localities. The factory ran only in the summer time. The product was shipped to Great Britain in order to give the farmers confidence in that as a good market. In London, England, the cheese fetched the highest price paid for Canadian cheese. As soon as the report of the sale came back, the farmers saw they could produce the milk profitably, convert it into cheese and find a market for all their product, even if they went into the business on an extensive scale. Last year, at this experimental station at New Perth, P.E.I., we had 121 patrons, whose supply of milk produced 66,938 pounds of cheese, of a total value of \$7,060.67. You will see from these figures that the business was only increased \$700, but this is accounted for by the fact that two of the other factories established last year, took the milk from patrons who formerly were served by the New Perth station. For our first year's operations, our agreement with the farmers was to charge them 2½ cents a pound for drawing the milk and manufacturing the cheese, and to pay them the net proceeds from the sales. It was well understood, however, that we were not giving them any fictitious value for their product. We gave them only what the cheese realized in the market, less the charge for making.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

During the winter of 1892-3, no less than ten new companies were formed in Prince Edward Island to build cheese factories, or to equip them and to run them in the same way as the one at New Perth. Most of these companies made application to me for similar help to that which had been extended to New Perth. At New Perth, the Dominion Government put in the apparatus which is still our property; but the companies agreed to build these other factories themselves and equip them at their own expense. To manage the whole of such a large business would entail work, in drawing the milk, which we could not undertake. I, therefore, agreed that the companies should arrange for the drawing of the milk themselves by engaging their own milk drawers, and I, as Dairy Commissioner, would run the factories for them at a charge of 1¼ cents per pound for manufacturing the cheese and supplying the furnishings. One factory was burned, so we ran only eleven factories, including an old one at Cornwall, which was taken under our charge.

The amount of business done last summer reached nearly 5,000,000 pounds of milk. The quantity of cheese produced was 457,224 pounds of a total value of \$40,168. We had 1,187 patrons whose accounts were kept accurately; and when I attended the annual meetings of these companies, in March of this year, the halls were packed full, and I am glad to be able to inform the committee there was not a single complaining patron at any of these factories. Every man was satisfied with

the returns which he received for his milk, and with the administration of the business. I do not think any single factory in Canada has a better record than the joint record of these eleven factories in Prince Edward Island. A great deal of the credit for the work is due to my assistant Mr. Dillon, for the tact which he exercised in conducting the business. Down there we had difficulties to contend with. One of these was, that the past two seasons have been two of the driest summers within the memory of man, as a result of which hay is now selling at from \$16 to \$20 a ton. The consequence is that the cows have not had a fair show in feed, Summer nor winter. That was one contributory cause for the taking of more milk to yield a pound of cheese than in other portions of Canada, where the weather was favourable. We were required to hold all the cheese until the fall, and to send it away in one shipment as there is no direct line of steamers from Charlottetown to Great Britain. As a result of our holding the cheese until the Autumn, the shrinkage in weight was somewhat heavier than otherwise would have been the case. However, the farmers made no complaint at that, as they received a good average price for the product.

PRICES REALIZED FOR CHEESES.

The average price of the cheese for the season was 10·53 cents per pound or a little over 10½ cents per pound. If we examine the record of the province of Ontario which holds the leading place in cheese making in the Dominion, we do not find any single factory which surpasses that average. Bluevale factory, which has perhaps the best reputation in Ontario, records 10·22 cents a pound, so that it does not come within a quarter of a cent a pound of the average price, on Prince Edward Island. That shows that cheese can be made down there of the finest quality and sold for the highest price. I had an excellent report from the merchant in London who purchased them, and it is evident that cheese of the finest quality was turned out from the factories.

AN EXPLANATION.

I mention these facts and I also make a little explanation, because it may have come to the eyes or ears of some members of the committee, that I was hauled over the coals in one of the papers of Montreal some time ago, by a few individuals who accused me of having sold this cheese at a great bargain, or without giving full notice and getting full value. I had not any explanation to offer at the time, because I had put myself in the position of having my lips closed by promising not to tell the price till the cheese were landed in England. The rumour went round Montreal that they had been sold for some \$5,000 less than was actually paid. As a matter of fact, as I told the Cheese and Butter Association of the Board of Trade at Montreal, no single factory got as high a price as these factories. The farmers got the net proceeds from the sales, less the 1½ cents we charged for manufacturing.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. Did the Government pay the freight?—A. Oh, no; the cheese were sold and delivered at Charlottetown. The first year I had the cheese sold in England, but this year I invited the merchants to go from Montreal and buy for themselves on the spot. Next year the farmers will be able to run the whole business themselves.

Q. How do you account for the price being higher?—A. We had about 6,000 boxes, all of the very finest quality, to offer in one lot. The merchant in London who ultimately received them, said they were among the first cheese he had ever imported from Canada, and he had imported 60,000 boxes last year.

The net returns to the farmers varied from 66·76 cents to 76·20 cents per 100 pounds of milk, and these prices were not so high as they might have been with a longer season for manufacturing. Most of the factories were not started till the end of June, and the cheese were made in July, August and September.

Q. What market were they sold in?—A. Finally in London, England. They were sold by me to Messrs. Hodgson Bros., of Montreal, and by them sent to A. Rowson, of London, England. That is one part of the work we have undertaken in Prince Edward Island.

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Jointly with that we tried to introduce the growing of Indian corn for fodder purposes. I saw it was impossible to keep cows at a profit without some cheap winter fodder. I don't think that more than ten acres of Indian corn were grown in the whole island in 1890, when I made my first visit. During the present spring, when I was down there, one seedsman in Charlottetown purchased no less than 600 bushels of seed-corn for fodder purposes, which would give an area from the seed from that one firm, of 1,500 acres. This year I think there will be at least 5,000 acres of Indian corn. The farmers are thoroughly pleased with the results obtained, both from ensilage and the curing of the corn in stocks. We have also encouraged the practice of growing winter rye for early fodder in the summer. We sent down 100 bushels of seed, sold it at cost price, and had it sown in plots of from one to two acres. We had one bunch photographed, and the photograph will be published in my annual report. Some of it grew six inches higher than my head.

DAIRY PATRONS, HOW PAID.

In paying the money to the patrons of the dairy stations, we have used official cheques, payable at par anywhere. These cheques have gone into the hands of merchants, professional men and all classes of people, instead of the ordinary bank bills. Then they say: "This dairy business is going to help our country wonderfully. It brings money from abroad and puts it into circulation here." I did not like these cheques and I protested against their use, thinking they would be an embarrassment, but they have been a great help in arousing general interest.

Applications have come from six or eight new neighbourhoods where they have formed companies of farmers, asking that similar help be extended to them this year, to what was given to the eleven factories last year. In the course of my journey across the island in March, I intimated that my instructions were that we should take no more factories under our care. I did that to discourage the people, in those sections where they were not ready, from building factories before they had cows and fodder. I found many sections eager for factories before they were really ready for them. Five sections undertook to build factories themselves, even if we could not help them; but they wanted us to help them for one year. Arrangements have been made to run sixteen or seventeen cheese factories this year. Six of the large factories will more than pay expenses; nine or ten, including these six, will quite meet all the expenses incurred, and all the help they will get from us will be the benefit of our management and our name, to encourage farmers to send their milk, and the prestige of having cheese made under men who are sure to make it all good.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. What was the revenue last year?—A. \$5,445.53, from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Q. What were the expenses to the Government?—A. About \$2,300, including the salary of Mr. Dillon, travelling expenses, and the rents we paid.

Q. Then you had \$2,500 profit?—A. No, that would be the expenditure apart from the wages of the cheese-makers and the furnishing, which this sum of \$5,445.53 just about met. It has cost about \$2,300 to the treasury for the year.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. Did you make any butter last year?—A. No. But we shall start making butter at New Perth and probably at Kensington in October of this year, after the cheese making season is over. At two of the factories, this year, we pay for milk according to its quality, as shown by the percentage of fat.

In some places I find a clamour for new things and methods, before the people quite understand them or are ready to accept them with satisfaction. So that while I have been advocating the payment for milk according to quality, on the Island, we pay for it on that basis at two places only. I gave the farmers a full exposition of the fairness and advantages of the system and left it to them to adopt it or not. As I previously stated, two have accepted this method this year, and I think next year all will fall into line.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Was not \$36,000 voted last year for assistance to dairying on the island?—
A. \$36,000 was voted to enable me to make advances of money at our dairy stations all over the Dominion. The portion of that which was expended on the island has been refunded, and the whole sum will be refunded by the end of the year. It is not used in maintenance at all.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. It was for working capital I suppose?—It was for this purpose; at all these factories the farmers expected some payment shortly after the milk was supplied; and as we could not realize on the product for some months, a fund had to be provided from which to pay for the milk. We paid them 50 cents per 100 pounds of milk. After the cheese was sold, we of course deducted from the price realized the amounts which had been advanced to the farmers, for the milk. These advance payments, so to speak, will therefore all be refunded at the end of June.

Q. How long do you expect to continue that practice?—A. I think all the large factories on the Island will be run by the companies of farmers, next year, and that they will not need any assistance. The directors of the companies this year will learn to know the buyers personally, and I will give them all the information as to how the cheese are sold and shipped. I expect, thereafter, they will appoint their own salesmen and manage their own business themselves.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

I notice that considerable shipments of cheese are being sent from Australia to England. Do you think Australia may become a competitor with us?—A. Yes, a competitor, but not a very strong one. Their freight rates are very high, and they do not seem to have the same economical methods of production we have here. The New Zealand cheese is more likely to be a severely competing product than the Australian cheese. They are developing the industry very largely in New Zealand where they can pasture their cattle all the year round.

By Mr. Roome :

Does not the government bonus the cheese industry in Australia?—A. It pays a bonus to butter-making, but I am not aware what they are doing in cheese-making.

SENATOR READ (Quinté) :—They have taken the bonus off butter and put it on cheese.—A. I was not aware of that.

By Mr. Bain :

Do you anticipate much competition from New Zealand?—A. The one thing that will keep New Zealand or Australia from becoming a keen competitor with Canada, is, that the people out there are fond of leading a leisurely kind of life. Dairying does not permit of that. My brother went there for a company of Scotch capitalists, and his report to me was that New Zealand would be a competitor with Canada for the next few years but not a staying competitor.

Unless they change their habits?—A. Yes.

DAIRY PROGRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Continuing my observations, I may explain that with regard to our work in Nova Scotia, we started a dairy instructor there in 1891. We found the people there not quite ready for a dairy station, and therefore, we had travelling instructors visit the factories three or four times a year to give the cheese and butter-makers all the information they could impart. A dairy station has been established at the Branch Experimental Farm at Nappan; but so far as the Government is concerned, it has only given the site and furnished the apparatus; the building was put up by local capital. We carried on the business last year from July 3rd to December 28th, and at the annual meeting of the patrons last spring, they passed unanimously a resolution to have the factory run next winter, they undertaking to furnish milk for butter-

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making from September, onwards. This year the station was opened on the 7th of May or two months earlier than in 1893. They are making butter there now to give the farmers a chance to raise good calves. The plan is, however, to have butter made, at all our stations from September to May, and cheese from June to September. We hope to give the farmers a revenue every month from the factories, at the same time to maintain the robust constitution and good appearance of their cattle. I may mention that we publish a summary of the business done at each station after this fashion: containing a statement of the name of every farmer, the quantity of milk he sent to the factory and the money he received. These statements have had a most encouraging influence. When one man sees that his neighbour has got three times more from his cattle, than he did with the same number of cattle, it is one of the best incentives possible to the farmer to endeavour to secure better results. Then, in Nova Scotia, a number of new factories have been started in the Annapolis valley; and I have now before me applications for butter-makers and for cheese-makers for them. To the new factories, we have furnished the plans for buildings, etc., etc., and have put them in communication with cheese-makers and butter-makers, and intend to send a Superintendent to visit them twice or three times the first year. In starting a new business like this, the farmers know nothing of the details of management, and need instruction in regard to these points for the first year or two. After that they will have enough acquaintance with the business to manage it wholly themselves.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. You undertake no responsibility or control?—A. Not at all. We simply act in an advisory capacity to those factories which are not Government dairy stations.

We have started a dairy school at Nappan, also, for butter makers, which is in progress during this week and next. It has been established for the purpose of giving to those butter makers who have had some experience, a chance to perfect themselves in improved methods. The Provincial Dairymen's Association are taking a great interest in the work, and the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, last fall made provision for paying a bonus of \$400 to every new factory started in the province; \$200 for the first year, and \$100 for each of the succeeding two years. A bonus is being paid also by the Provincial Government of New Brunswick to the factories started there.

DAIRYING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

We commenced in New Brunswick in 1891 by doing joint work with the Provincial Government. The Provincial Legislature had voted a sum of \$10,000, in 1892, for the encouragement of the dairy industry, and the Government placed at my disposal as much of this sum as I could use to advantage, in addition to what we were spending from our own Dominion vote. I drew up a programme for the Department in New Brunswick, and managed the travelling dairies of the province, jointly with them, for one year, until they gained experience.

I formulated also a scheme in New Brunswick for a dairymen's association in every county, and in some cases for two in a county. This scheme has worked admirably, and has succeeded to such an extent that at the annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton, every county has had delegates present, so that it has been a representative meeting, contributing information from all the counties, and carrying it back again to all the counties. In that sense, I may say, without any lack of appreciation for meetings held elsewhere in Canada, that the meetings held at Fredericton, the last two years, have been the best meetings in quality and in ultimate results, that I have attended, for the purpose of discussing matters connected with agriculture. These local dairy associations are arranging to build cheese factories and creameries and put them in operation. They have also been the means of distributing samples of Indian corn, and the province has made nearly as much progress in the growth of corn for fodder purposes, as Prince Edward Island.

At Kingsclear, N.B., we have carried on butter-making for two summers, and having demonstrated its practicability and profitableness, we have let the company

that owned the property run it. The factory produced \$5,000 worth of butter, and it sold for nearly 21½ cents a pound, which gave the farmers prices with which they were fairly well satisfied. In New Brunswick, for two years, we have been carrying on winter dairying at Sussex, making butter there all winter. The butter-making has been satisfactory. We have got a little over 24 cents a pound, and the farmers find that it pays them. In addition to this work, during the present spring, we have organized a dairy school to give the practical men a course of two weeks' instruction in cheese-making and the testing of milk. In the afternoons, of every day we had also an hour's lecture followed by a discussion. Thirty cheese-makers spent, two weeks there, and I think every factory in New Brunswick, during the summer, will have a cheese-maker who is in touch with modern methods, and who has received practical instruction on the best way of carrying on his business. I think this will be the means of still further improving the manufacture of cheese in the province. In the summer, we propose to have a travelling dairy with two men to visit districts where co-operative factories cannot well be established.

In many parts of New Brunswick, the farming population is sparse, and it would be difficult to have cheese or butter factories largely supported, so we propose to have a travelling dairy with two capable experts visiting, at least, ninety places during the summer. We have the programme arranged now, and they will begin their work in the middle of June, after the work of seeding is finished, and again in the fall, after harvest.

Q. What is the object of these travelling dairies?—A. To give the men and women practical lessons in the making of butter, and to give the men instruction in corn-growing, in the care of cattle, and to teach them about making ensilage.

Q. Has the use of silos been increased in the Maritime Provinces?—A. Yes; but probably there are not more than 150 in all the three provinces yet.

In all these three provinces, we have been carrying on a very important work by holding meetings among farmers, who are addressed by the superintendents of each of the different stations named. In Prince Edward Island, Mr. Dillon has attended twenty meetings, and in Nova Scotia, Mr. Hopkins attended twenty-five, and in New Brunswick the number was much greater.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC—METHODS EMPLOYED—AMPLE SUCCESS.

I now come to the work we are carrying on in the province of Quebec. As I mentioned in my opening sentences, the object of our work in Quebec was not to spread co-operative dairying, so much as to get the methods of manufacturing cheese into uniformity with those of Ontario. To manage that we first sent one of our experts, who travelled over the whole province, visiting the cheese factories and creameries, and giving instruction as to the best methods to be employed. Then a dairy station and school was opened at St. Hyacinthe. The Provincial Dairy Association had the building erected, and they contribute \$1,000 a year towards the expenses of maintenance. The other expenses are met by our department, and the management falls upon myself as director of the station and school. During 1892-93, we passed through 214 students in the one session, and let me just mention for comparison that that is more than twice as many students as passed through any other practical dairy school on this continent in the same length of time. During this past winter, we passed through 268 students in butter and cheese-making. We have several makes of centrifugal cream separators, and we give practical instruction in both branches. We have a course of simple lectures, so that every student receives a course of ten or twelve lectures on subjects connected with dairying. The lectures are given in the afternoon and are followed by discussions of an hour or more. In connection with the syndicates, or groups of factories which are in some measure assisted by the Provincial Government, we have special courses for the inspectors of syndicates. A syndicate is a group of from fifteen to twenty-five factories, each agreeing to contribute a small sum for the payment of an inspector. The Provincial Government pays half of the expenses, up to \$250, for each syndicate. We have a special course for these inspectors, and I went down and met them, and gave them at considerable length, as clearly as I could, full instruction in their part of the business.

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DUTIES OF DAIRY INSPECTORS.

Q. What are the duties of these inspectors?—A. They visit the factories once or twice a month, to give the cheese-makers instructions, and teach those who are not so well informed as themselves. They also give decisions in cases of suspicious milk. They carry information around to the factories. In this way it has been brought about, that, whereas two years ago, nine-tenths of the cheese of Quebec would be classed as second quality at Montreal, in point of price realized, now, not more than two-tenths would be so classed. That progress in two years shows a very great aptitude on the part of these cheese-makers to receive instructions, and on the part of the inspectors to give it. Then, my assistant in the province of Quebec, Mr. J. C. Chapais, and a cheese-making expert, have been visiting these factories and inspecting them, from time to time, so as to keep them in touch with the latest methods and to assist them to do their work in the most satisfactory way. Four years ago, the cheese in the province of Quebec, on the average, was at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound less in value on the same market, than that from the province of Ontario. Last year the difference was less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound in the same market. One cent a pound of an advance in the intrinsic value, is a very great gain to be effected in the course of four years.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Are the salaries of these inspectors paid by the Dominion or by the Provincial Government?—A. They are assisted by the Provincial Government. They are not under my control in any way, beyond my giving this advisory help of which I have spoken.

Q. Part of the salary is paid by the Dominion Government?—A. No. The Provincial Government pays half of the expenses, up to \$250 per syndicate. It is entirely provincial.

By Mr. Sanborn :

Q. Then the factories pay so much per ton of cheese?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. What proportion of the cheese product of Canada is produced in Quebec now?—A. About two-fifths. The output in Ontario, since 1886, has been increased by fifty per cent, and the output in Quebec has increased during the same time, in point of value, by one hundred and fifty per cent.

INCREASE IN CHEESE EXPORTS.

In further explanation of this business, I might say that I am sometimes asked, whether I do not think that this dairy business will soon be overdone. When I went to Guelph, in 1886, to take charge of this work for the province of Ontario, I was met with that very same inquiry, as to whether I did not think the output of cheese was just about as large as the English market could take care of. The cheese business, in those brief seven years, has been nearly doubled. The value of the exports in 1886 was a little more than six and three-quarter millions of dollars. Last year, the exports were nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars. Notwithstanding that increase, the prices last year were higher than the average of five years. I think the market there can take just as much as we can send, if we keep up the quality. The consumption there, is still increasing faster than the production, and I think will do so, if we keep up the quality.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. What about the supply from other countries?—A. The supply is increasing from New Zealand, a little, and also from Holland.

Q. How is Denmark?—A. It is butter only from Denmark.

By Mr. Innes :

Q. In what part of the province of Quebec is the largest number of factories ?
—A. They are spread pretty evenly over the whole, except around Gaspé. They spread on both sides of the St. Lawrence, all the way up to Chicoutimi, and through the eastern part of the province. So far as I know from the provincial reports, there are some 750 factories and 130 creameries in Quebec.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Are they increasing their export from the United States ?—A. The exports of cheese are rather falling off. They are not increasing their output very much, and the home consumption absorbs the larger quantity there. In 1881 the value of the exports of cheese from the United States was over \$16,000,000; in 1892 it had fallen to less than \$8,000,000.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. How many creameries are there in Ontario ?—A. Only about fifty-two, I think; but that does not include the winter dairy stations. I will treat of that matter in a moment.

One plan for the province of Quebec, besides the dairy school, is to have two winter dairy stations in 1894-95. The people were not ready until this time to furnish milk during the winter, to any creamery; but by the increased growth of corn and the increased attention paid to this business, we will have two winter dairy stations in Quebec during this year. The St. Hyacinthe dairy school is the only station at which the Government takes any responsibility as to the price of milk or cheese or butter. We had to buy the milk there and sell the cheese and butter as best we could. At all the other stations the farmers simply get the net proceeds. We accepted no responsibility. At this one school we purchased the milk during the winter, and during the summer, this year, we will take the milk and pay the farmers the net proceeds only.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Did you lose much money with the other ?—A. No. The product sold for more than the cost of the milk. We simply lost the cost of the labour, but it was used for teaching purposes.

Q. What did you pay for the milk ?—A. \$1.25 per 100 pounds. We had to ship in some by railway.

Q. Did you pay according to the test ?—A. We did not pay according to test. The farmers would not accept it. As soon as they are ready we will pay according to test. We will do it this summer. In Quebec, the Provincial Government have offered a premium on all milk furnished for butter making from November until the end of January. They pay five cents per 100 pounds in November, ten cents per 100 pounds in December, and fifteen cents per 100 pounds in January. That premium was claimed last year by fifty-three different creameries. I think it was a capital movement indeed; and it encourages the farmers to lengthen their season of production.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Can you increase the butter fat in milk by a process of feeding ?—A. Not quickly and not readily. It is easy to bring a cow up to her maximum of quality in her milk; but not to make the maximum quantity. As soon as a milking cow is getting enough food to keep herself well nourished and in good health, she will give milk of the maximum quality, for her. You can increase the quantity of milk after that. If you keep the cow poor in flesh you will depreciate the quality of the milk in a short time.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Don't you think a long system of feeding will increase the quality ?—A. Yes, if spread over a number of years. The progeny of the cow will inherit the same

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tendency. That is one of the valuable qualities of controllable heredity of transmitting tendencies towards doing certain things in a certain way. If you initiate a cow into giving a richer quality of milk, her progeny will follow in that direction.

In Quebec, the district Dairymen's Association have done a lot of good work. I have not time to go extensively into this, but in the district of Bedford, a great deal of good work has been done through the efforts of one man, Mr. H. S. Foster, of Knowlton. I am not given to mentioning names in public without a great measure of consideration, but Mr. Foster is a man who in spite of physical disabilities and other drawbacks, held meetings when it was not popular to hold such meetings. He was laughed at, but his fellow citizens now see the good fruit of his labours. Largely through his efforts, the dairymen of Quebec were well to the very forefront in the exhibits of butter and cheese at the World's Fair.

Similar good work has been done in Huntingdon through the efforts of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association. I might mention one matter further in this connection, that we receive a very great deal of assistance in Quebec in carrying on our work successfully, though the labours of the agricultural missionaries are new features of agricultural education in Quebec. In every Diocese there is now an agricultural missionary who gives his whole time to trying to improve the methods of agriculture in the different parishes. The labours of these men have been very effective in introducing the best systems of agriculture into the several localities. They are entirely supported by the church, and these missionaries are appointed by the Bishops.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 11th May, 1894.

The select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this day at 10.15 a.m., DR. SPOULE, Chairman, presiding.

MR. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, re-called, continued his evidence before the Committee, as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—When I was last before the committee I gave an exposition of our work in the Maritime Provinces and in the province of Quebec.

EXTENSION OF DAIRY WORK IN ONTARIO.

This morning I begin with the Dairy Commissioner's work in the province of Ontario. During the year 1891 and 1892 we paid particular attention in Ontario to the improvement of the cheese industry by carrying on experiments in all the different methods of manufacture, in testing the qualities of milk and getting at the basis of quantity and quality of cheese which can be made from different qualities of milk. In the course of the work we purchased cheese from several districts in the province of Ontario. That was before we began to pay the farmers at our dairy stations, on the basis of the net proceeds from the cheese made from their milk. During 1891 and 1892 we purchased 3,394 boxes of cheese which were mainly made for experimental use. These we paid for at a little above the market prices.

The bargain in most cases was that the factories should be paid one-eighth of a cent per pound above the highest market prices. After they had served our purpose these cheese were sold on account of the Government. The whole loss to the Department, in the whole of these commercial transactions, was less than \$200, and this included all the shrinkage in weight and depreciation in the quality of some of the cheese from being kept for experimental testing. The quantity of cheese I have mentioned as being purchased included our purchases in the Maritime Provinces. The farmers there were not quite sure that the cheese which was made in that province, could be sold in England at as good a price as the cheese from the

province of Ontario. We purchased select cheese from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and shipped them to Great Britain; by the sales we were able to give the people confidence in the quality of their cheese, and in the reception which they would meet in the English market.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Did you send this cheese to the old country?—A. Yes. The most of it was sold in England during those two years; a few lots were sold locally, but the bulk of our cheese was sent to Liverpool, Glasgow and London.

Q. Were they of inferior quality those sold in Montreal?—A. Some were sold for the local trade there, of those which had been held for testing until they were off in flavour.

Q. I noticed some sold for \$7.85 per 100 pounds and the second year there were some sold for \$7.75?—A. Yes; a few boxes two years old, that were almost spoiled. We had some cheese made in Western Ontario in May, 1891, which we held until September, 1892, in our curing station for testing purposes: and they were partly spoiled. The object of holding these cheese so long was to get a knowledge of the effects of certain treatments, when the cheese were quite cured. We held them till they were beyond their best condition.

Q. How long does a cheese keep in perfect condition to be put upon the market?—A. At the ordinary temperature, 65° to 70° Fahr., cheese is at its best in this country, at from three to four months after it is made. It should not be held here until that age. It should be on the English market for the consumer, at about that age. We can make cheese (dry) dry in the body, by using an extra quantity of salt, which would keep for two years without deterioration.

By Mr. Wilson (Lennox) :

Q. Our ordinary cheese, how long would it keep?—A. Well made cheese from fine milk could be kept very well from six to eight months. In most cases, unless put in cold storage, the flavour gets strong. The longer the fermentation goes on the more pungent the flavour will become, and a pungent flavour is not wanted on cheese now a days.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. What temperature do you try to keep it at?—A. At the ordinary temperature of an ordinary curing-room, all the way from 60 to 75 degrees.

Q. Just the same as the ordinary curing-room conditions?—A. Yes.

Q. It would need to be kept at a lower temperature to preserve it successfully?—A. Yes. If the cheese was kept in a dry atmosphere, as low as 45 degrees, it would keep without appreciable change for several years. We had cheese at the Chicago Exposition, last year, which was two years old, and the judges rated it as almost perfect. That cheese had been held in cold storage at about 45 degrees.

I have mentioned the unquestionable advantage to the people of the Maritime Provinces from this class of work having given them confidence in the quality of their cheese, and the prices they could realize by having shipments made to England. Then in Ontario, the most part of our experimental work was directed towards finding a basis whereby we could pay for milk according to its quality for cheese making. Those who are connected with this branch of farming know that lately farmers have been very much concerned as to how milk can be paid for at the cheese factories, according to its real value. Our experimental stations were the first to undertake that work, and the first to carry it to a successful issue.

DR. VAN SLYCK, of the New York State Experimental station, gave us the result of his investigations in the same class of work, at conventions of dairymen in Ontario during the last two years. His was commenced a year after ours on the lines indicated and suggested by our own work here. The conclusions which all factories are acting upon now, were from the work indicated and carried to a successful issue by our department. While we were carrying on the experiments in cheese making in Ontario, we were paving the way for beginning butter making in cheese factories

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during the winter. It was apparent to a good many of us, that the farmers of Ontario could not make dairying pay as it should pay, unless they carried on business during the whole twelve months, and that the short season of five, six or seven months did not afford them sufficient revenue to make their land or their cows pay as they ought.

WINTER WORKING CREAMERIES.

At the very outset, when I favoured and advocated winter dairying and creameries, we met with a good many obstacles and objections that were raised. The first objection was that the roads were very bad during the winter, and therefore the milk could not be drawn to the creameries. We have had three years experience, we had five creameries last winter and on no occasion have we been hindered from carrying on work satisfactorily by reason of the condition of the roads. Practical experience has been the best means of settling an objection of that kind. It was also said that the weather was cold, and because the weather was cold, that butter would not be nice. In that regard also, after three years' experience, we have not found a single difficulty that could not be overcome by good management. During cold weather is a suitable time for making butter. It does not spoil then. We have had cream frozen solid and cream which has been frozen solid is just as good as cream kept at any temperature, can be, for making butter. Some months ago, when I went before the Cheese and Butter Association of the Board of Trade at Montreal, I carried nine different samples of butter numbered from one to nine and let those experts say which was best. They picked out sample number nine as the finest sample in that lot. That was a sample made from cream frozen solid, on purpose. We are simply trying to meet these objections by practical experiment, and to demonstrate how these illusory obstacles have disappeared.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. There is no difference in the quantity?—A. None at all. The only difference is that, with milk or cream that has been frozen, it is necessary to add a fermentation starter, such as sour cream or skim milk, as in putting yeast in bread batter. After doing that we find no difference in the quality of the butter.

Another objection raised was that the cows would not milk well on dry fodder. The only way of meeting that objection was to urge the farmers to grow more Indian corn, or carrots and mangels, and have fodder that was succulent. Experience showed that when farmers fed their cows well all winter, they got more milk through the following summer.

Another objection was that if creameries were supported in the winter time, that practice would be detrimental to the cheese factories in the summer. The experience of one very successful farmer in Oxford county will illustrate what we have been able to demonstrate in that regard. Mr. Lewis A. Price is the president of the Mount Elgin Dairy Company. He had thirty cows, and he had his cows milked all through the winter to furnish cream for the creamery. During the following May he got a quarter more milk from his herd of cows than he had ever obtained in the month of May in any previous year. That was from the cows being well fed and kept in a fairly warm stable during the winter months. The practice on these dairy farms is to have the cows milked during ten months in the year.

Another objection was that the cows themselves would be weakened by the long milking period. I don't find that to be the case at all. I find that if cows stay dry for five months of the year, their calves when they come to be cows in milk, are inclined to stay dry also. The aim of good breeding is to transmit the good qualities of the ancestors to the progeny. And the only cows that I have seen that are weak in the spring, are those that are allowed to stay dry in the winter and are poorly fed because they are not giving milk.

Other objections were that it might be practicable but could not be profitable. The only way to meet these objections was to show that it was both practicable and profitable. During the last winter, at the Woodstock dairy station, we received milk enough to make 12,395 pounds of butter. The farmers realized on the average 85 cents

per hundred pounds of milk, after we had taken off our $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for making the butter. The milk was paid for according to its quality. The highest got 95 cents and the lowest 79 cents per hundred pounds of milk. We are now paying for value received. At Wellman's Corners the quantity of butter was 1,460 pounds, and the value to the farmers 93 cents per 100 pounds of milk, after deducting $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for making the butter. At Mount Elgin the quantity of butter was 19,903 pounds, and the net value to the farmers was 91.6 cents per hundred pounds of milk, after deducting $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents for making the butter. At that factory the highest value to any patron was \$1.19 cents per 100 pounds of milk, and the lowest 63 cents per 100 pounds of milk. The prices at all the stations were for the butter on the milk only—the skim milk being returned to the farmers, in addition to the figures mentioned.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you buy the milk in that case?—A. In that case the butter was all sold at the same price and we merely paid each farmer for the amount of butter his milk made. Under these conditions one farmer got \$1.19 and another 63 cents per 100 pounds of milk.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. The 63 cents man would not be encouraged very much?—A. Every man got exactly what he was entitled to for what he supplied.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Have you made an estimate of the average per cow?—A. We have not got that, because of the very few cows calving in the fall. The creameries got only the tail end of their season's milking, except at Woodstock, where the milk of a large number of fresh-calved cows was supplied. But as an instance of how it does pay, nineteen farmers at Mount Elgin took home \$836 for the butter made from their milk in December, and in all these cases the skim milk and buttermilk were kept at home besides.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. What is the percentage of fat in the milk?—A. 3.68; 3.83; and 3.86 for the whole season. The actual range was from 5.5 per cent of fat, down to a little under 3.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. What is the difference from the general rule?—A. The average for Ontario would not be more than 3.40 per cent for the summer.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Then the skim milk and butter milk are taken back by the farmer himself?—A. Yes, they are not required to stay more than twenty minutes to have back the skim milk in the same cans. We have large separators which do the work of separating three thousand pounds of milk per hour.

The influence of these winter dairy stations on the factories of the province of Ontario has been very appreciable. During last year there were eighteen different factories besides the five stations we controlled, where butter was made during the winter. Each of these stations was able to serve an average of four cheese factories, and hereafter I think every five or six cheese factories may be able to unite upon some one central factory, where butter will be made all winter for the patrons of the whole five or six. If we had all over Ontario, 100 winter creameries, that would give us a beginning of the same service as the 800 odd cheese factories in the summer time.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Did they draw the milk all through the winter?—A. In most cases the milk could be drawn all through the winter because they were not required to draw it more than twice a week. At first we found farmers drawing milk to our Mount Elgin Station for 14, 15, and 16 miles.

Q. It will be brought all through the winter?—A. Yes.

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For Western Ontario, I left one of my assistants at Woodstock last year, not to make butter, but as a sort of adviser, to give these new factories help and advice in running the creameries and selling their butter, because they had no experience. Most of our own butter was sold in Toronto or in Montreal. The purchasers in Toronto shipped most of it to British Columbia. We sold a lot of 20,000 pounds at the rate of 24½ cents per pound, which was afterwards shipped to Vancouver, B.C. I took some pains to prepare a statement of two stations, Mount Elgin and Woodstock. During the first winter that we ran our Mount Elgin station, the revenue from the charge of 3½ cents per pound was \$331.86, and the expenditure amounted to \$746.59, so we spent about twice as much that winter as we received in revenue. But we also used it as a dairy school, at which some twelve butter makers were trained, so that the increase of expenditure over income, was not loss. Besides, the experience served to illustrate what could be done to guide others into this new practice of dairying.

During the second winter, the expenditure was \$672.31, and the revenue \$713.94, so that even the second year we were able to make the revenue more than meet the expenditure. Up to the end of December for the past year, the expenditure was \$217.89, and the revenue \$301.17, so that for the whole of the three years, the actual cost of running the station, above the revenue, was only \$289.86. We have used that station as a dairy school during this period of three years, the only expense which I have not mentioned being the salary of my assistant, Mr. Dillon, who gave more than half his time to attending meetings of farmers in the vicinity. Mr. Dillon is a permanent officer on my staff. He was not directly needed in the making of the butter. The result of our work there, shows that our plans have been fairly well laid and that our predictions have been more than realized. It is noteworthy, that while during the first year there was a deficit, during the last two years the actual revenue more than covered expenses. Over the whole Dominion, last year, we had 19 dairy stations under our charge. At all of these stations, with the exception of that at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., the farmers received only the net revenue from sales of products; we added nothing in the way of a bonus. At St. Hyacinthe, however, a different plan was pursued. We purchased the milk for educational purposes, as we were not able to get a sufficient supply on the ordinary terms. The business is growing in volume since last summer; and the information I am giving you is wholly in addition to that contained in my annual report, which comes up to the end of June, 1893. Since that time, the turn over, commercially, has been within a very few hundred dollars of \$80,000. We have kept the books for nearly 1,600 farmers, giving each a specific detailed statement of the milk supplied, with the quantities of cheese and butter produced. The revenue from our manufacturing charge in that work has been nearly \$10,000. I am not in a position to give you the exact figures, as the particulars of the work done at the Chesterville station have not yet been received. As a result of our operations, there has been no loss to the Government in any way, except at St. Hyacinthe, where, as I have said, we had to purchase milk at a higher price than we paid to the ordinary patrons of the creameries.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. I suppose you own the working plant of these establishments?—A. We own the working plant at one place in each province only, and at the winter dairy stations. In Prince Edward Island the farmers erected the buildings and equipped them.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. What is the working plant worth?—A. Nearly \$1,000. The butter-making plant and expenses in connection therewith, at Mount Elgin, for three years, cost us \$1,081.87.

Q. What would be the actual cost of the apparatus?—A. The actual cost of the apparatus would be \$700 or \$750.

By Mr. Grieve:

Q. Is that over and above the equipment for the manufacture of cheese?—A. Yes, it costs about \$750 for additional apparatus for butter making.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How many hands have you engaged at Mount Elgin?—A. One butter maker and usually two assistants at \$20 a month each. We employ more hands than are required in the ordinary creamery, because we have many visitors a day, and I like the chief butter maker to be in a position to explain our operations to these visitors. I may add, that I think this business of winter dairying is pretty well established in Ontario, and it will be our policy to drop out as speedily as we can, hereafter, and let the farmers run the creameries themselves. Perhaps we shall start one more station in some new district, but it is our intention to allow those stations which we have been running for three years, to fall into the hands of the farmers to be managed by them alone.

In Manitoba we have been doing work only of a peripatetic nature. Last year the Dairymen's Association of the province, writing by their president, from Winnipeg, asked us to send an instructor to look after the cheese factories, with an intimation that the Provincial Government would look after the butter makers. The promised provincial assistance, however, failed to materialize. Our part of the work was performed. This year we intend going into more extensive operations. The travelling dairies will be sent out to cover the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories as far as we can overtake the work during the summer. Each dairy will have two men in charge, and be equipped with a small centrifugal cream separator, a small churn, a milk tester and other apparatus. They will spend two days in every place visited.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. How many factories did your instructors visit in Manitoba last year?—A. All with the exception of one.

Q. How many are there in the province?—A. I think twenty-three altogether. The agent who went to Manitoba last year, also went to Moose Jaw, where a company has built a creamery which we expected to run last year as a dairy station. He was there until the middle of July and then came east to Manitoba, and afterwards to the province of Quebec.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. When will your travelling dairies start?—A. The programme as at present arranged is, that one shall leave Brandon, Manitoba, on the 29th of May, and the other Moosomin, N.W. T., on the 28th May. One goes west along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as Regina, and returns to Portage la Prairie; the other starts from Brandon and will go down into the Souris district and Southern Manitoba.

Q. Will they go as far as Estevan this year?—A. Not this year. Oxbow will be the furthest point this year in that part of the country. We had to make a selection and to choose only the most central places in well populated districts. We hope to visit with these dairies, some 70 places during the summer.

Q. Have you located all your stations in Assiniboia where you intend to send your travelling dairies?—A. My programme as yet is only made up to the 3rd or 4th of July. If I can get away, I intend going to Manitoba at the end of next week, and when I get there, I will make up the programme for the latter part of the season.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. You propose to confine your operations then, this summer to Manitoba and the eastern portions of the Territories?—A. Mainly. I expect to have to visit British Columbia in the fall, and will defer my visit to Edmonton district until then. When I have looked over the western Territories I shall be then in a better position to judge of the needs of the places for dairy work.

Besides that, we will have a dairy station at Moosejaw, which the farmers themselves have built and partly equipped. We intend to run this as a dairy station, to illustrate how butter can be made and how to get a market for it in British Columbia.

Q. You are looking to British Columbia for a market?—Yes.

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By Mr. Fairbairn :

Q. Will it be right in the centre of the village?—A. At the east side, near the water dam.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Is that the only equipped place in the Territories?—A. Yes; the season is too far advanced to establish more with advantage this year.

I had a conference with Mr. VanHorne, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recently, and he assented to a proposition I made. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, we have people, soil and climate well adapted to dairying, and they would go into dairying if they had capital to put the buildings up, and confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise. I put it to him like this, that the Canadian Pacific Railway had put a lot of money into elevators and they might, with more advantage, put money into creameries, and rent these to the farmers at very small rentals. The farmers would see that if the Canadian Pacific Railway put up the buildings, the probability was that they would be permanently successful. I propose that our assistant should give the same supervision and instruction as we have given in Prince Edward Island. Mr. VanHorne said that they (the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) would put in as much money as was necessary to put up the buildings, either this spring or to be ready for the following spring. My own impression is that the success of the plan would be best secured by having the stations put up next autumn. The work of preparation and organization could be done this year, because we don't want creameries standing idle as monuments of bad judgment. The very best advertisement for that country would be the annual reports of our dairy stations, showing how much milk was obtained from the several farms, and how much money was obtained for the butter. It would be likely to attract the most desirable class of emigrants from England, Ireland and other parts of Europe.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Do you wish to do a winter business there?—A. Not for long years.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. I would like to see your list, because I have a list of names, if they were started there?—A. I should be glad to submit the list to the Canadian Pacific Railway superintendent for that district.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. With the feeling that exists as to the Canadian Pacific Railway up there, do you not think it will destroy people's confidence in the undertaking?—A. I don't think so, though I know the people up there do not regard the Canadian Pacific Railway as a benevolent institution.

Q. Is there not a very strong feeling against the Canadian Pacific Railway on account of the freight rates?—A. That may be true as regards the carrying of the wheat, but we think the percentage of freight rate would bear much more lightly on butter than on wheat. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company built the factories they would of course expect interest on their capital. I did not propose the scheme, either on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or on behalf of the people, as a purely benevolent one.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. What percentage do you think would be a fair return?—A. Say 5 per cent.

Q. Then they would repay the capital from year to year and pay the interest as well?—A. Or let the capital expenditure stand as a permanent charge. That seems to me to be a means of salvation for that western country. The Canadian Pacific Railway is not the only great railway line built lately; but in India and Russia great trunk railways have been built and they bring their wheat into competition with the wheat from the North-west. That means that the western farmer comes

into competition with labour paid for at 20 cents a day; but in this dairy industry it is not a low class of labour that is employed. Canadian dairymen come into competition with the farmers of England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden and France. The sooner we lift the North-west out of competition with that low class of labour in India and Russia, the more certain will be our prosperity.

By Mr. Taylor :

Q. A gentleman has placed in my hand a return showing the rates charged on car loads from Calgary to Montreal. I hope they won't discriminate against butter in the same way. The rates are : \$188 for cattle, \$288 for wheat and \$699 for butter ?—A. I suppose that is a purely fictitious rate, because there is no butter shipped. You may have certain classifications, but there has certainly been no shipment of butter from there. From Ontario the rate has been 90 cents a hundred pounds in tins to Vancouver. That seems to me a low rate. In tubs it has been 2 cents a pound.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

That is 90 cents from Ontario to British Columbia ?—A. Yes.

Q. Why is it more if packed in tubs ?—A. If packed in tins it comes under another classification and is carried much cheaper.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. After it is packed in tins, it is packed in cases, I suppose ?—A. Yes; the tins are put into wooden boxes. If the butter be packed in tubs it comes under another rate, because of classification.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Then it would be best to put it in tins ?—A. Yes, for that market.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Is there not much difference in the price between tins and tubs ?—A. No, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound, of butter; and it saves \$1.10 in the hundred pounds in the freight by having it packed in tins.

Our work in the North-west Territories has been already referred to; and for British Columbia our plans are not yet made. The farming area in that province is rather small, and so far, I think, the farming may be carried on mainly by home dairying. There are not more, perhaps, than four places in the province where co-operative factories could be planted with advantage. The circumstances are like those in England, where home dairying with 40, 50 or 60 cows is most successful. In connection with our dairying work, from the Maritime Provinces to the West, we are trying to give wide publicity to the opportunities offered in Canada for men to engage successfully in dairy farming. During the present summer, His Excellency, the Governor General, has offered to attend several of the large dairy meetings to give encouragement to the enterprise of the people, and to cause it to be more quickly and favourably recognized abroad.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. How did your sales of creamery butter compare with dairy made butter ?—A. During the winter our sales would average 5 cents a pound over the dairy butter. We have sold at from $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents at the creamery to 27 cents in Montreal. We can pay the farmers a good deal more money after we have taken off our manufacturing charges, than they could get themselves in most cases by home dairying. From cows calved six months, we can get one-third more butter than with the ordinary system of deep setting milk pails used at home.

By Mr. Bowers :

Q. Does creamery made butter keep as well as dairy made butter ?—A. It keeps quite as well; there is no reason why it should not.

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Q. The reason I asked that question was, because I heard it said in St. John, that the creamery butter does not seem to stand the test of keeping as well as the old fashioned dairy made butter?—A. I believe that is an opinion current down there; and I think the reason of that is this: Heretofore the Maritime Province markets have been supplied with creamery butter from Ontario and Quebec, and cheese which was not fine enough for export. In other words, a second quality of cheese and butter have been sent down there. The creamery butter made at Kings-clear, N.B., last summer, by the cream gathering plan, was acknowledged to be of the very best quality. I sold some of that in Montreal during the winter, at 23 cents a pound. It kept capitally, and showed that there is nothing in the statement that creamery butter does not keep because it is creamery made.

By the Chairman :

Q. You spoke of taking the cream in the winter; did you mean cream or milk?
—A. I was referring to the milk only. It was taken twice a week.

Q. You put it all in one large vessel?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Is there any loss of butter-fat when you collected only once or twice a week?
—A. No. We have to run the milk into the separator at a rather slower rate. If it be fed slowly into the separator all the fat can be taken out.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Incidentally, is there anything new that our butter and cheese have to face in the English market? What is the outlook in other fields; what progress is being made elsewhere?—A. They are making considerable progress in Australia in the production of butter, but I think the brunt of the competition from there is past. There has been a large development in the Australian butter industry during the past three years, on account of the tremendous Government bounty which amounted to one-quarter of the total value of the butter. That, I understand, has been reduced or abolished, so that from that source the competition will not be as great. From Ireland, where they have started many creameries, the competition will be keen.

Q. I suppose the Irish product is looked upon as being of good quality?—A. It is of the very best quality.

Q. How does it compare with the Danish?—A. It stands even higher than the Danish. In my opinion the Normandy butter is the best, next to the English butter.

Q. Is the industry in Normandy extending at all?—A. Yes, very considerably. The churning there is done in many cases on the several small farms. A wagon goes round and collects the butter after it is churned and takes it to one central establishment, where it is salted, packed, and sent to England next morning. They have not the creamery system as we have it.

Q. Is it capable of extension to any large degree?—A. I am not sure of that. I do not know the conditions of farm life in Normandy sufficiently well to answer the question with any degree of accuracy. I have thought that next year, I would, like to look more into the sources of competition which we will have to face, in order that I may be the better enabled to form an opinion upon the matter for our guidance here. At present, I only know this information from reading the reports.

Q. How is the Danish butter industry progressing?—A. It is still growing.

Q. They seem to combine butter making and pork raising?—A. Butter and pork mainly, are the products exported. This is done largely in connection with the sugar-beet business. They utilize the pulp of the sugar beet for cattle feed, as they cannot grow Indian corn to any appreciable extent. They sell their butter at good prices in England and it will be to our advantage to wait for the English market until September. Our summer creameries should have better cold storage so as to hold the butter here until September, when there is a good demand in England. From September to March will be the best time for us to supply them. During the past winter the demand has been so large in Canada for a creamery made butter, at the prices which we have been selling at, that we have not been able to meet the

demand at those prices. Within the past few weeks, our shipments to Montreal have come into competition with butter made in the state of New York, which was brought into this country and the duty of 4 cents per pound paid upon it.

Q. How do you account for that?—It seems extraordinary that they should send their butter over to our side?—A. The depression in the large cities in the United States has undoubtedly lessened their home consumption.

Q. How is the oleomargarin business developing in the English market?—A. It is growing steadily, particularly in the making of oleomargarin in England, Scotland and Ireland. The quality is so good that it is difficult to detect it from fine butter.

Q. The last reports I saw of the oleomargarin trade were simply amazing?—A. There has been a very strong agitation in England in favour of legislative restrictions on the sale of oleomargarin, requiring that it be placed on a separate counter, distinctly labelled and that no one be allowed to sell it unless licensed. This would certainly give us a better chance for the sale of our butter. The only fault I have to find with it, is not that it is unwholesome, but that it comes into unfair competition, as an imitation.

Q. The tendency is to sell it for what it is not?—A. Yes, ultimately to the consumer; and they put it on the bread for what it is not.

Q. What is the difference in the price?—A. About two cents a pound. The Danes have a good law on the subject, it is, to the effect that no substance coloured like butter shall be sold for food. They do not say you shall not make oleomargarin, but you shall not make it the colour of butter. You can make it pink, or black or any other colour, but not yellow. That is said to have completely stopped the oleomargarin made there.

By the Chairman:

Q. Could they not sell it pure white?—A. It would not sell. People put it on their bread with the delightful feeling that they do not want to know it is not butter.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. There is no doubt that the good quality is a nice article?—A. Yes, it tastes nice and looks nice.

By the Chairman:

Q. Between the months of April and September we are not likely to succeed as well in exporting butter to England as for the balance of the year. Can we keep the butter made between April and September in as good a condition as fresh butter, so that it may be shipped after September and reach the market perfectly fresh?—A. I think creamery butter, if put immediately into cold storage, can be kept with almost no appreciable deterioration; but I would not like the impression to go out, that the ordinary farmer can keep his butter till the fall, because if it is not kept down at 40° or 46°, it will deteriorate. Every creamery should have a refrigerator and if the butter is put there it will keep.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. The cost would not be great for the refrigerator?—A. It would not cost more than \$400 for the construction, and \$150 for the ice.

By Mr. Cargill:

Q. What is oleomargarin made of?—A. It is a compound or mixture of several fats obtained from tallow, lard and cotton seed oil. To these 20 per cent of butter, is sometimes added, but it is only to the best qualities that the butter is added. Portions of the lard and tallow are taken out at different temperatures; the whole mixture of fats is then run in buttermilk or sour skim-milk and churned with it; then it is granulated by means of a stream of cold water. The product is a perfect imitation of butter with regard to colour, flavour and texture.

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By Mr. Bain :

Q. I suppose the process of manufacture is very much improved?—A. It has been very much improved. Some years ago I learnt the process in Holland and Scotland, and it has not been much changed.

By the Chairman :

Q. You make it from both kinds of fat, tallow and lard?—A. The tallow is brought to a certain temperature and a certain part is pressed out. The tallow and lard fats are deodorised and run out on ice-water, which takes all the flavour out of them.

Q. Then they are perfectly neutral?—A. Yes, that makes the product perfectly tasteless at the time. All the flavour goes into the iced water.

Q. Have they succeeded in applying these artificial expedients to cheese?—A. Not yet, they tried skim milk and olein or margarin, but the experience was disastrous. It failed to keep and the English courts would not allow it to be sold as cheese.

Q. As I understand it, there are three constituents of fat—olein, stearin, and margarin, oleomargarin is a combination of olein and margarin. You take out stearin, which is the hard part, and the product is oleomargarin. It would make no difference whether you take it from tallow or lard, but the tallow would yield a smaller percentage than the lard?—A. That is so, with this additional explanation, that the fat of butter is a very complex fat, and by taking some of the fat from tallow, and some from lard, and some from cotton seed oil, they get a margarin that is very like butter in texture.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Cotton-seed oil is playing a great part, is it not?—A. Yes, but I am hopeful that our sunflower oil will displace it.

Q. It possesses the same qualities?—A. Yes, and is a rather finer oil, and I think can be produced at a less cost. In Russia it is being produced in large quantities and it is used largely in those countries where it is not produced.

Q. Where is the chief place for the production of the seed?—A. In Sumara and Saratoff, and other provinces in Central and Southern Russia. I am getting the machinery out, so as to make the oil after the cheese factories close in October. The sunflower cake goes to England and Denmark; and is liked better than oil cake for feeding cattle.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. How many sunflowers can you get from the acre?—A. Seven and a half tons of the heads, and I don't know exactly the quantity of seeds. I am going to make some experiments this year. In Russia, they claim that they get some 1,900 pounds of seeds to the acre, and the seeds have a large percentage of oil.

Q. In growing the sunflowers for ensilage, do you allow the seeds to ripen?—A. Yes, we allow the seeds to ripen as far as possible.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Do you use the leaves at all?—A. No. We found the cattle ate the stalks and leaves from the silo, but they contain almost no nutriment. They are composed of woody fibre and are not nutritious.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. What time do you plant the sunflower seeds?—A. As early as possible in the spring. Ours have been in about ten days now. We plant about four pounds of seed to the acre. There was a loss in Ontario last year, because they were grown far too thick. Where we had the sunflowers thinned out to about a foot apart in the rows, with the rows three feet apart, we had a good crop. Several hundred farmers are this year growing the sunflowers, and those that tried it last year have reported that the food gave great satisfaction to the cattle. Our experience with the ensilage during the past winter has been of a fairly satisfactory character.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Have you any evidence as to the effect of the sunflowers on the soil?—A. The measure of exhaustion of fertility cannot be known except by analysing the whole plant. I may say, however, that the oil in the plant does not come from the soil; it comes from the atmosphere through the leaves. The ash or mineral part would be left in the stalks and leaves and would be returned to the soil from them.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Have you any knowledge of the value of the cake made from the seeds?—A. About £6 10s. per ton in England and Denmark.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Are you satisfied with your experience in growing the English horse beans?—A. We have been satisfied in one sense. Bean growing in Ontario last summers was an entire failure. Adverse climatic influences and causes led to that. In Quebec and further to the east wherever the beans were grown with the corn they gave the best results. This year, the farmers of Ontario are growing the beans apart from corn in rows, planting them two weeks later than the corn. After our two years' experience I am far more hopeful of the success of the Robertson mixture for ensilage than at the beginning.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you plant the sunflowers in hills or drills?—A. In drills or rows. We cannot plant less than four pounds to the acre; then we thin them out with the hoe so as to leave one plant to every 18 inches, on an average, in the rows.

Q. That is one way. The other way it is 3 feet?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you made any tests from the ensilage alone?—A. Yes, we have tested three rows of cows. One row was fed on hay, roots and meal; another row on ordinary corn ensilage and five pounds of meal per day, and the third on the Robertson mixture and one pound of meal. So far I am satisfied that the sunflowers and beans in the ensilage will save us four pounds of meal a day. We are trying the experiment on steers also. To one lot, we are giving corn ensilage and five pounds of meal a day; to another lot the Robertson mixture for ensilage and one pound of meal per day. The latter have apparently been doing as well as the former. Our tests are not yet fully completed, but will be before the end of May or the beginning of June.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. You have been testing how many cattle it is possible to feed on 40 acres of land? What are your conclusions?—A. We have had 40 acres of land under experiment in that way for some time. During last year, up to the end of June, 1893, we fed 28 cows for 12 months on 40 acres, but we borrowed a small quantity of grain from the farm, amounting altogether to 5 tons 1,471 pounds. We borrowed also 31 tons of roots and 5 tons of straw. Then we had 25 tons of ensilage left over out of that grown on the 40 acres. During the present year, since July, 1893, we have carried on no test of that character by reason of disease in our herd, but we have kept an accurate record of the crop from the forty acres, and the crops last year would have fed about the same number of cows as the year before. On the 1st of July, this year, we begin the experiment with thirty cows. I think then we shall have a surplus of feed at the end of the year.

Q. That is without borrowing any grain from the farm?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Did you turn the cattle out at night?—A. Yes, we put them out to pasture on four acres which were reserved for that purpose.

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By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you kept a record of the manure?—A. We put on only the manure from the feed taken off the forty acres of land, plus the bedding, which was taken from another part of the farm. That is the only additional thing that was put on.

By the Chairman :

Q. Did you keep them on grass or in the stable, all the year round?—A. We kept them in the stable all the year round, except at nights in the summer time. We found by keeping the cows in the stable during the day time in the summer that it was a great advantage. We pastured them at night to give them exercise. In all districts where the horn fly prevails, it would be a great advantage to keep the stables dark and to keep the cows in them in summer.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Is the horn fly disappearing?—A. I cannot say much about that, but down in those states where it came from, it almost entirely disappeared last year, being the fourth or fifth year.

By the Chairman :

Q. You think it is best to keep the animals in the stable in the day time and pasture them at night?—A. Yes, for food and exercise. I find there is nothing so cheap for them as good corn ensilage which has been kept over from the previous season. We give them about 15 pounds morning and evening, and it has proved to be a capital food for them.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Do you feed twice a day when you keep them in?—A. Yes, we feed them also at midday, three times a day.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I suppose ensilage will keep any length of time?—A. Well, I have known it to keep five years.

By Mr. Sanborn :

Q. Will it keep warm five years, or does it cool off?—A. Well, it cools off usually. The air penetrates down a few inches when it is uncovered and fermentation begins. One thinks it is all warm sometimes, when really the heat is going down only a few inches in advance of the feeder. I think I have gone over most of the things I had to say, except with regard to the cattle we have in the stables now. It may be considered by a good many members who have gone to the farm that our cattle are not very handsome looking. I have no apology to offer for them, and I accept the responsibility for their lack of beauty. No doubt, the experimental farm should have the very best stock when its aim is to illustrate how excellent such cattle are; but my opinion is, that if we can show the farmers of both provinces how cheaply we can feed such cattle as they keep, we are doing good work. We have some cattle from Quebec that don't look very handsome, in fact they look rather mean to those who are accustomed to large Short-horns. But these are such cattle as the farmers keep down there. When we have shown them the results of our feeding tests they have said: "Oh, but you kept large Short-horns." So I am not anxious to have a show barn. I am more concerned to show good results from ordinary cattle.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I think the report should give the quantity of stock: the number purchased, from whom and the prices paid. I have been over the book and I don't find anything of that kind. That would be a guide for the farmers coming in contact with stock that we have never had before?—A. The value of stock least known in Ontario, the Quebec cattle, is not very high per head. The fifteen cattle bought from

Quebec cost us about twenty-two dollars a head on an average. They are all, with two exceptions, good milkers, and I hope with these cattle to do as much service for the province of Quebec as I could with the handsomest cattle that could be got. "Handsome is that handsome does," and if with these cattle we can do good work for the farmers, these are the handsomest cattle we can get.

Q. I think it is more the function of the farm to show what can be done with the different breeds in practical farming rather than in high-class breeding?—A. Yes.

By Mr. O'Brien:

Q. At the same time, you ought to encourage the farmer to breed good stock?—

A. We do that by breeding with good pure-bred bulls.

Q. More of the Quebec cattle than of the Short-horns can be kept on the forty-acre plot?—A. Oh yes, a large number of head. As a rule an animal is more expensive to feed according to its weight.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia):

Q. But is it not true that the largest cows give the most milk?—A. Well, usually, but not always. We have some cows that are large eaters and small milkers.

By Mr. Sanborn:

Q. How is the quality of the milk given by the Quebec cattle?—A. The milk is better than the Ayrshire or Holsteins, and comes next to the Jerseys.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. I suppose they have the same origin?—A. Yes, or nearly so; from Normandy; and the improved bulls that have been sent down are Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Immigration met to-day at 10.30 a.m., Dr. Sproule, Chairman, presiding.

Mr. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, re-called, continued his evidence before the committee, as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The examination made the last time I was before the committee nearly covered the ground I had expected to go over, in respect to our experiments with the feeding of cattle at the Central experimental farm, and also the experiment of growing fodder on forty acres of land, to feed as large a number of animals as that acreage would carry. However, I would like to add to that statement about the forty acres of land, just two remarks. We have now put in the fourth crop on the forty-acre lot, which has been set apart for this purpose; and we hope this year to feed rather more than thirty animals on the crop of the forty acres. We can do that only by growing a large area of Indian corn, and this year we added to the corn some four acres of horse beans and three acres of sunflowers. The more experience we have with that mixture, the more I see we will be able to feed a larger number of animals on a small acreage, by reason of not needing to provide as large a quantity of ordinary grain, like wheat, barley, oats and pease, as we have been growing in the past. The value of that experiment is not for Ontario only, but for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, where the farmers do not grow enough coarse grains to feed their own stock. In all farm work, where dairying is followed, wherever farmers have to buy the concentrated part of the food, they find it hard to make any money. By getting a complete food for the cattle, grown

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on a small area of land, we hope to enable farmers to find a large amount of concentrated products, without paying out much money and without importing cereals from the province of Ontario and further west. We have been putting back on the forty acres of land the manure obtained from the cattle fed on its products only, and our aim for maintaining the fertility is in the direction of growing clover with nearly all our cereal products, and horse beans, which are able to obtain their nitrogen from the atmosphere. Thus we can get back into the soil as much nitrogen as we sell off the land by selling beef, butter and bacon. In this way, we will keep the land quite fertile, without the application of any purchased fertilizers, for many years. The ultimate object of the experiment is to, as soon as possible, feed forty animals on the forty acres; and that does not provide feed for the horses required for working the land. It would include only forty animals, full grown, fed for twelve months on the products of the land.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I think you told us that that would not include the bedding for the forty animals?—A. It would be impracticable to raise on the forty acres of land a large quantity of bedding. The bedding could only be raised by an extensive area of cereals. I would propose to keep cattle on an ordinary farm with little bedding, by having better constructed stalls, and by not keeping them in the show-condition we keep ours in all the time.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth) :

Q. What other crops do you raise besides corn and beans?—A. About ten acres of mixed cereals, using wheat, barley, oats and pease.

Q. Fed green?—A. We feed part green, ripen part and thresh it to get grain for grinding. My view for the bedding on our dairy farms in the country is that we don't grow nearly enough rye. Rye is far the best food for pigs.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Are pease not good for pig feed?—A. Rye is as good or superior to pease.

Q. Or corn?—A. Much better than corn alone.

By Mr. Fairbairn :

Q. You prefer it boiled?—A. Ground and soaked.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. You let it ripen?—A. Yes; I don't find we can get good ensilage from green rye. The ergot in ripened rye would not be at all in any sense risky for swine feeding. It would all be taken out in the cleaning. We have not found it practicable to preserve any of these fine-stalked crops, in a silo, without waste, unless they are weighted with tremendous pressure on top.

Q. Don't you think it would be much better if you had a small field, if you fed them in the house during the day and let them out at night?—A. We have four acres of the forty for that purpose and the cattle are turned out every evening. They get something to eat off the four acres, however, but not very much. Even twenty animals crop it so close that the grass does not grow fast. I think all animals should get a little exercise in the open, except in intensely cold weather.

Q. You speak of the difficulty of obtaining bedding. Would you approve of peat-moss for bedding?—A. Yes; there is nothing better. It is a good absorbent. I think where available it would be a cheap way of getting bedding.

Q. I know as far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, it would be better if peat-moss was used for that purpose?—A. One of the main values of peat, or any other bedding in our country, is to preserve the liquid-manure and keep it for fertilizing purposes. Peat-moss is quite as good for that as straw, unless cut.

Q. Do you cut it?—A. We cut two-thirds of our straw for bedding. It takes, by actual test, both in the horse stable and the cow stable, about one-quarter more bedding when it is cut than when it is used long. This was especially the case in the box-stalls.

By the Chairman :

Q. What proportion did you put in of your crops, and what kind of crops for keeping thirty animals the year round?—A. Last year we had four acres of sunflowers, 18½ acres of corn, and corn and horse beans, 4 acres of roots, 2 acres of mangels, 2 acres of carrots, and 4 acres of rye.

Q. Four acres of roots, two of mangels and two of carrots?—A. Yes; two acres of each. Four acres of rye, cut fairly early, and that part of the forty acres was used afterwards for a crop of corn and beans. I have given up the growing of rye to be followed by a second crop. I did not find it practicable to get two crops as satisfactory as one crop. We had 10 acres of mixed cereals, 2 acres of hay and about 2½ acres of pasture. I have put as much of that information as was thought useful, in the annual report, and did not publish the whole details, because the animals last year were not actually fed on the products of the forty acres.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. Did you let the sun flowers ripen or did you cut them at the green stage?—A. We let the seeds get ripened, as the oil gets into the heads mainly during the last ten days of their growth. The oil from sunflowers is from 600 to 800 lbs. per acre.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How many acres of sunflowers?—A. Four acres in the forty. We obtained at the rate of 729 lbs. of oil per acre in 1892. The oil does not come from the soil at all, but is taken entirely from the atmosphere. I think we can develop a large trade in sunflower oil for export, without making the land poor in any sense. I am now arranging to get sunflower oil machinery brought over here to see how we can begin that industry.

Q. Have you had any experience with other crops than sunflowers? I tried on my own place to grow flax, for seed. I grew one crop of flax and I will never grow it again. I would rather buy it—A. The fibre of the flax is exhaustive on the soil, and not the oil of the flax.

Q. What purpose is the sunflower oil used for?—A. For table salads in those countries where the people do not use butter. It is a fine lubricating oil for fine machinery.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Why not get a better class of cattle for the purpose of feeding?—A. Well, we should have had a better class of cattle but for unfortunate circumstances last fall. We were not ready to buy till December, and these were the only class of cattle we could get round this neighbourhood at that time. I suppose the farmers who bought in October picked up all the best. We took the best we could get. We should have had better gains in weight for feed consumed if we had had better bred steers.

Q. Your gain is light as compared with that of a better class of cattle?—A. Very much less. We had also this in mind when these steers were accepted—in our feeding of steers we have not tried to estimate the influence of breeding on the gain in weight. It has been a question of the kind of feed, on the gain in weight.

Q. Still, this is a class of cattle that the ordinary farmer would not feed for gain. He would rather sell them to the butcher in the fall and feed something better?—A. We have one well-bred little animal there of our own raising, and it has gained about twice as much as the biggest steer we have.

Q. George Wallis was feeding three-year olds at the brewery, Toronto. I asked him to put in two-year olds, and in the spring they were the heaviest in the stable?—A. We have three-year olds and two-year olds and one-year olds, but next year, we will have well-bred two-year olds which have given us a good account in the past, when we were in a position to select them.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I think it would be a better guide if you tried your own steers instead of buying and finishing?—A. Two of these are of our own raising. We are trying to do that.

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THE EXPERIMENTAL PIGGERY—BREEDING AND RATIONS.

I will now refer the tests we have been conducting in our own experimental piggery. We have been doing something to try and find out the effect of the breed on the power of the animal to assimilate its food and give a good quality of product, although we have not killed any of these swine yet for the purpose of examining the quality of the flesh. I hope to be able to take that up next year. During the past winter, we have had several inquiries from the large packers and curers of bacon as to the cause of certain defects in the quality of Canadian bacon, which have come to light within the past year. Some Canadian bacon has been complained of as being unusually soft and as having an unusually soft quality of lard. The packers themselves have been explaining that, by saying, that the farmers have been feeding too many roots to their fattening swine, and that if the practice be extended or continued, it is at the risk of our losing the good name of our bacon trade. My own view is that a good many farmers have killed their swine without giving them three or four weeks' hard feeding. To fatten them as fast as possible on soft food, and then to give them grain for a few weeks immediately before killing, is the best, and prevents them from shrinking so much in weight.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario):

Q. Do you mean grain with or without milk?—A. Grain without milk.

By Mr. Featherston:

Q. You think milk is very detrimental?—A. If milk is given up to the very close, just before killing, it will make a soft luscious bacon, but it is not profitable, because the pigs consume so much milk for every pound they gain.

Q. Then pigs fed on whey would be soft pork?—A. Yes, but soft pork cured in the summer time gets on the market very quickly, and there is not any complaint of it.

Q. The packers generally think that whey fed pigs are as good as grain fed?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. I suppose barley would have the same effect in making the pork soft?—A. I fed barley on purpose to find that out, and it makes a rather soft and oily pork. Wheat makes soft pork, but it is so luscious that the English are very much in its favour.

By Mr. O'Brien:

Q. Is the lean too hard?—A. Not unless it is improperly cured. Lean meat from swine fed on pease is apt to be unusually hard. There is a notion that pea-fed bacon is the best, but that is not so. Some barley and some wheat give a more luscious flesh and flavour.

Q. The difficulty is to get the lean not too hard compared with English bacon?—A. We can make a decided difference by having the swine fed on wheat. Frozen wheat gives it a flavour and flesh much like the English product.

Q. The English pigs are fed usually on milk and barley?—A. Very largely.

Q. Then there cannot be any fault with the barley?—A. Barley will make pork softer than pease or corn, but it will be a softer bacon the people will like. Several years ago I had swine fed on different feeds to find the effect on their flesh. Corn and pease gave the hardest or finest flesh, but it was less liked in flavour. Barley and middlings gave the softest bacon, and it dropped oil when being dried. But what is exported is cured mild without being dried.

By the Chairman:

Q. Did you ever try barley and oats and pease mixed?—A. We fed a mixture of barley, rye, wheat and bran last year, with a good deal of satisfaction. These pens of pigs gained a pound on an average for 3.82 lbs. of grain,—less than four pounds of grain for a pound of increase in live weight.

Q. Between what ages was that?—A. From two to five months.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia):

Q. Was it ground or not?—A. Ground and soaked.

By Mr. Marshall:

Q. Do you find wheat heating?—A. Not at all.

Q. You are sure it is not heating?—A. If pigs are fed with wheat, within a week or two after being weaned, it is heating and they get too fat about the heart and lungs, but if you add a small quantity of skim milk, whey or butter milk to the grain for four or five weeks after they are weaned, they will fatten on grain alone, after that, very well. We have had no trouble at all with pigs fed in this way, but if fed on grain alone from the beginning they will often become sick and go off their feet.

By Mr. Grieve:

Q. Have you had any experience with scalded grain?—A. Yes, two years ago. The pigs grew faster on scalded grain, but they consumed enough more feed to make it cost practically the same as when the grain was fed cold and raw. The result per pound of increase was practically the same.

Q. Do you like it scalded for newly weaned pigs?—A. I like it for nursing sows, because it promotes the secretion of milk.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. Would you not give pigs roots?—A. Yes, and milk.

Since I have mentioned that milk matter, I must give you one illustration. We sorted out from six lots of differently bred pigs, six different lots. The odd culls were put in a pen by themselves and received half their ration of skim milk, one quarter of their ration from the table waste of the houses, and one-quarter of their ration of grain. The others were fed on grain, and gave us one pound of increase for every 3.82 pounds of grain. At the end of a few weeks, the culls were longer, heavier and lustier looking every way than the selected pigs which had been fed on grain only. I am convinced that it is impossible to raise swine in large numbers, with success, without skim milk or butter milk.

By Mr. Grieve:

Q. Have you tried cut clover with pigs?—A. Not here, but elsewhere. It does very well if soaked and mixed with ground grain.

Q. Do you scald it?—A. No. The crop should be cut when the stems are on the green side, so that they are not woody.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Do you adhere to the opinion expressed in the bulletin that soaked grain is equal to ground?—A. It is equal in this sense, that the cost of grinding takes away the advantage of the 10 per cent higher feeding value of ground grain over unground.

Q. Is it your opinion, after experiment, that a pound of soaked grain is equal to a pound of meal for feeding purposes?—A. Well, I have found this in the feeding of grain whole, as compared with the feeding of similar grain ground, that in the feeding of the whole grain the pigs consume about 10 per cent more per pound of increase than the grain that is ground. It costs about 10 per cent to get it ground, so that the actual cost for production is the same in both cases; but the health of the swine is better when they are fed on ground grain. It is better to feed it ground if possible.

By Sir John Carling:

Q. What were the results of your experiments with regard to frozen wheat, and wheat that was not frozen?—A. In the feeding of frozen wheat, we got a gain in live weight of from nine pounds to fifteen pounds per bushel of wheat.

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Q. That was according to the size of the pig?—A. According to the quality as well as the size. In well bred pigs up to 200 lbs. weight, we can reckon on getting one pound increase for $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of wheat consumed, on the average. That would give 14 lbs. of increase in live weight, per bushel of frozen wheat. That has been worth quite 5 cents a pound live weight, giving 70 cents a bushel all over Canada, if marketable at the right time. We have not made any exact tests as between frozen wheat and wheat not frozen; but, inferentially, from feeding wheat to swine and cattle, I may say generally, that I would rather have wheat that is frozen than wheat that is not frozen, especially for feeding cattle.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. How do you account for that?—A. The unfrozen wheat is filled with starch, and the starch part is the least valuable, because you can get it in corn stalks, straw and hay. The albuminoids are all in the frozen wheat, so that while it is not worth so much per acre or per bushel for sale, it is worth more by the pound for feeding cattle.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Would experiments on the human race have the same result?—A. Yes, I think so, if it could be cooked in some palatable and nice form.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. It will give better results than unfrozen wheat per pound?—A. Yes; to cattle. I would rather feed the frozen.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. What crosses did you find most profitable?—A. I can hardly say on one year's work, but so far, crosses of the Tamworths have weighed most at a given age, and showed most vigour. My own view is this, speaking with some little reservation on some of the particulars, because we have only one year's work—that wherever the pigs are not so well improved as to being fairly square and heavy broad backs, the farmers should resort to Berkshires, Essex and Suffolk. Where they have been improved for ten or twelve years, and have got good shapes, with broad backs and heavy shoulders, they should go in for Tamworths, Chester Whites and Yorkshires. These are all thin back breeds and should give the progeny more vigour of constitution.

Q. The Chester White is short and broad?—A. The ones I know are not broad. They have long, deep sides.

Q. Something like a bass fish?—A. No, not quite so much so.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. What breeds were not rapid in putting on flesh?—A. The ones I spoke of were crossbred of Tamworths and Berkshires, but I would not like to give that as a conclusion, because there may be something in the individual litter which might need correcting on further trial. I find complaints in some places that the pigs are too lardy, because they are improved too far after the pattern of the Berkshire which is a model pig; but when they are continually improved their fecundity is not increased. I think it would be well to go in one direction for a time, and then in another, in crossbreeding. I do not think continuous improvement in one direction is a good thing in the breeding of swine. With regard to the treatment of your sows, many farmers have difficulty with small pigs, but we have had no great difficulty at the experimental farm. We have lost only two small pigs in the last year and a half, and they were lost accidentally. Our method is after this fashion. I don't hesitate to keep the sows fairly fat. Some people like them very lean, but I don't favour that. Many sows are so ill nourished that when the small pigs come, they are too weak to live. I keep them fairly fat, and I never found a sow lose her pigs on that account if she got sufficient exercise. I find a great many sows are deprived of mineral matter. Sows are benefited by some sand or dirt to chew. We

give our sows a large sod to chew every day in the winter, and in the summer they keep themselves. That has kept our sows in such good health that they have given well-born pigs, and have had no black teeth, which is feared by some farmers very much. A pig that is not well-born will get very sharp teeth. It is not a disease, as some farmers think, but an evidence of weak constitution and deficient nourishment. It does not begin there, but it shows there.

I have been lately advising the farmers to use tooth powder for black teeth in swine, as it is a certain cure. Farmers who have adopted the plan have found it a great success. It is to give the sows sods to chew or a mixture of salt and ashes.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Do you pull out the side fenders in the young pigs?—A. Not at all.

Q. My experience is that if you do not do that, you are going to have some of the young pigs destroyed where the litters are large. I have two sows at home, with 26 pigs, and they would simply have their faces scratched off, if I did not take off the side fenders?—A. I have watched the thing closely and I have not come across an instance of any pig needing that treatment in our pens.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you recommend pulling out the black tooth?—A. I would leave them. If I might mention the matter more for amusement than for anything else: 'the black tooth' can be classed in the same category as 'the hollow horn' in cows. The old remedy suggested for 'hollow horn' was to split the tail open and put in some pepper and salt. The unusual irritation at one extremity would tend to correct the disease at the other. That was supposed to be efficacious, but of course it is as big a myth as that which I have already mentioned. Black tooth is sometimes the name for mis-shapen ill-placed teeth which prevents the pigs from sucking well. If a young pig is not well nourished before it is born, it will have a hard struggle for existence.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. You do not believe that black tooth is a disease, but that it is due to improper nourishment?—A. Undoubtedly insufficient nourishment is the cause.

I must pass on to speak a little of our experimental dairy work and the experimental farm. We have been carrying on tests in experimental dairying to discover the best way of getting cream from milk by any method of setting milk, and by using a centrifugal machine. I have given information on that point in our annual report and have also gained information which has not been published in detail, for the guidance of our men in the different dairy stations all over the Dominion. In this way information can be got to butter-makers apart altogether from what is contained in our reports. In our Dominion dairy schools we are passing through, each year, about 300 cheese and butter-makers. By means of particular instructions we can impart more information to them than can be conveyed in a printed form. We acquire much detailed information on small matters which could not be described in print, without writing a long bulletin and then running the risk of it not being read by those into whose hands it might fall. One of our experiments has been, a series of tests as to the effect of the flavour of food on the flavour of butter. As a result of this work, I have come to the conclusion that the flavour of the butter does not depend upon the feed of the cow or the particular breed of the animal. If we take the milk of Holsteins, Ayrshires or Jerseys and convert it into butter, we can now make the butter so that no person can tell the breed of animals it comes from. A flavour can be imparted to the butter so that an expert could not say whether it was Jersey butter or from any other breed. This is the information we are imparting in our different stations.

We find that we can produce in winter time, butter with a flavour almost equal to the best obtained in June. At several of our stations during the winter, we did this. We are also carrying on tests with different fermentation starters. We have a certain fermentation taking place in the cream, which tends to disintegrate its constituents. We find now we can make any flavour we like in the butter, by using a

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fermentation starter before the cream has turned sour. We can obtain these in the shape of a powder. If the food of the cow contains any volatile oil, (such as is contained in the skins of turnips or leeks, which the cattle obtain in the woods), by scalding the cream up to 150 degrees, all that volatile oil is driven off. We have fed as much as 80 pounds of turnips per cow per day, and have made butter without any taste of the turnips in it.

Q. What is the name of that starter?—A. It is called the "Fermentation Starter." There are bacteria, classified up to 30. Our object is to obtain the peculiar bacterium that makes a desirable flavour in the butter. One of these is called Bacterium No. 18.

By Mr. Grieve:

Q. Do you object to the flavour of dandelions?—A. We do not object to that. Many people like that flavour.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Does it make any difference what the food is?—A. It makes no difference, if you look after the cream properly.

Q. And you have overcome entirely the effects of these different foods?—A. This last winter we did not find any difference in flavour at those stations where they had fresh calved cows. Even when cows were milking a long time, we got the same results. I have been obtaining my information from the Danish and German investigators, and putting them into practice here. A few men, there, have been working for years as bacteriologists on this subject. I have received their reports and had them translated. I have also obtained samples from Copenhagen and used them in our dairy work.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. I recollect that at one of the meetings in my county, you stated that it was necessary to bring in a number of the cows in the fall?—A. I thought it was necessary to do that at that time, but our recent experience gives us the information that, from a number of cows, no matter when they calved or what the feeding may be, you can obtain practically the same quality of butter or cheese. It is simply a question of getting the milk or cream sterilized and starting the necessary fermentation. Of course, the process of sterilizing must be used, and that means extra labour, which is not practicable in cheese factories.

By Mr. Smith:

Q. Do you get better results from mangels than from turnips?—A. For milking we do. There is some active property in the turnip skin which seems to aid digestion for fattening. We have been using also sugar beets for feeding and find that they make the butter rather finer in the body. Let me say this. The feed that is given to a cow will in some slight measure affect the texture of the butter in its being hard or soft. Certain classes of food will give the butter fat in the milk a higher melting point.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth):

Q. Won't these economical schemes have a tendency to give you a sharper competitor in the oleomargerin grade?—A. I suppose it may tend to make the oleomargerin more like perfect imitation of butter.

By Mr. Cochrane:

Q. Do you still adhere to the opinion that where fermentation is not used, it is possible to make nice flavoured butter at all times?—A. I think it is with qualification. From our experience of the work last winter, we found that if a butter maker finds a lot of good butter and takes a gem jar of buttermilk from that churning, then scalds the cream while still sweet to 150°; afterwards cools to 70° Fahr. and adds a little of the buttermilk, he has fermentation started forthwith. The

scalding of the cream before the fermentation starter is added will destroy all the other bacteria present and make the one that is put in to be the prevalent one.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Is it supposed to be kept away from the air while in the gem jars?—A. Certainly, because there are so many germs floating in the air, that they would rest upon it and start new growths if exposed. Any one of these bacteria finding a growing place would continue to develop in the milk. Even in that very minute form of life, there is the same battle going on for the survival of the fittest that one sees in the forest, where the trees are thick, and the large sized ones crowd the others out and prevent them from growing up.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Is a fermentation starter costly?—A. Oh no, it is very cheap. We use the buttermilk alone and call it the fermentation starter.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Reverting to the question of the feeding of hogs. I understand you are of opinion that it does not make a good class of pork for bacon if whey is fed with grain. Would not pease and whey make a good article of food?—A. Whey, as part of the ration, makes an excellent quality of pork, but if fed to the pigs up to killing time, the bacon will be rather soft. For immediate consumption, however, it makes one of the best classes of pork and bacon; but where swine are fed on it continuously, the bacon will not keep as well as if the animals had been fed on grain alone a month before they are killed.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Is there much nourishment in the whey?—A. There is from 7 to 7½ pounds of solids in 100 pounds of whey; and when judiciously fed, 100 pounds of whey will yield 2 pounds of increase in the live weight.

Q. Do you feed shorts to the young pigs?—A. There is nothing better than shorts to give to young pigs together with skim milk for the first six weeks after they are weaned.

By Senator Read :

Q. From my observation there is nothing better than to let the young pigs get on the ground, if you want them to be healthy and to grow?—A. In the feeding of pigs, it is a good thing to let them lie on the soil. The ground appears to act like a poultice on the bowels and belly. It is one of the best treatments that can be given to them. I think I have now covered all the ground that I intended to touch upon in reference to the feeding of swine and in regard to our experimental dairy work. There are many subjects, of course, which I could deal with at length, but I thought it better to outline our policy rather than give you details of our work, which are to be found in the annual report.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—OBJECTS IN VIEW.

There is one other subject, however, which I would like to bring before the committee and that is our work in connection with the exhibits of dairy products at the World's Fair. A full report on that subject will be found in my annual report; but there are some features of the work which could not be dealt with there. It may, therefore, be of interest to the committee to learn a few facts in connection therewith.

Our object in going to the World's Fair was to advertise the resources of the Dominion and to illustrate the attainments of Canadians in dairy products. I had no hope or desire to boom the cheese or butter market. I did think we would be able to give the world a new illustration of what Canada had to offer for men who had money to invest and who had experience in dairy farming; and that was why we went into some things that were not directly connected with the cheese or butter

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markets. Our main object was to advertise our resources and to show dairy farmers that there was an opening to earn a good living here in this class of work. To advertise successfully, you need to have something unique, and that was why the mammoth cheese was made. If we had sent as large a quantity of cheese in ordinary shapes, it would never have got more than three or four little paragraphs in the newspapers, that nobody would have seen; but, because it was unique, it was paragraphed in more than two-thirds of all the papers in Europe and on this continent. Add to this the fact, that there was not fifteen cents spent in advertising. That is one little crow that the newspaper people have to pluck with me. I did not pay the newspapers anything. I thought the newspapers wanted that kind of reading matter, and I saw that they got it. I may mention one of the cutest things printed about the big cheese. I had gone to see the men of four or five of the Chicago papers, with reference to the big cheese and our exhibits. One paper did not print a line, but the other three or four gave us good notices. Two or three days afterwards, the paper that had not said anything, gave an illustration—a great half disc, like the moon rising in the back ground, and hundreds of heads looking at it. You remember the old story of the benevolent-looking man who sat by the wayside with a grindstone, and invited all the boys who passed that way to school, to take a turn at the handle. At the front of the illustration, two persons looking at the big disc rising, were conversing. One of them, a boy (looking at the mammoth cheese from Canada), was saying to his father: "Father, is that the moon rising?" "No, sonny, that is not the moon. It is a grindstone. Do you want to turn the handle?" (Laughter.) Still, that editor turned the handle for the Canadian cheese, all the same, in that kind way. It was in order to attract attention that the big cheese was made, and made of excellent quality. It was made and sold to be delivered in excellent condition in Chicago, and was in excellent condition at Chicago, even as late as October. I have certificates from the judges, copies of which I have put into my report, and I have private letters from them since, in which they say the cheese was a marvel of excellence. The man to whom the cheese had been sold refused to take it, because, he said, it was not in condition when it landed in Liverpool. The surface had been disturbed by boys, and it had been shaken in the passage. The air had got down about six inches, and the surface was spoiled. But below that it was in good condition, and it was reported to us from London to that effect. I have one regret. There was an eighty-pound block of it coming back by the *Parisian*, and I hoped it would be here for to-day, but in a few days I will take the liberty of asking the members of the committee to taste it for themselves, although it is more than a year and a half old, and stood one summer in a glass building, with an atmosphere of 90° to 95° surrounding it.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. Is the statement true that it was sold at two pence a pound?—A. It may be true. The position was just this. The buyer, Lipton, refused the cheese, and I had a clear case to make him pay the full value. I wrote and cabled him to that effect, and submitted the matter to the department, but the Minister said it would be better not to go into a law suit. The case was quite clear, but as this Lipton had some two hundred shops all over England, by his remarks and so on, he could do the country far more harm than the price of the cheese. Our idea was, that it would be best to let the matter drop and sell the cheese quietly for what it would fetch. It would not fetch much unless it could be used as an advertisement, as the mammoth Canadian cheese, and Lipton with his two hundred shops would have been able to do a great deal of harm to its reputation. We could not sell it to advantage on that account; so I thought it best to get it out of the way quietly, seeing that it had already served its purpose. But I insisted on 80 lbs. from the centre, coming back here, and it reached Montreal the other day. I am sorry that it is not here now to show for itself.

Mr. McMILLAN:—I had the honour of testing the cheese in Chicago and I must say it was a very fair cheese. I think it was in October. Perhaps you remember the day?

Professor ROBERTSON :—Yes, and no less than 100 of the leading dairymen of the whole continent tested that cheese and I did not find a single man who sampled it who said anything against its quality so long as it was in Chicago. The surface was spoiled, that was all, and if I could have gone to England I could have straightened that surface defect, and straightened out the whole matter. But I could not go at the time and so we could not get the full value. But the 80 lbs. coming back, will, I think, show that it was good to the end and be a tribute to the skill and ability of the men who made it. I merely had the duty of organizing and planning; it was the cheesemakers of the district of Perth, Ontario, who made it.

By Mr. Robillard :

Q. Did you sell it to the same men who bought it at first?—A. No, I found difficulty in getting a purchaser after it had been refused, because it was so big the shops would not hold it. During last summer I had applications for it from some of the largest firms in England, but it was sold then and could not be offered. We made a mistake in selling it to Lipton; but the very fact of his buying it, got so much more advertising that the transaction was not all loss.

We had this second object on going to Chicago—apart from the advertising of our resources, we wanted to gain a better reputation for having a fine quality of cheese in all parts of Canada. We had cheese from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and all the way from Manitoba, sent to Chicago and exhibited as Canadian cheese. In doing that we got together from even Manitoba and Prince Edward Island cheese that rated the very best, higher than the highest rated cheese from any part of the United States, in the same class. I need not detain you with many figures, but I should like to show you how great our success was in the first competition. We sent to Chicago 162 lots of cheese and carried off 129 awards. That was in June.

The dairymen of the United States at the same time had sent nearly 500 exhibits in the same classes, and they carried off nine awards. Then they said we caught them napping; that they would not be so caught the next time. During the summer they would make sufficient preparations, and in the fall they would at least divide the awards evenly. Well, in the fall of the year we sent over altogether a much larger number of exhibits from all the provinces, 539 in all. With these 539 exhibits we carried off 490 awards. As compared with our 490 awards, the United States dairymen carried off only about 54 in the same classes, although they had six months at least in which to do the best they could. The reason why we were so eminently successful in the work was because our work was organized in every province. The cheese were collected systematically and the best only were sent. In the several states of the union, however, there was no exclusion or provision made for selection. While we got a tremendous number of medals, it was largely in consequence of our own organization giving our cheese-makers a fair chance to exhibit their best products.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Did you make a personal examination of their samples?—A. Yes.

Q. In what respect were they behind yours?—A. In every regard—in quality, appearance, and flavour. In the June competition we had three lots of cheese rated higher than their best lot. If there had been a competition for merit, their very best would have come 32nd in that competition. In October there were three judges altogether, two from the United States and one from Canada. The judging was done in this way—I mention it to show how fair it was. All the cheese were ranged on large tables in a barn. One table was left vacant, and there was a large screen suspended. The cheese from Wisconsin, New York or Canada were pushed under the screen, bearing no name upon them, only a number, and all in the same handwriting. The judges knew nothing of the origin of the cheese as to locality or exhibitor, consequently the judging was entirely impartial.

By Mr. Grieve :

Q. Had you monthly competitions?—A. Monthly competition had been arranged for by the exhibition authorities, but we took part in June and October only. We

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might have gone into the July competition, but it would have cost much more than the advantage we should have obtained from it. A few people in Canada objected to the plan which we adopted; but I have been reading the reports of the different dairy conventions in the United States during the past winter, and I notice that every one who referred to the question there expressed regret that they did not adopt the plan pursued by the Canadians and confine themselves to two exhibitions.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. What make of cheese did your fall exhibit consist of?—A. Of any month.

Q. And you looked just to quality?—A. Yes. In October competitions we had some cheese of the make of 1892. That is one advantage which we had over the United States. They did not show any 1892 cheese in October. The fact of our showing 1892 cheese in October of 1893, gained us the reputation of producing a good keeping cheese. Although a year old, it was in perfect condition. We had also some 1891 cheese which were rated as among the best on the whole ground.

Q. They had, of course, the advantage of cold storage?—A. They had been in cold storage on this side—at Ingersoll, but there was no cold storage accommodation on the fair grounds. Now that you have mentioned this matter, perhaps I might refer to the question of cold storage for a moment or two. When the intimation was given to us, first of all, about the arrangements for the dairy department in the exhibition, it was stated that they would afford us plenty of cold storage for cheese and butter. The buildings at the World's Fair were marvels of beauty, but the dairy building was a discredit to the department that planned and placed it. The dairy building was a very poor building indeed. We were led to believe that our cheese would be provided with cool storage. As there was no cold storage accommodation for the big cheese in the dairy building, the question arose as to whether we should put it in that building where it would not be seen by many people, or whether it should go into the large agricultural building and possibly spoil in a very hot temperature. We decided to take the risk of the latter. It was in a very warm place. That is the only failure on the part of the authorities in neglecting to provide cold storage for the dairy products. We put the big cheese in the agricultural building, and to complete the exhibit we had other cheese along with it, but they were the only exhibits of cheese in that building from this continent. We had to obtain special permission to secure the placing of the exhibit there.

Q. What is your impression as to the difference between the United States make and ours? Were the climatic conditions more favourable here, or was the cheese more skilfully handled?—A. It was because our cheese were more carefully handled. They produce some cheese in Wisconsin and New York, which is just as good as ours.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. How do you account for it that they were not more successful in the competitions?—A. They had to contend with local jealousies and there was no one to look after the selections. In the state of New York, I understand they had to go to the warehouses during the winter and pick out the best they could find, while we had men out asking the makers to make selections long before the factories closed in the autumn.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. That is one of the disadvantages of separate state organization?—A. Undoubtedly.

By Mr. Grieve :

Q. Were your cheese chosen by the factory men themselves?—A. Cheese buyers in the country helped to make the selections. When their work was completed the cheese were sent to Ingersoll or Montreal, as the case might be, and then a committee of three, including myself, went over them again and selected those that we thought the best. In this way we obtained a thoroughly representative collection

We could not do that with butter, because if we had opened the packages, the result would have been disastrous. The butter would have been affected by admitting the air. As a consequence, we did not stand as well with butter as we did with cheese, but we obtained 40 awards out of 167 exhibits.

I have no need to detain the committee longer, beyond saying, that the greatest gain we have got from the whole exhibition is in the confidence our own people now have in their ability to make the very finest cheese, and in the advantage secured to all sections of Canada in having a share of the good name of "Canadian," as applied to their products. There has been a good bit of undesirable rivalry between Ontario and Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces in the matter, and Chicago has knocked all that out. Going under the name of "Canadian," to England, secures a ready sale which will be a great gain, and no section will lose by the other's progress and advantage.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I see in a return made to the House of Commons, Park & Son of Toronto got 287½ lbs. of butter from Mount Elgin, and there is no price attached to it?—A. It must be a mistake of the copying clerk. It should be bracketed in the Woodstock lot at the same time. There are 287½ lbs. from Mount Elgin and 889½ lbs. from Woodstock, they should be bracketed together as they were paid for together.

Q. I see there were 100 lbs. of butter given away in England?—A. Yes, there was one tub of 50 lbs. sent to the High Commissioner to be used to have the butter talked up. I gave away altogether during the three years, I think, four boxes of cheese, two to newspaper men in London; one to the president of the Produce Exchange; one was cut up for farmers, at the experimental farm.

Q. I see \$167.60 was paid for butter on account of shrinkage in the market. Was that the butter from the experimental station?—It went from Wellman's Corners, although part of it was charged to other stations. I paid out, that year, some \$300 on account of fall in the market, that I thought the people should not lose. That was paid out of my own pocket.

Q. I see there was considerable difficulty with respect to a quantity of butter sent west. They claimed \$250 damages, and they say they are satisfied you have agreed to make redress to them. Did they get any redress?—A. No allowance whatever, if you will read the correspondence you will see it was only a bit of rather sharp commercial practice. When the butter got to Vancouver they said it was not nice. The butter was made in the winter of 1893 and sold for immediate delivery at 24 cents a pound. It was held at the invitation of the men who purchased it. They paid the amount in full, and then made reclamation because they said it was not nice. I made inquiries from my friends in Vancouver, and found it had been sold in May, out there, at 27 cents a pound. I came to the conclusion that if the butter made in January, and held here in cold storage until April, and then held out there, was selling at 27 cents a pound in May, it was not very bad. I took pains to inform myself as to its quality, and refused to pay anything, though they threatened to sue me for the loss.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. I noticed last year, from some of the newspapers, that some of the butter from some of the experimental farms had been sold in Liverpool and sent back to New Brunswick?—A. Not from our experimental stations. It was reported that a shipment was sent back on account of the unusually dull condition of the market in England.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. You have not been sending much to the old country this season?—A. Not a single box. The English market would not afford 24 cents a pound, and we have been selling at 25 and 26 cents.

Q. They sold some at Montreal from Mount Elgin in 1891-92 at 16 cents a pound. There must have been something wrong with that?—A. I can't think what was the reason of that, for the moment, because there was no butter that was inferior sold from Mount Elgin. We have sold sometimes thirty or forty pounds of butter from

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our experimental dairy at 10 cents a pound. We have kept butter for several months for testing and have bored it many times for the purpose of testing it. It was sold for what we could get for it. The same applies to a small quantity of cheese.

Q. How often do you ship?—A. In our sales of butter and cheese we are, simply, like commercial men, we do not make a definite plan as to time of selling, but sell when we think we will get the best price, quality and price being both considered.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What is the cost of sending our butter over to England?—A. It costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound for freight, commissions, shrinkage and all charges.

Q. Does our butter sell in the English market as dear as Danish?—A. Not quite. We have sold some of our best creamery butter almost as high. Our shipments this winter, if they had gone to England, would, I think, have fetched the same price, but there were shipments from Australia, and there was a dull time owing to the coal strike which left the demand very slack.

Q. How does the Australian butter go?—A. It sells about the same price, but is not liked as well as our best creamery.

Q. Nearly the same as the Danish?—A. Within four or five shillings per hundred weight.

Having read the preceding transcript of my evidence of the dates of the 8th, 11th and 15th May, 1894, I find it correct.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Dominion Dairy Commissioner and Agriculturist.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, 18th May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this day, at 10.30 a.m. Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

Mr. FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., chemist of the Dominion experimental farms, was present by citation, and being called, addressed the committee as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—In coming before you again, after an interval of another year, to give an account of the work accomplished by the chemical department of the experimental farms, it will only be possible for me, as on former occasions, to touch very briefly upon some of the more important features of that work. I shall have, of necessity, to pass over, without even mentioning much that is of interest, and for a detailed account of the work of the year, I shall have to refer you to my report which has lately been issued.

INCREASE OF INTEREST BY FARMERS IN AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

It is not necessary for me here to emphasize the important character of the work in which I am employed, namely, that of investigating agricultural problems by the means which chemistry affords, and of disseminating knowledge respecting agricultural matters. That is to say, respecting soils, fertilizers, cattle, fodder and the like—a knowledge which must necessarily lead our farmers to clearer understanding of what they are doing, resulting in a more economic and profitable practice on Canadian farms. I say it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the important character of this class of work, but I feel sure you will be glad to learn that

every year marks a keener interest on the part of our farmers throughout the whole country, in our work and experiments. Each succeeding year sees a greater desire evinced by our agriculturists to avail themselves of that knowledge, and that assistance which, we, at our experimental farms can offer them.

During the last few years my work has naturally arranged itself into several subdivisions, or classes, and with your permission I shall briefly outline these and speak somewhat of their character and extent.

ANALYTICAL WORK.

This includes the planning and working out of all agricultural problems, the solution of which it is deemed will be of value to the country, or at any rate to a large number of Canadian farmers. As examples of this kind of work, I might mention the chemical and physical examination of typical virgin soils which represent large areas in the Dominion, the question of the amelioration of alkaline soils, to render soluble the mineral phosphates, and the estimation of the nutritive value of the various fodders. These are all questions which are of wide importance, and the results of which would benefit to a large extent the whole country.

VIRGIN SOILS OF CANADA.

I would speak for a moment upon the first of those I mentioned, namely, the virgin soils of Canada. In the examination of typical soils which represent, as I have said, large areas of territory, soils which have neither been manured nor cropped, we can obtain much needful information regarding the amount and the character of the plant food which they contain. Although it is impossible, in the present state of chemical science, to ascertain the exact amount of immediately available plant food in the soil, yet a chemical analysis tells us distinctly the total amount of plant food and its character. We learn therefrom in what essential constituents it is rich, and what elements it is necessary to add to supply deficiencies. Having in our possession chemical data regarding temperature, rainfall, &c., we may use chemical and physical results that have been carefully obtained, to predict the probable fertility of the soil. We can also foretell, in a degree, the suitability of those soils for various farm crops. It would take up too much time on the present occasion to review the work done during the past year in this branch of our investigations, but I should like to say that we are gradually accumulating some very valuable data which will be of use, not only to our own people here, but, I am convinced, will be of great service for immigration purposes in European countries.

I trust that some time in the future we may be able to construct, for certain large areas of Canadian territory, soil maps—maps similar in principle of construction to those that are prepared as weather maps. Such maps would outline more or less accurately, the general character and fertility of the soil of the various areas in Canada. This work, of course, could not be carried out entirely from laboratory data, but would have to be supplemented by an examination of the various soils in situ. I mention this matter to show the possibility of a more extended and permanent usefulness in the future, in connection with the examination of virgin soils.

The soils which we have examined comprise specimens from all parts of the Dominion, from every province. Our results show that we possess in Canada soils which compare most favourably in richness of plant food with the best and most fertile soils of other countries. Concerning much of the prairie soil in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, as well as those alluvial soils which have been formed at river deltas and tidal deposits, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, it is scarcely possible for me to speak in terms of exaggeration, because they possess such a vast store of plant food, a large portion of which is assimilable and ready to be used by crops. With regard to the other provinces, we have analysed many soils which have shown themselves to be very excellent. A detailed account of the analytical results in this work, as well as deductions drawn therefrom, will be found in my report for the year.

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FODDER GRASSES.

It will now be necessary for me to proceed to the second subject of my branch of research work, namely, the examination of cattle fodders. In fodders, the most important work of the past year has been the preparation of bulletin No. 19, which was issued in September last. It contains a botanical and an agricultural account of many of our native and imported varieties of grasses. It contains, as well, a statement of the chemical composition, and deductions therefrom, as to the relative value of these grasses for feeding purposes. This bulletin is the result of the joint labours of Mr. Fletcher, the botanist of the experimental farm, and myself. The grasses, whose analyses appear in this bulletin, were grown either at our own farm here, in Manitoba or in the North-west Territories. We have, therefore, the composition of the grasses grown under various conditions of climate and on different soils. I should also add that many of the grasses examined were cut and analysed at two stages of growth. This was to ascertain the best period at which they should be cut for making into hay. In this bulletin, a farmer can find an account of all the more common grasses, some of which are illustrated. There were ninety-two in all examined, and the dairymen and stockraisers will here obtain much useful information regarding the general character and suitability of our grasses, either for pasture or for meadow purposes. The figures given show their composition, and, consequently, their relative food value. One of the most important deductions which we were able to make from this work, is in regard to the deterioration which takes place in the food value of grasses as they ripen their seed.

The analyses of these grasses show that the best practice would be to cut the grasses while in bloom, or shortly after, if we wish to preserve the greatest amount of the most valuable of the food constituents, viz., the flesh-formers or albuminoids. Shortly after the time of bloom, the fibre of the grass becomes woody and less digestible; so that there are two important reasons why timothy and other grasses should not be allowed to ripen before cutting for hay. The comparison of the food value of all the grasses examined is a matter of such extreme detail, that I fear it will be impossible for me, this morning, to enter upon it. In conclusion, I may say, that the examination of our Canadian grasses is not yet completed, but during the present summer we hope to do a considerable amount of work to increase our knowledge of this subject, which is of very great importance to farmers and dairymen, and to bring this investigation to a conclusion.

VALUE OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS FOR GREEN MANURING.

In my report for 1893 will be found the analyses of several leguminous fodder plants. The botanical family, leguminosæ, is one comprising the pea, bean, clove-, vetch, and some others of a similar character. I wish to call particular attention to this class of plants, because whether we grow them as fodders or for the purpose of green manuring, they are extremely valuable and important. As fodders, they exceed in food value the ordinary bulky fodders, such as Indian corn and the grasses. They are very much more valuable, weight for weight, than these, and their cultivation improves the soil, not only in tilth, but also in the elements of fertility. A few words in explanation of this may not, here, be out of place. It has long been known that by turning under a crop of growing clover, the soil may be very much enriched, but until quite recently the reason for this has not been rightly understood. It was thought that owing to the fact that clover was a deep-rooted plant, which drew its nourishment largely from the sub-soil, by the turning under of the clover, this nourishment drawn from the sub-soil was added to the surface soil, to be used by subsequent crops. This is but a small part of the truth. We know now that clover and pease, and the rest of the class to which these belong, obtain their nourishment—as far as one important constituent is concerned—in a very large measure, from the atmosphere. It is for this very reason that these plants are of so much importance, from an economic standpoint, both as sources of cattle food and for the purpose of green manuring. A further word of explanation may be added to make that clear. We all understand now that the essential

elements of plant food, necessary to be returned to the soil if fertility is to be maintained, are three in number, viz., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Of these three, nitrogen is the most costly. In the form of commercial fertilizers it costs about 15 cents a pound, phosphoric acid and potash cost from 5 to 7 cents a pound. Nitrogen therefore is the most expensive of all plant foods. The same is true when we come to consider animal foods. The most important and the most costly constituent of fodders are the albuminoids, the characteristic element of which is nitrogen. So that whether we feed plants or animals, to do so economically, we have to look for a cheap source of nitrogen. Now the legumes, alone of all classes of plants, are able to appropriate, absorb, assimilate, and convert into their own tissues the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. All other plants have to take their store of nitrogen from the soil. This is one of the greatest and most important of recent discoveries of agricultural science, and it is one that when widely known and practised must certainly prove of the utmost value to our farmers. Plants may, therefore, now be divided into two great class—the NITROGEN COLLECTORS, viz., clover, pease, beans, vetches, lupines; and the NITROGEN CONSUMERS, which class includes all other farm crops.

In many parts of the world where this knowledge has been disseminated, accepted and put into practice by the farmers, agriculture has been revolutionized, and this is more particularly the case where the soils so improved have been originally of a light and sandy character. The growing of the legumes, it is to be understood, then, affords a means of taking a large amount of free nitrogen from the air and converting it within its tissues into a very important and valuable material, which, when turned under, furnishes readily assimilated food for succeeding crops, at the same time the humus or the vegetable matter thus added to the soil very materially improves its tilth. In light and sandy soils it improves the capacity of the soil for moisture, and fermentative changes also take place which not only improve the tilth but finally result in a setting free of mineral plant food. I must not further pursue this interesting and important subject now, but I thought it well, this morning, to draw your attention to this recent discovery in agricultural chemistry, and so, indirectly, to emphasize its importance to our farmers.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. At what stage of growth is there the most nitrogen in these plants?—A. The maximum amount of nitrogen is immediately after flowering—as the seed is forming.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. The scientific men at one time thought that the assimilation of nitrogen was all by the leaves. Are they still of that opinion?—A. No. If you take up a clover plant and carefully wash the earth from its roots, you will notice there are little tubercles upon the roots. In these tubercles will be found bacteria, which in some way, not at all clearly understood at present, but by some physiological process, assimilate for the clover plant the free nitrogen of the air. This is proved by the fact that when the clover plant is deprived of the tubercles it is no longer able to make use of or assimilate the free nitrogen in the atmosphere. It has been found that when the clover plant is grown in soil rich in nitrogen, these tubercles do not, develop, showing that their growth is dependent upon a certain "hunger" of the plant for nitrogen. This points to the fact that there is no economy in growing clover for manure upon soils which are already rich in nitrogen, because in that case, they draw nitrogen from the soil and not from the air. But if you supply mineral food in the form of potash and phosphoric acid to a soil deficient in nitrogen, the legumes of the bacteria in the tubercles can, by a process known as *symbiosis*, assimilate and finally convert into albuminoids, within their tissues, the free nitrogen of the air.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Then the leaves have nothing to do with the assimilation of the free nitrogen?—A. No.

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By Mr. Bain:

Q. Does this apply also to the bean plant?—A. Yes.

Q. The roots develop in the same way?—A. Yes, but they have their particular form of bacteria. The tubercles of the lupine contain a different form of bacterium to that of clover, but the function is the same in both cases.

SOILING CROP.

The practice of growing a patch of mixed oats, pease and wheat to be fed to dairy cattle when the pasture runs short, is now becoming common, and wherever it has been tried has been highly spoken of. Sometimes the mixture is of oats and pease only. This green food is succulent, nutritious and palatable, and proves of much value in keeping up the milk flow during the hot dry season. It is a cheap fodder, there being a large yield per acre.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. Will the development of the tubercles take place most rapidly in a well drained soil, or in a soil well saturated with water?—A. I have no data on that point, but should not suppose the clover would thrive in a soil altogether impermeable to air. I might add, that we can inoculate soil and can induce this assimilation of nitrogen, by transferring to a plot of ground a certain quantity of soil that has had clover or pease grown in it. That will bring the bacteria with it and inoculate the soil. Root tubercles will then be formed on pease or clover subsequently sown.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. What do you include in the term "bacteria"?—A. I include those which we ordinarily understand as the plants which produce fermentative changes, and amongst which are those germs which cause zymotic diseases. There are beneficial and injurious bacteria. They belong to a very low order of plants known as the fungi. They lack green colouring matter and are microscopic in size.

By Mr. Pridham:

Q. Have you ever tried experiments with buckwheat for fertilizers?—A. Buckwheat can only take nitrogen from the soil like other plants, but it is easily grown. A crop of it ploughed under returns to the soil plant food in a condition more or less assimilated for future crops. You have, so to speak, partially digested it. It adds humus-forming material to the soil, which is an important factor in soil fertility. There are several ways in which this green manuring may be done profitably. If the soil is exceedingly sandy the nitrogen-collecting crop, previously manured, if possible, with potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers, may be turned under just after flowering and while yet still green. If clover is used, the first crop may be fed and the second growth ploughed under. However, in the majority of instances, the more economical and profitable method will be to use the legumes as soiling crops, as in this way we obtain highly nutritious food very cheaply—food that will allow us to diminish the grain ration of the cattle, and at the same time to replace on the soil from 75 to 85 per cent of all the plant food in the crop. I think we should draw the attention of our farmers to the importance of this question, and to the necessity of endeavouring to increase the fertility of their soils by growing more of these leguminous crops. In this way, we may cheaply obtain the most costly element in both plant and animal food, and at the same time, permanently improve the condition of our soils.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. Do you think that they would be of more value acre for acre, where a good crop of corn can be raised? Which crop can we raise the greatest quantity of?—A. We have to look at this matter from several standpoints. In comparing clover with Indian corn, we can obtain a much larger yield from the latter crop. In the case of

grasses, however, that ratio is altered. We obtain not only richer food through the legumes, but we also obtain a larger yield per acre. I am advocating a more extensive growth of legumes, but in doing so I am not in any way speaking disparagingly of Indian corn. On former occasions, I have gone into the question of the growing of corn very fully, and pointed out to this committee that it is our chief and most important fodder crop in this country. It is of inestimable value for dairy purposes and the one plant which has made winter dairying possible, but at the same time we have to recognize this fact, that the Indian corn plant takes from the soil those three essentials of plant food which I have already mentioned, in considerable quantities. The growth of Indian corn does by its proper culture, improve the tilth of the soil, still it cannot utilize the free nitrogen of the air to make its albuminoids from, nor can it add plant food to the soil. In the growth of the legumes, we have, on the contrary, a valuable fodder produced cheaply, in addition to the nitrogen stored in the roots, which may be used by the future crops.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Would you recommend the growing of pease in an apple orchard?—A. A great deal would depend on the character of the soil. If you wish to improve the tilth, that is to say, if the soil is deficient in humus as well as to supply nitrogen; if it were a light porous soil it would be well to turn in a crop of clover or pease, and in that way increase the amount of plant food and the capacity of the soil for moisture. I do not think it is advised, however, by the best authorities, to grow a crop in the orchard if the soil is fairly good, because it is looked upon, generally, that the trees require all the ground available to furnish them their plant food. In the second place, in doing so, you would add nitrogen, which is not the most essential fertilizer for orchards. At the same time that such a crop is grown there should be added some wood ashes or some other form of potash.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. What is your experience as to the best time of cutting hay to get the most good?—A. While it is in bloom, or shortly afterwards, we find in the majority of instances that the grass gives the largest amount of cattle food. It is then most palatable and nutritious.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. You told us, that with corn the best time to cut it is the glazing stage? How do you account for this difference?—A. Several questions have to be discussed in that connection. If the corn plant is cut at an earlier stage of growth than "glazing"—say when tasselling—we sustain a considerable loss of real cattle food. This is because the young plant is watery. As it matures it not only increases in weight, but a portion of the water—from 10 to 12 per cent—is replaced by "dry matter." This development of the carbohydrates points to economy in allowing the plant to mature, though it should never be left standing until stalk and ear are ripe, for such would mean a loss in digestibility. From "tasselling" to "glazing" there is an increase of almost 100 per cent in the dry matter, so that if we cut the corn at that early stage we should only get one-half of the cattle food we obtain, if we allow it to go to the glazing condition. Although the dry matter of the corn is richer in albuminoids at the earlier stage, yet, allowing the plant to reach full development, the additional store of food more than balances the slight deterioration in the quality of the dry matter.

Q. I cannot see why in timothy and millet, it should not follow the same rule as with corn?—A. Another point I should mention in connection with this matter is that as the plants mature, the fibre becomes more and more indigestible. Food is valuable just in accordance as it is digestible. The fibre in ripe grass is therefore less digestible and less valuable than that in grass at a younger stage. Further, as the seeds of grass or Indian corn fill out, there is a migration of food material, including albuminoids, from the stem and leaves to the seeds. This migration of elaborated food leaves the farmer poorer but enriches the latter. Hence, if the seeds

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are in a great measure lost, as is sure to result by shedding, if the grass is allowed to thoroughly ripen before cutting, a serious loss of cattle food ensues, which might have been avoided by cutting a week or so earlier. Many grasses shed their seed very easily and readily on being harvested when ripe. Indian corn, on the other hand, does not suffer loss this way, but retains its seeds which possess the albuminoids derived from the stem and leaves.

Q. If you use the millet for silo purposes, will there be any loss through shelling of the seed?—A. Not if it were cut green, i.e., before the stems and seeds were ripe.

Q. If timothy and millet are cut then, when their seed begins to glaze and placed in the silo, we are to understand there is no loss?—A. There will be no loss, unless subsequent changes occur through a faulty silo.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Have you tried millet for silos?—A. I cannot say, but there is no reason why it should not make first-class ensilage if cut at the right time and preserved. All grasses may be siloed with success, if proper precautions are taken.

Q. I think Indian corn would be a better crop for silo.—A. Oh, yes, there is no doubt of it. There is no crop from which we can obtain the same yield per acre of cattle fodder. It is, however, to be remembered that corn is not a fodder rich in albuminoids, and must be supplemented either by some of these legumes or a partial meal ration. If we grow and feed more clover, we shall be able to reduce in our cattle rations the number of pounds of meal now necessary to feed. A cheap course of fodder, rich in albuminoids, is necessary for profitable dairying and stock-raising.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. Whether is clover or timothy the most valuable for feeding purposes, weight for weight?—A. Clover is very much the more valuable.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. But that would not be so for horses?—A. Yes, for all feeding purposes. There is a mistaken notion in this country with regard to the relative value of grasses and legumes. The analyses and the results of experience show that the feeding value of clover is very much superior to that of the grasses.

Q. Superior to timothy?—A. Yes.

Q. For horses?—A. Yes. I cannot recall at the moment any instance where grass hay has been entirely replaced by clover hay in the feeding of horses, but undoubtedly the latter affords them, weight for weight, much more nutriment than the hay from grasses.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I believe that clover is much more nutritious for horses if you get it into the barn without any taste of mould. That is what injures the animal?—A. This erroneous notion with regard to the relative value of timothy and clover (viz., that the former is much more valuable), is very common in this country, but you will not find that it exists in the older countries. Great care, as you have just remarked, as to the proper preservation of the clover, is necessary. It is owing to carelessness in this matter, that makes it possible that any objection can be raised to clover as a nutritious and wholesome feed. It should be free from dust and mould. Our analyses and our feeding experiments combine to show that the clover is much the more valuable of the two.

RELATIVE VALUE PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF MILK.

I would now speak briefly with regard to the relative value plan for the purchase and sale of milk. On former occasions I have explained to you the principle of the Babcock process, and the composite test, and I have also dwelt at some length on the advantage that would accrue to our farmers and dairymen from the adoption of this plan in the sale of their milk.

In June last, I issued a bulletin (No. 13), which gives full instructions for manipulating the test, in creameries and cheese factories. It also contains an explanation and illustration of the necessary calculations (which are exceedingly simple), to be undertaken in estimating the dividends due to patrons who use this process. Some idea of the interest taken in this matter, by our people, may be obtained from the fact that the first edition of this bulletin was exhausted a few weeks after it was issued. The bulletin has been incorporated in the Dairy Commissioner's Report for 1893, but to meet the special demand for factory purposes, it is proposed to issue a special edition in the course of a few weeks. It is not at all to be wondered at, that such a method as the "Babcock" should appeal to everybody who gives the matter a moment's thought, as being a more equitable and business-like plan to adopt in creameries, than the old pooling plan. Every one must acknowledge that it exactly measures the qualities of the milk for butter making purposes. The superiority of the test over all others, for creameries, is now universally admitted, but it is not as yet acknowledged by all, that it is the best plan to adopt for cheese factories; and that is why I wish to bring the matter before you this morning. From the work carried on by our Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Robertson, as well as from a large number of experiments conducted by Dr. Van Slyke of Geneva, New York, and Dr. Babcock, Wisconsin, it has been clearly shown that the fat in the milk varies with the casein or curd, so that the ratio between the percentage of fat and the percentage of curd is more or less constant for milks of varying proportions of fat. The ordinary impression is therefore erroneous, that a milk rich in butter fat is necessarily poor in curd. A rich milk will make more and better cheese than a poorer milk. The popular idea that one cow is a butter cow, and another is a cheese cow, is not borne out by science or experience. It has been most conclusively shown that the percentage of butter fat in the milk, gives us all that is necessary to arrive at the value of the milk for cheese making purposes. The following are some statistics to corroborate this: they are from the very highest authorities in this matter, and are well worth careful consideration on by all interested in cheese making:—

TABLE prepared by Dr. S. M. Babcock, embodying the results of experiments by Dr. Van Slyke, of the experimental station of Geneva, N. Y., and showing the relation of fat to casein, and yield of cheese in normal milks containing different amounts of fat.

Per cent of fat in milk.	Average per cent of fat.	Average per cent of casein.	Lbs. of casein per lb. of fat.	Fat lost from 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of fat in milk lost in whey.	Lbs. of cheese from 100 lbs. of Milk.	Green cheese for lb. of fat in milk.
From 3.0 to 3.5	3.35	2.20	.66	.32	9.55	9.14	2.73
" 3.5 " 4.0	3.72	2.46	.66	.33	8.33	10.04	2.70
" 4.0 " 4.5	4.15	2.70	.65	.32	7.70	11.34	2.73
" 4.5 " 5.0	4.74	3.05	.64	.28	5.90	12.85	2.71
" 5.0 " 5.25	5.13	3.12	.61	.31	6.00	13.62	2.66

The results of the large number of experiments conducted and here epitomized establish this fact, that the fat contents of milk are a true indication of the value of that milk for the purpose of cheese-making. Milk with 4.74 per cent of fat gives a proportionately better yield of cheese per 100 lbs. than milk with 3.74 per cent of fat. In the first instance 12.85 lbs. of cheese, in the latter 10.04 lbs. of cheese.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Is it possible to get milk with so much butter-fat that you cannot convert it into cheese?—A. I know that milk of the richness of 5 per cent to 5.25 per cent of butter-fat, can be used without any loss of butter-fat in the whey. In fact, as a matter of experiment, it has been found that there has been a smaller percentage of loss of butter-fat in the whey with the richer milk than with the poorer milk. The above table shows over 9 per cent of the fat lost in the whey with milk 3.35 per cent fat, while the loss is reduced to 6.0 per cent in the richer milk of 5.0 per cent butter-

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fat. I do not know that any extensive experiments have been conducted with milk with 7 or 8 per cent of butter-fat, such as some Jerseys might give. Such milk would make an exceedingly rich cheese, and if the price of the cheese were according to its richness or amount of butter-fat, an exceedingly valuable cheese would result. But milks containing such a high percentage of butter fat are not met with in ordinary practice. All that I have said is quite true with regard to milks which might be supplied to creameries and cheese factories. It is of the greatest importance that this definite knowledge should be widely disseminated, because until a short time ago, the accuracy and reliability of the "Babcock method" for cheese making was a disputed point. This work will lead to the wider adoption of the Babcock test and put the whole question of purchasing and selling of milk on a more business-like and equitable basis.

By Mr. Rowand :

Q. You consider the Babcock a perfectly reliable test?—A. I consider it perfectly reliable in every way.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. When you spoke of examining soils, you mentioned about the preparation of a soil map. In going over Ontario, would that be possible? Are there not large tracts of country dotted over with drift, with a topping of boulder clay, soils that would make it very difficult to make a proper map?—A. Undoubtedly there are great difficulties in mapping out the areas of this country. Much territory could not be satisfactorily mapped, but I think several of the largest areas could be mapped, as for instance Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia. There are also some portions of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces that might also be worked up in this way, but I recognize the difficulty that there would be in certain portions of the older provinces, in making such maps. The work is one of the future. For many years it would be necessary to accumulate chemical and physical data, as well as information respecting limits of areas, before even a commencement could be made at the maps.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF SOILS AND FERTILIZERS.

I shall now pass on to speak of the second division of my work, namely, the examination and reporting on samples sent in by farmers for analysis. This work is an ever increasing one. I suppose that this branch is becoming popular because our farmers are learning the usefulness of chemical information and also from the fact that no charge is made for our examinations. Of course, it is hardly necessary for me to add that no analyses are made, the results of which would benefit the individual only. Such should rightly be undertaken at private expense. The results of all analyses made, and the deductions from them, are of that character that when published they may serve to benefit a large portion of the farming community. During the past year 153 samples have in this way been received from farmers.

By the Chairman :

Q. 153 samples of soils?—A. No; not altogether. Of that number 36 were natural fertilizers, comprising muds, mucks, peat, wood ashes, marl and gypsum. At previous meetings of this committee I have discussed the value of these different materials for fertilizing purposes, and it will not therefore be necessary to speak as to their composition, on the present occasion. I may remind the committee that the examination of all commercial fertilizers sold in Canada is annually undertaken by the Inland Revenue Department, to which department the work is assigned by statute.

Of soils, 41 samples were sent in. These were not submitted to complete analysis, for such would neither be possible, owing to the very large amount of work it entails, nor, in the second place, would it be desirable or profitable. The history of the soils so sent in, as regards manuring and cropping, is uncertain, and the sampling is not taken with that care that insures the sample forwarded being

thoroughly representative. We have therefore no data that would warrant a large expenditure of time on our part, for the results would be of very uncertain value. We, however, make a preliminary physical and chemical examination of such soils, and from the data so obtained, we are able to report to the sender, as to their general character, what crops they are best suited for, and what fertilizers and treatment will probably give the best results. In this way, we have been able, I think, to do a useful work, although it is not of that complete and detailed nature asked, which characterizes the examination of soils, the history of which we know and which are examples typical of large areas. The information we have thus been enabled to give to farmers seems to be of value, and appreciated, since every year a larger number of samples are sent in. I have learned from many farmers that they have materially improved their soil by following out the suggestions given. In one case, as when the soil has been light and sandy, the advice has been to turn under a green crop, such as clover; in another instance, as when the soil has been a stiff clay, draining has been strongly recommended. In others, the treatment of muck soils with lime and wood ashes, the suitability of the soil sent for cereals and root crops, are amongst the more important features of the report. These, briefly, may serve as indicating the nature of the reports sent to farmers regarding their soils.

WELL WATERS.

During the past year, forty samples of farmers' water supplies have been analysed and reported on. The importance of pure water, I am glad to say, is fast becoming recognized by our agricultural population. Many are now seeking to preserve their water supplies from pollution. When all realize the risk in drinking impure water, when all are convinced that for dairy purposes pure water is indispensable to good results, then we may hope for an improvement of the water supplies on Canadian farms. We take every possible opportunity to speak against the pernicious habit of sinking wells in the barnyard and stables. We endeavour to emphasize the equal, if not greater importance of good water with nutritious food. When farmers learn that there is direct scientific testimony establishing the outbreaks of epidemics, as typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever and the like, with contaminated water, they will pay greater attention to this question of pure water.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. What proportion of water sent in from the farms did you find obnoxious?—
 A. I have referred to the matter in my annual report. The chemical details are set out there, but I did not calculate the percentage of those unfit for use. There are 34 samples tabulated in the report, and confirmatory of what I have just stated, I might quote some of the conclusions which were reached after an examination of these waters. For instance, the first is classed as "fair; not polluted by sewage." "Of purer quality than No. 1." "Fair, though too much vegetable matter." "Unfit for use; polluted by drainage from stable." "Fair, no indication of sewage pollution." "Unfit for use; polluted by drainage." "Suspicious; previous contamination indicated." "Seriously polluted; unfit for use." "An exceedingly bad water." "A fairly good water, though chlorine too high." "Not safe for drinking purposes; polluted." "Second class; with suspicious features." "Totally unfit for drinking purposes; very bad." "Very bad water; the free ammonia and chloride indicate presence of liquid manure." "Unfit for drinking purposes." "Excellent; perfectly wholesome, and ranking with first class waters." "Polluted, as in No. 15." "A good water; safe for drinking purposes." "Seriously polluted, and unsafe for drinking purposes." "Dangerous to use; a bad water." "A first class water, of excellent quality." "An excellent water." "Not fit for drinking purposes." "A good drinking water." "Probably a good and safe water." "Polluted." "Polluted; not fit for drinking purposes." "A very fair water; safe to drink." "Condemned as a drinking water." "Dangerously contaminated." "Seriously polluted; unsafe for drinking purposes." "Shows previous contamination." These brief reports give a very good indication of the character of the waters forwarded for examination.

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Q. What effect would not cleaning out a well for a number of years have?—A. If the well did not act as a cesspool and the top was properly covered in, so that small animals could not find their way in, it might be many years before it would be necessary to clean out the well. The accumulation of injurious matter, however, is very apt to take place. Much would depend upon whether or not the well is located in a barnyard, or near any source of pollution. When a well acts as a cess-pit, cleaning is of little use. It must be abandoned, and another source sought for.

By the Chairman :

Q. What analysis do you make of water?—A. Our analysis of water is a very thorough one. I make a complete report as to the amount of free ammonia, albumenoid ammonia, nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites, chlorine, the total solids, the solids after ignition, the loss on ignition, the oxygen absorbed at 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and the phosphates, if any. You will see from this that we make a thorough analysis of the waters. Deductions from partial or incomplete data are often very misleading. There is no rough and ready way of making a reliable water analysis.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. How is the water supplied by the Ottawa water works classed?—A. It is a pure water, showing no sign of contamination with sewage matter. Nevertheless, it would not rank as a first-class water, owing to the amount of dissolved vegetable matter which it contains and which gives to it its brown colour. It must not, however, be thought that such vegetable matter is of the same dangerous character as that derived from drainage. Its presence, however, prevents Ottawa water from ranking as first-class, although it is a good and wholesome drinking water.

By Mr. Wilnot :

Q. The clearness is not always an indication?—A. No. The very brightest and most sparkling are of the very worst.

To those who are desirous of sending water for analysis, we issue instructions, because it is absolutely necessary that a sample should be carefully taken in a perfectly clean jar. If the instructions are carried out faithfully, and the information supplied regarding the source of the water, the work of analysis is done free of charge. The following is a copy of the instructions:—

“ Instructions for Sending Samples of Water for Analysis.”

“ Procure from a druggist an empty “Winchester Quart” bottle, which, however, must not have held ammonia. If such be not obtainable, a clean, new stoneware gallon jar may be used. In either case, rinse the vessel several times with the water about to be sent, finally filling it up to the neck. Close tightly with a new cork, and tie over the cork and around the neck a piece of new cotton, which will prevent the cork from coming out and dirt from entering the bottle. Pack the bottle in sawdust or other suitable packing material, to prevent it from shifting in the box *en route*. Ship the sample as soon as possible after taking it, prepaying express charges. At the same time, send particulars as to the nature of soil and subsoil or rock, through which the well is sunk, the depth of well, the usual height of water in well, the distance of well from barn, stable or privy, whether the well has been lately cleaned, material and condition of cribwork, and any other information regarding the water, which may assist in drawing conclusions as to the nature of the source and the normal condition of the sample sent for analysis.”

“ FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A.,

“ Chemical Laboratory,
“ Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.”

“ *Chemist.*”

By the Chairman :

Q. They send it in bottles by mail?—A. No, by express. The sender must prepay the express charges.

I have already stated there is direct scientific testimony establishing the connection of outbreaks of epidemics, such as typhoid fever and diphtheria with polluted water supplies. These diseases are often very prevalent in country parts. I am of the opinion that this matter of pure water is just as important for the farmer to study as that of a good and cheap food supply, and perhaps more so, since health is before profit, and indeed without the former the latter is unattainable.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Don't you think these epidemics often break out when the water is low?—
Yes.

Q. That would indicate that the water at one season was not as pure as at others?—A. You will easily understand how that can arise. When the soil is light, the weather hot, and the rainfall slight, the water in the wells is consequently reduced in volume; at the same time the climatic conditions are those favourable to the growth of bacteria which produce diseases. These two factors work together, viz., the concentration, or rather diminution in volume of the water containing the bacteria, and the greater development of the bacteria.

Q. They are not produced by the water being concentrated?—A. No, they are not so produced, but there is a larger number. Before the process of evaporation commences, we may assume, for the purpose of illustration, that there were ten bacteria per cubic centimetre; if this water evaporates to one-tenth of its volume, there will be just one hundred bacteria per cubic centimetre.

Q. How will it evaporate under the ground?—A. The evaporation does not so much take place in the well as in the supply flowing into the well. This is much less. The chief reason, however, is that the temperature in the dry season is extremely favourable to the growth of bacteria, and the water already contains nitrogenous organic waste materials for the bacteria to feed on.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Have you tried rain water, many use a cistern?—A. When the rain is collected in a perfectly pure condition there is no objection to it; but unfortunately, it often contains washouts from a dirty roof and eaves. The soft water cistern should be constantly examined, in case organic matter that would decompose and spoil the water accumulated.

In fodders we have had twenty-one samples sent us. These comprise specimens of the bulky fodders, such as grass and corn, and also of concentrated fodders, including meals and grains of various kinds. The remaining fifteen samples include a variety of substances of a miscellaneous character connected with agriculture; dairy and food products, insecticides and fungicides. Useful work for the departments of entomology and horticulture has been done, which greatly assists in combating insect and fungous foes to fruit. Many interesting points in the chemistry of Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal copper carbonate combined with insecticides have been worked out in our laboratories. The conclusions arrived at from our experiments will be of service to fruit growers.

CORRESPONDENCE AND CONVENTIONS.

I should not bring my remarks to a close without mentioning the increase in the number of correspondents that has marked the past year. Several of the large dairymen's convention and farmers' institutes have been addressed. In this meeting and discussing with farmers, personally, matters of interest to them, we have one of the surest and best methods of disseminating not only agricultural truths in general, but the result of our experiments at the farms. For this reason, I look upon this, although it only occupies a small portion of my time, as one of considerable importance and value. I spoke at the outset of the increased interest taken in the work of the experimental farms by the farmers in general. Perhaps one of the best indications I can give you of that ever growing interest, is in the matter of correspondence. Inquiries are now received from farmers in all parts of the Dominion, on all matters relating to agriculture, soils, fertilizers, cattle food and so

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on, so that I suppose nearly one-third of my time is now occupied in answering by letter questions upon such things. It seems to have become widely known that the experimental farm is a sort of bureau of information which can be applied to free of all cost. It is scarcely necessary to add that we are not always able to give definite answers to the questions which are sent to us. That of course would be impossible for any one to do, but the best is done under the circumstances, and I am convinced that in very many instances material help has been afforded by the suggestions made.

CEREALS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

I would very briefly refer to the fact that last year I acted as expert juror on the cereals at World's Columbian Exposition. This work was undertaken by me at the instigation of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, my appointment being made through the nomination of Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary to the Royal Commission of Great Britain. At Chicago I assisted in the analyses of over 500 samples of grain, including wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, pease, &c. Many of these samples came from Canada, but the collection included specimens taken from all over the world. I regret very much that as yet the awards have not been published. The importance of my work, in this connection, will be apparent when you learn that the basis upon which the awards were made took into consideration the composition, as arrived at by chemical analysis, as well as the ordinary physical data, such as colour, weight per bushel, &c. I am very sorry that these results have not yet been made known, but I learnt the other day from Washington, that all our data was being collected, and will soon be published in bulletin form. A certain number of these bulletins will be at my disposal, and when they come to hand, it will be found that the results corroborate the favourable impression we have regarding the value of our Canadian cereals, and more particularly of the wheat of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

This bulletin will be of great commercial value to us, because it will show that we can compete most favourably with the best drained countries in the world, and it also will be of great scientific value, inasmuch as it will show the effects of climate and soil, throughout the large portion of the known world, upon the composition of cereals.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you tested wheat in a greenish condition and when it is fully ripe? I will tell you the reason why I have asked that question. We have been under the impression that cutting wheat on the green side was advantageous, but a miller at Seaforth instructed the farmers to allow the wheat to get ripe, because if it were cut on the green side, it would not make strong baker's flour?—A. I have no direct experience in the matter, but from what I have already said, with regard to the cutting of grasses before they were quite ripe, for the purpose of making hay, it will be seen that we have an analogous case to the one you have stated. I have said that as the said seed matures, the material which is stored up in the leaf and stem migrates to the seed. Now, if that plant is cut before the seeds are fully formed—before this migration of material is complete—the migratory action will go on after the grain is cut; but if the grain is cut such a length of time previous to ripening that the vegetable cell dies before all assimilated matter can pass to the seed, then that material remains in the straw and enriches the straw, but to a similar extent the seed is impoverished. The life of a vegetable cell after you sever the plant would depend very greatly on the amount of moisture and temperature.

Q. On the weather?—A. Certainly. In some cases the cells would die comparatively quickly and the progress of migration would soon cease.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. I think it is important that you should test wheat when it is quite ripe and a week earlier, in order to ascertain the value of these different grasses?—A. It is possible that we shall do that. The plant is all the time storing up material until

the seeds are formed, and then the material so assimilated goes to the seed. If the plant is cut before the requisite time, the seed must necessarily be impoverished.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. When I put the question about Indian corn, I recognized, of course, that leguminous plants are valuable. But is it not a fact, that all these things are returned back to the soil in the shape of manure, and that corn is after all the more profitable crop?—A. The object of good farming is to keep the plant food on the farm. But plant food in the soil is there to be used. I have no objections to farmers using plants which are exhaustive; such are often the richest in food value and give us the best returns. That, however, does not affect the fact that in the leguminosæ we have a distinctive advantage over other plants, because they can appropriate from the air a material, worth at least 15 cents per pound, whether we buy it as a plant food or animal food. This must not be understood, however, as speaking against the Indian corn crop. I wish our farmers could be brought to see there is no necessity to impoverish the land by growing exhaustive crops. I say, exhaust the soil, if necessary, but take good care of the manure. As long as the plant food remains in the soil, it is of no value to anybody. If any profit is to result from it, it must be converted into plant substance and then into animal products. Experiments have shown that from 75 to 95 per cent of the food taken from the soil by the plant, is returned to the soil in the manure.

By the Chairman :

Q. Which is most valuable for enriching the soil, to turn down a crop of clover or buckwheat?—Clover, most decidedly. Buckwheat only returns to the soil what it has taken from the soil, while clover, in addition, returns to the soil that which it has taken from the air, namely, nitrogen.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. If clover and leguminosæ in general take this atmospheric nitrogen by their root tubercles and not by their leaves, how can they appropriate this nitrogen?—A. In all open or porous soils, there is a very large quantity of air. This consists of oxygen and nitrogen. The bacteria in the tubercles are able to make use of this soil nitrogen. It is possible that the nitrogen must first be dissolved in soil waters.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. It must be a well pulverised soil that must have the best effect?—A. Certainly, the soil must be sufficiently porous otherwise the clover cannot thrive.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. How are plants affected which grow in water?—A. Some are well adapted to such circumstances, while others cannot live. However, with regard to this assimilation and fixation of free nitrogen, scientists in Germany and England have shown that all other plants save the leguminosæ must have soil nitrogen in order to live, and mature their seed.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I think buckwheat has this advantage over clover, that is if it is summer fallowed (and especially if the soil is a stiff heavy clay), and in six or seven weeks you can be ploughing it down. It pulverizes the land, thoroughly?—A. It will undoubtedly give you a soil on which you can grow clover the better. It adds humus to the soil and improves the tilth.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you consider the oil in the buckwheat of any value?—A. Not as plant food.

Agriculture and Colonization.

FRUIT PRESERVATION.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth):

Q. When you were on duty at Chicago, did you pay any attention to the preservation of fruit as exhibited in the samples preserved with various materials to keep the fruit fresh?—A. I did not have anything to do with that class of work at Chicago, though I made a number of the fluids that the fruits were preserved in. We have experimented with a very large number of chemical fluids, with varying success. Without the data which I have not with me, it would be difficult for me to give you the exact particulars as regards the success we have met with in the various fluids. We have found different fruits require different fluids, for their good preservation. Certain fruits are very easy to preserve, as museum specimens, while others are extremely difficult of preservation. Success largely depends on the character of the fruit, whether it is watery or not. With your permission, I will include in my evidence the results obtained by Mr. Craig and myself when preparing the samples for Chicago. We experimented with a large number of fluids, for instance, corrosive sublimate, chloride of zinc, salicylic acid, boracic acid, sulphurous acid, and other chemicals. Without the data, however, which are exceedingly voluminous it would be difficult to give anything like a detailed account of the results which have been arrived at in the several cases. I shall be glad to append a summary of our results.

Q. Have you been able to find any fluids that have been pretty successful in preserving samples?—A. With certain fruits, we have. There are several points that we have to consider in preparing and using these preservative fluids. In the first place, the fluid must be an antiseptic which will prevent fungus growth; in the second place it must be a fluid which will not absorb any of the liquid in the fruit. If the fluid is of the right density, the fruit will neither shrink nor burst. We also desire to obtain a fluid which will not abstract the colour from the fruit. You can well understand that it is very difficult to get a chemical fluid embodying all these three characteristics, an anti-septic, one possessing the right specific gravity, and at the same time having no effect on the colour.

Q. Possibly you noticed some of the United States samples of fruit shown at Chicago were exceedingly fine. Generally the Canadian samples were good, but a few would have been better away?—A. Do you speak with regard to colour alone?

Q. I refer to colour, texture and fulness?—A. With such fruit as the pear, it is extremely easy to keep them in good colour by the use of sulphurous acid. They, however, soon obtain an unnatural whiteness; the acid bleaches them to a certain extent. As a museum object they generally are considered beautiful. In the case with grapes, it is difficult to preserve them with their natural hue; after a few weeks their colour changes and they become somewhat dingy in appearance. Though, as was only natural to expect, there were some failures among the Canadian specimens at Chicago, I thought, that on the whole, our exhibit showed very successful treatment. I fully expect that an equal percentage of failures occurred with others as with us.

Q. A preservative is not a good one, if it does not retain the natural colour of the fruit?—A. No. Many preservatives will act well for a few weeks, but will not preserve the fruit in its pristine beauty, for a very long time.

Q. A few years ago it was thought that salicylic acid was effective?—A. Its use has been successful for raspberries, currants and cherries.

Q. I suppose there is nothing that fills that bill just now?—A. Are you speaking from a museum standpoint?

Q. I mean for both purposes?—A. My remarks must be understood as referring to museum specimens only. No one fluid acts equally well for all fruits.

The following are the results obtained with various fluids, and are the outcome of the joint labours of Mr. Craig and myself, when preparing the fruit specimens for the World's Fair at Chicago.

FRUIT PRESERVATIVES FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

In considering this matter it is necessary to remember that not only must the fruit be preserved from spoiling, but that its colour and form be retained. While a certain

solution may serve to retain the form and texture of the fruit, it may be found to discharge or extract the colour. Again, on account of the density of the fruit juice being greater than that of many preservative solutions, osmosis takes place—the fruit bursts and the whole becomes an unsightly mass. To overcome this latter trouble, glycerine has been used. If glycerine is added to the fluid until the fruit remains suspended in the mixture (not floating on the top), the fruit will not be apt to burst or shrink, as the fluid will be of the same density as that of the fruit juice. From five to ten per cent of glycerine is the quantity recommended.

Chloral Hydrate.—Four ounces to one gallon of water, for red currants, cherries, grapes and raspberries. This extracts the colour of high coloured fruits somewhat, but as a rule, not to the same extent as salicylic acid. It is, however, more expensive.

Corrosive Sublimate.—For red and black grapes, dark coloured cherries and currants it is advisable to use two solutions; the one in the proportion of one-quarter ounce to the gallon of water, the other, one-half ounce to the gallon. The latter strength, while preserving most thick-skinned fruits perfectly, is apt to coat them with a thin white film of calomel. It is, however, useful for preserving those varieties of grapes whose general appearance would not be much affected by this deposit, and, according to Prof. P. Piche, may serve to replace the weaker solution, after the fruit has been preserved for some time.

Salicylic Acid.—One quarter ounce to the gallon of water. For tomatoes, red and yellow; raspberries and blackberries. One of the best known and most generally used of the antiseptic fluids. In order to render this acid soluble, it is necessary to treat it with hot water, allowing the solution to cool before using. As already stated, the bleaching tendency of this fluid is its principal objection. With tomatoes and yellow fruits it has given good results.

Sulphurous Acid.—For pears, peaches, and light coloured fruits. This may be prepared by saturating water in a barrel with the fumes of burning sulphur. The barrel being half full of water, a tin or iron vessel holding flour of sulphur is floated on the water and the sulphur set on fire; when the flame goes out and a sufficient time has elapsed to allow the sulphurous acid formed to dissolve in the water, fresh air is admitted by taking off the cover and relighting the sulphur. This should be repeated several times.

Coal Oil.—This has been used successfully in the preservation of strawberries and raspberries. A colourless grade of oil should be employed.

In selecting fruit to be preserved, great care should be exercised in picking and handling. Raspberries, strawberries and blackberries should be cut instead of picked, leaving the receptacle and a small portion of the stem attached to the fruit.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Agriculture and Colonization.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 22nd May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this day at 10.30 a. m., Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN:—Mr. Craig, the horticulturist of the Dominion experimental farms, is with us this morning, and will explain what has been done in his branch of experimental work at the Central farm during the past year.

Mr. CRAIG, being called, addressed the committee as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I assure you, gentlemen, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be allowed this opportunity of meeting you again. The privilege you afford us each year, of presenting to you some phases of our work that cannot be presented in the same way through the medium of our annual report, is highly appreciated by us, and the separate copies of this evidence which you have been good enough to give us in the past, have been very useful in furnishing answers to queries that come before us in increasing numbers each year.

DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

This morning I will bring before you, for the purpose of securing your sympathy and co-operation, some lines which I have had under my care, and which I have been endeavouring to advance in the interest of fruit growers during the past year. I may say, in this connection, that horticultural advancement throughout the Dominion has in recent years been very marked, and this progress is becoming more and more marked as the years go on. We hear fewer disparaging remarks about newer methods which we are endeavouring to introduce in horticultural practice, and we find a greater number of people willing to learn and test new varieties of fruits and better methods of treating them. There is less said about "book farming," and we are met with an ever increasing thirst for knowledge on all practical issues, and this interest is manifested in my department by the rapidly increasing volume of correspondence which is coming to my desk every year. Three years ago, when I took up the work, my letters for the year amounted to about 500. During the past year, the number received approximated 2,000, and all of these indicated that the writer of each was interested in some particular topic upon which he wished to obtain special information. Another patent evidence of the advancement of horticulture has been in the number and elaborate character of the fruit and seed catalogues now being scattered broadcast by nurserymen and florists. It has been said, that we find them glowing with fascinating possibilities and pregnant with glory to come, and as we cannot live in the present, they are very useful in giving us inspiration for the future. Our work at the farms, I may say safely and without self-praise, has been of considerable service in advancing this knowledge and increasing this interest in horticultural lines. In that most fascinating of all horticultural pursuits—the production of new fruits by crossing and hybridizing—we are making considerable progress, and the modification and amelioration of varieties are going on by means of this agency, as well as by the natural processes unaided by the guidance of man. New varieties are coming before us every day. It is interesting, for comparative purposes, to go back to the beginning of the century, with a view of taking a glance at the horticultural yield as it presented itself at that date, with particular reference to the number of plants that were introduced or known to the horticultural public of America, nearly ninety years ago. In 1806, the best known horticultural authority of that day, McMahon's Garden Calendar, published a list of 3,700 species of what he called useful and curious plants. These included all the known fruit trees and ornamental plants

of the time. In 1872, Downing, the leading authority of the time, described 2,000 varieties of apples alone, and of these 60 per cent were of American origin, showing the marvellous rapidity with which the new continent developed varieties of fruits peculiar to its own climate and soil. Coming down to more recent times, we have, according to Bailey, at present 2,500 described varieties of apples, and of these 80 per cent are of American origin.

Referring briefly to another phase of the subject, let us take that interesting and beautiful flower known as the chrysanthemum. Ten years ago, it was practically unknown in America except by the leading nurserymen and florists. In 1889, there were 39 new varieties introduced; in 1890, 57 new varieties; in 1891, 121 new varieties; and in 1892 as many as 175 new varieties of chrysanthemums were introduced to the trade. Chrysanthemum shows are now held, at which thousands of dollars are distributed in prizes.

Among vegetables the increase in number of varieties has also been rapid, and very remarkable. In 1806 there were only 6 varieties of beets known to the seedsmen in America. In 1892, there were tested at the experimental farm 42 more or less distinct varieties. In 1806, there were 14 varieties of cabbage. In 1892, some 75 varieties were tested at the farm. A large number of the latter, however, so closely resembled each other that they could not be called distinct varieties, and this branch of our work, I think, will be very useful in weeding out a large number of seedmen's varieties so closely resembling other older named sorts that they should not be introduced under new names.

The number of varieties of lettuce has grown from 16 in 1806 to between 50 and 60 at the present time. The increase of apples has been already mentioned and I may add that pears have multiplied in number of name and varieties from 16 to 1,000, a large proportion of which are of American origin, and still the work goes on.

I have just given you these figures to impress upon you the rapid increase in the number of varieties, and the increasing knowledge or desire for knowledge that is being exhibited and called for on these topics. It may seem to you that this large increase of new varieties may not be looked upon as evidence of real progress in this calling, but perhaps you will allow me to point out that, while many new kinds are worthless, yet whenever we can introduce a variety which is an improvement over an old one, in one or more particular ways; if, for instance, it can stand a few degrees more cold, or the fruit will keep longer, or will ripen earlier, or the tree is adapted to certain kinds of soil, then we have made progress in widening the range of usefulness of this class of fruit. With our varying climate and soil, we need fruits with a wide range of adaptability, and progress is represented by the adaptability of a single species to any climate. I referred just a moment ago to work that is being done in crossing and hybridizing, some features of which you have had already presented to you by Mr. Saunders. As an instance of the results being attained, I may in that line mention a catalogue which has recently come to hand from California. This gives in detail a pedigree of all the plants offered for sale and figured in its pages. Perhaps the most striking feature in connection with it is the fact that these new fruits have all been produced by the author of the catalogue, consequently creations of his own hands and by his own skill. We thus have here, in the same way as agriculturists have with respect to animals, a distinct pedigree of every plant offered, giving the parentage on both sides. This vastly adds to the interest of a plant and may all be accomplished by artificial crossing. The uses of fruits have been vastly multiplied in recent years. We now grow varieties specially adapted for the coming trade; for their keeping qualities; for their ability to withstand carriage without damage; for market and for home use.

Of the new types of fruits of American origin, it is safe to say that we have within a century developed a very useful race of American grapes, cranberries, gooseberries, mulberries, raspberries, chestnuts, pecans, strawberries, and last, but decidedly not least, we have developed over 200 varieties of the native plums. These are particularly useful for the colder regions of the country, and in all the northern sections. When I speak of the northern sections I would include this section about Ottawa as properly coming under that heading.



SIMON OR APRICOT PLUM (*PRUNUS SIMONII.*)

Agriculture and Colonization.

We are constantly hearing of new fruits—and, as I said before, there is a wonderful fascination in testing them—valuable and otherwise, and I will refer to some of them, the better known and most widely advertised, which are more or less useful. The first I will draw your attention to is the Russian apricot. This fruit came to us through the agency of the Russian Mennonites, who came to America from south Russia some years ago, and settling in Nebraska and Kansas, planted pits of this fruit brought from their homes north of the Baltic sea. From this source these apricots have originated and have been distributed over the continent. It was claimed for them at first that they were hardy, very fruitful, and that the fruit was of good quality. They were propagated and sold in large numbers all over the country, at high prices. We have found from experience, that although the tree is hardier than the ordinary apricot, yet the fruit bud is not hardier. They bloom earlier in the spring, and are likely to be injured by cold. I have yet to learn of cases where these apricots have been planted and have proved a profitable investment. One or two varieties are favourably spoken of at Geneva, N.Y. This, then, is briefly their history. As an ornamental tree they are pretty and desirable on account of their upright compact form and healthy foliage, but as a fruit tree, they do not compare with the healthy varieties already under cultivation. The tree is not reliable in the province of Quebec.

Another fruit which has been widely heralded and extensively sold is the Russian mulberry. This Russian mulberry came to us from the same source as the Russian apricot. Ingenious and persuasive agents travelled through the country some years ago, and imposed on the credulity of a great many people, by selling the Russian mulberries in pairs, saying that it was only possible to get fruit by planting two trees together for the purposes of cross fertilization. As a special favour, two trees were sold for \$5, and many were purchased under these conditions. As these trees were raised from seed, and each seed having its individuality, a tremendous variety of the Russian mulberries was thus obtained, ranging in value as a fruit plant all the way from the useful to entirely useless. I have a photograph here of fruit grown from one of the original sales in the country, made ten or twelve years ago. Out of a dozen trees, this is the largest fruit obtained. The fruit is quite edible, and the tree was simply covered with berries last year. Where one can grow blackberries, I do not think it will pay us to grow mulberries of this kind, but the tree has other points of usefulness. It makes a capital windbreak, and it is also useful for hedges. It will grow on poor soils, and is most tenacious of life. It is late in leafing in the spring, and retains its leaves until late in the autumn. We have some growing in hedge form at the farm. Except for its habit of starting so late in the spring, it would make a desirable hedge plant, being quite hardy.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Do those in your possession bear fruit?—A. No, except on the lower branches, because we keep them cut back quite closely.

Another fruit, which is largely advertised throughout the country, and about which many questions are asked is called *prunus Simoni* (Simon's plum). I have here an engraving of one showing its natural size.

Q. What does the tree grow like?—A. It is a very upright tree, and resembles the peach tree in its form of leaf, more than the plum. It is much more upright, however. It is not hardy at Ottawa. It will probably succeed at Toronto and all points in Ontario west of Toronto, but in this section, or in the province of Quebec, it has no value at all. In peach sections it cannot be said to be of much value, because the fruit while of fine appearance and plum like, having a firm flesh, is not relished on account of the flesh itself being quite bitter. Even this bitterness is retained when it is cooked. While at St. Catharines a few weeks ago, I tested some of the canned fruit of this variety, and although it was much improved in the canning, yet I was quite disappointed with the flavour, as it did not compare with good plums or peaches. I think we can take it for granted, that *prunus Simoni*, or Simon's plum is not a fruit which will be of value where we can grow peaches and the finer variety of plums.

We will now look at some of the newer introductions, among the small fruits, and the first ones I will call your attention to is the Japan wineberry. This fruit, as the name indicates, comes from Japan and was introduced to America some twenty years ago, but received little or no attention at the hands of enterprising nurserymen at first, and consequently it did not obtain public notice until four years ago, when it was re-introduced by the name of the Japan wineberry.

Q. What are its advantages?—A. It is sold as an improvement on the cultivated raspberry, of value both for fruit and ornament. It belongs to the raspberry family, but the samples of fruit which I have seen are not nearly as good as most of our cultivated sorts. The berry is very crumbly and dry, and can not be picked easily or shipped any distance.

Q. What is the colour of the fruit?—A. As the name indicates, it is of wine colour. It may be safely stated that the fruit is of no economic value. The plant may be considered as belonging to the ornamental, but not useful, class. I refer to those fruits because your reports are widely circulated, and the information disseminated in this way will answer in advance many questions which would otherwise reach me.

Another fruit, of recent introduction, which is widely advertised, belongs to the currant family and is called the Crandall. It is closely allied to one of our old friends in the garden, known as the yellow flowering currant (*Ribes aureum*). It was discovered in Kansas some years ago, and was supposed to be a marked variation of that species, and as such, was introduced under the name of Crandall. Like many other new fruits, on being propagated, proper care was not taken in selecting only the best, with the result, that we now have on the market a vast variety of these Crandalls, all varying more or less from each other. Among the dozen plants of this variety on the farm, it is almost impossible to find two bearing the same character of fruit with regard to size and quality. One or two plants, however, bear fine, large berries, but one fault with this fruit, which all plants seem to possess, is that it ripens very unevenly. It is a variety that has a possibility of usefulness as a crossing stock. I have already tried crossing this and the black currant, but have not succeeded in obtaining seedlings thus far. I think we can largely increase the usefulness of the Crandall by crossing.

Q. How does it differ from the black currant?—A. Principally in habit of growth and character of fruit.

Q. In the flavour?—A. The flavour is rather more acid than the black currant, but it is not at all disagreeable.

The next fruit of the newly introduced kinds is the dwarf June berry. This is strictly a native plant. If there are any members present from the north-west, they will be quite familiar with it under the name of the Saskatoon or Service berry. In the east, it is generally known as the June berry. In the western states, it is being grown to some extent on account of hardiness and productiveness, but I do not think it will be of any value to us here, although it is a pretty ornamental berry. It is quite possible that we will in time get varieties which it will pay to cultivate, because it is very hardy and very fruitful, and comes in earlier than the raspberries.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. Do they grow on a large bush?—A. Our native June berry bush here grows from 15 to 18 feet high, but this is a variety, and does not grow more than 4 feet high; so that they come under the head of small fruits.

Q. What is the size of the fruit?—A. About the size of the black currant; a little larger than the red currant.

We have already a number of selected varieties. There are two varieties pretty well known, one called the Success, is spoken highly of in some sections, but we have not fruited it yet. Another is called the Osage. Both are dwarfs, and both bear larger fruits than the ordinary wild type, and give every promise of being useful fruit bearing plants in sections where the raspberry is wintered with difficulty.



JAPANESE WINEBERRY (*RUBUS PHOENICOLASIUS.*)

Agriculture and Colonization.

SPRAYING, TO PREVENT FUNGOUS DISEASES.

The next topic, Mr. Chairman, to which I wish to draw your attention, is the subject of spraying. This question always excites a great deal of interest at all the agricultural and horticultural meetings which we have the privilege of attending during the winter. It is the one topic which always arouses a great deal of discussion. About twenty years ago, the possibility of spraying with arsenites as a remedy against injurious insects, was first brought to the attention of the public, and then the arsenical poisons were introduced to the public. This was a very marked and important advance in horticultural work, but it is only in the last five or six years that spraying for the prevention of fungous diseases has been practised at all, and the rapidity with which these remedies are being put into practice demonstrate well the progressive spirit of the age. The practice is now becoming widespread in theory, and the desire for more knowledge on the subject is constantly manifesting itself on every hand, so that the future success of this branch is assured. This is very gratifying, as it is my privilege and my wish to increase this knowledge in every possible way. Last winter at the meeting of the Ontario fruit growers' association, a resolution was passed by the convention, asking that the department of agriculture through the experimental farm should undertake some experiments for the prevention of fungous diseases, and that these experiments should be conducted on a commercial scale, in some of the best fruit growing districts in Ontario. I was very pleased that this mark of interest was shown by the society, and it was also a source of gratification that the minister of agriculture saw fit to authorize me, a short time ago, to go to Grimsby and Niagara fruit districts, for the purpose of inaugurating these experiments. I did so, and I think I can give you more briefly and concisely the results of that trip by simply reading an extract from the report which I had the honour of submitting to the minister of agriculture.

"Mr. Craig reports that he was met with the utmost cordiality by the fruit growers, who expressed great satisfaction at the institution of the work, and promised hearty support in every instance. Experiments were inaugurated at seven different centres in the Grimsby and St. Catharines districts; the unusual forwardness of the season prevented operating on a large scale.

Peaches, cherries and plums were treated with the twofold object of preventing loss from fungous disease causing the fruit to rot on the tree, and insect attacks. Apples and pears have also for some time past been seriously injured by "spotting" and "cracking" due to the presence of fungous disease; and by the attacks of codling moth and curculio. These were sprayed with the hope that the injuries caused by the pests mentioned might be greatly lessened. Hitherto, a large number of spraying substances have been recommended. In the work just commenced, in order to save confusion, the number of formulae will be reduced to a minimum. For early spraying before the buds open, copper sulphate 1 lb. dissolved in 25 gallons of water, is used. The next application is made just before the blossoms open, with dilute Bordeaux mixture. This is prepared by dissolving 4 lbs. of copper sulphate in as many gallons of water, and slacking 4 lbs. of fresh lime in the same quantity of water. The lime is then added to the copper sulphate solution, and the whole diluted with water to 45 gallons, or the capacity of an ordinary coal oil barrel.

The third spraying should take place immediately after the blossoms have fallen and the fruit has set. Bordeaux mixture is used, as before, with the addition of four oz. of Paris green, to prevent the attacks of leaf-eating insects; another application of the same mixture should be made three weeks later. Copper carbonate is recommended for the last spraying, which is made two or three weeks later. This is prepared by dissolving 5 oz. of copper carbonate in 2 quarts of ammonia and diluting with 45 gallons of water.

By the Chairman:

Q. I see you recommend 4 ozs of Paris green?—A. Yes.

Q. Why do you recommend copper carbonate for the last spraying in place of the Bordeaux mixture?—A. We recommend copper carbonate for the last spraying because it does not stain the fruit. When rot and scab are very bad, and continue

late in the season, if we use the mixture, the fruit is more or less stained. It is therefore desirable for the later application to use copper carbonate dissolved in ammonia.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Why do you spray before the blossoms are out?—A. The disease is carried over winter by spores which are present on the twigs and buds in the spring. We first use the copper sulphate before growth begins, as a general disinfectant to clean the trees of fungus spores. If this were used after the leaves had expanded, they would be injured, if it were used strong enough to be effective as a fungicide.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You are satisfied that this spraying does good?—A. I am perfectly satisfied, from the experiments conducted under my own eye, that this work can be carried out profitably to the fruit-grower and with great benefit to the orchard. I may perhaps refer to the matter I think you have in mind, in asking the question. Last year in Grimsby, some experiments were carried on by a fruit-grower there, and I have no doubt they were very carefully conducted, but for some reason or other, the results were not as satisfactory as they should have been, and it was in view of that fact, and in view of the fact that there was doubt existing in the minds of certain fruit-growers as to the efficacy of these remedies, that the resolution I referred to was passed at Peterborough, and I am very glad that this action was taken, because, I trust, it will give me an opportunity of convincing these and other fruit-growers, by practical test, the value of spraying in preventing fungus pests.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. What is the expense?—A. The expense of spraying an acre of apples will depend on the size of the trees. If we take an orchard planted twenty years ago, the expense would not exceed \$8 an acre. And this is allowing a very wide margin for incidentals.

Q. That includes the labour?—A. Yes, labour and material.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. That estimate is rather high?—A. Yes, it is high.

Q. What is the cost of the mixture?—A. The diluted Bordeaux mixture, such as I have recommended, can be prepared at a cost not exceeding half a cent per gallon, and, with the right kind of nozzle, half a gallon, or less, will cover a tree twenty years old.

Q. Forty gallons then would cover an acre of trees?—A. Yes, probably two acres at the first spraying, and later, when the tree is clothed with foliage, a larger quantity of liquid is required in order to cover it more thoroughly.

Q. How many trees do you reckon to the acre?—A. At 30x30 feet, there are 48 trees to the acre. The material for spraying an acre once, in full leaf, need not cost more than fifty cents, including the four ounces of Paris green.

The treatment outlined is recommended for pears, apples and grapes. In spraying the stone fruit, the quantity of Paris green is reduced to three ounces per barrel of water, as the foliage is more susceptible to injury from Paris green. But using Paris green with Bordeaux mixture, its caustic effect is very much lessened, and we can use it stronger than if used alone.

I now beg to invite the attention of the committee, to the following diagram.

This diagram was used by parties conducting the experiments referred to, and served as a reference table for treatment of the various fruits included in the tests. Spraying calendars much more elaborate than the above have been issued by the experiment stations of Michigan and Cornell, N.Y.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

Plant.	1st Application.	2nd Application.	3rd Application.	4th Application.	5th Application.	6th Application.
<i>Apple.</i> Scab, codling moth, bud moth.	<i>Copper Sulphate.</i> Before buds start.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> Just before blossoms open.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —Soon after blossoms fall.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —10-15 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.
<i>Cherry.</i> Rot, aphid, cureulio, slug.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> Before flower buds open. <i>Kerosene Emulsion</i> for aphid.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —When fruit has set.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —10-15 days later.	<i>Copper Carbonate.</i> 10-15 days later.		
<i>Grape.</i> Mildew, rot.	<i>Copper Sulphate.</i> Before buds burst.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —When first leaves are half grown.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> When fruit has set.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Copper Carbonate.</i> If disease persists.
<i>Peach—Apricot.</i> Rot, cureulio, leaf curl, mildew.	<i>Copper Sulphate.</i> Before buds start.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> Just before blossoms open.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —Soon after fruit has set.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —8-12 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —8-12 days later.	<i>Copper Carbonate.</i> 10-15 days later.
<i>Pear.</i> Scab, leaf blight, codling moth.	<i>Copper Sulphate.</i> Before buds open.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> Just before blossoms open.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —Soon after blossoms fall.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —10-12 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.
<i>Plum.</i> Rot, cureulio.	<i>Copper Sulphate.</i> Before buds open.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —Soon after blossoms have fallen.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> <i>Paris Green.</i> —10-12 days later.	<i>Bordeaux.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Copper Carbonate.</i> 10-15 days later.	<i>Copper Carbonate.</i> 10-20 days later.

Mr. CRAIG.—I have sent a copy of this spraying calendar to each of the parties who have undertaken the work for me in the west. It shows in the first column the plant to be sprayed—apples, etc.—The first application is made with copper sulphate before the buds start. The second with Bordeaux mixture, just before the blossoms open. The third with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green after the blossoms have fallen, the Paris green being added for the particular benefit of the codling moth. The fourth application with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green ten or fifteen days later. And the fifth and sixth with Bordeaux mixture after similar intervals.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. None of this spraying would affect bees?—A. No, because we do not spray when the trees are in blossom. Bordeaux mixture without Paris green is not poisonous in the same way as arsenical poisons. I don't know that it would be poisonous to bees in this form, as copper sulphate is not in this combination an active poison.

Then with regard to the cherry. Under that head we have the rot, the cherry aphid, which last year was a very injurious insect in the cherry growing districts, the curculio and slug to contend with. For this fruit I have recommended Bordeaux mixture just before the buds open, and kerosene emulsion for the aphid. I will not discuss its formula or application as you will have Mr. Fletcher later to explain this more fully. For the second application, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green will be useful preventing the attacks of rot and the curculio. The Bordeaux mixture and Paris green should be again applied ten to fifteen days later, and copper carbonate for the last application after the same intervals.

Q. I see that you don't spray with the copper sulphate there?—A. No, the Bordeaux mixture answers every purpose in this case, and it is not necessary to spray the cherry at as early a date as other fruits.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is the copper carbonate as good as the Bordeaux?—A. Not quite so effective, I think, because it does not protect the leaves as well. Bordeaux mixture is a little cheaper and more easily prepared. Having only copper sulphate and lime in its composition, it can easily be obtained by the farmer, and it adheres to the foliage better.

For grapes, the copper sulphate should be used first, before the buds burst, and this be followed with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when the first leaves are half grown—that would be about a week ago in the Niagara district. This should be repeated when the fruit has set, and again ten to fifteen day later, with Bordeaux mixture without Paris green, and again after an interval of ten or fifteen days. The last spraying, if applied late in the season, should be made with copper carbonate, because there is danger of staining the fruit by continuing the use of Bordeaux mixture when the berries begin to colour. There is no fruit that has given us such decided and satisfactory results from spraying as grapes. I have obtained by the use of Bordeaux mixture, 12 to 15 pounds from treated vines, and the same variety not thus treated, yielded only 3 to 5 pounds. These are average results of three years' work on the farm.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. From the same soil?—A. Yes; in the same vinery. The varieties selected were those most subject to mildew and not perfectly at home in our locality. They gave me most definite and convincing results of the benefits of this practice.

HOW TO SPRAY EFFECTIVELY.

In order to spray effectively and economically, it is very desirable that we should use the right kind of nozzle. In fact, it may be taken for granted that the nozzle is the most important part of the whole apparatus. It must use a small amount of liquid and distribute in a fine, misty spray. In addition, a good, strong

force pump is required. In the experiments referred to in the Niagara district, I had great difficulty in obtaining a pump that would work satisfactorily and withstand the necessary strain. Eventually, one was fully equipped and left behind to serve as an object lesson to those who might desire to equip a spray pump properly. A completely fitted pump should be supplied with two discharge pipes and have an agitator in the bottom of the barrel to keep the liquid well mixed. A very useful nozzle is called the Vermorel. This is supplied with a little rod for cleaning the orifice, in case of it becoming clogged. This was used on one discharge pipe for spraying the lower part of the tree, as it throws a very fine spray and cannot be thrown to a great distance. The other nozzle, the McGowan, was used on the second discharge pipe, and directed towards the upper portion of the tree. This forms a coarser spray, with which you can reach the top of most trees. In practice, it will be found best to use eight to ten feet of hose for each nozzle, and use a pole for elevating them in the case of large trees. In this way the whole tree is evenly covered.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. You required some one to pump at the same time?—A. Yes; it needs one man to pump and to drive. In the case of the McGowan nozzle, the spray is forced around a central cylinder enclosed in a tube, and where the streams come together, the two streams are broken into a fine state of division. I have been recommending these two nozzles for general use in this work, as they are most economical and generally effective. The McGowan is somewhat expensive, costing \$2. Another nozzle is called the Graduated nozzle, but, like the Boss and many others, it uses too much liquid, and is by no means as useful as the others mentioned. The Vermorel is a modification of the Cyclone nozzle. The Cyclone, for certain kinds of work and for a limited amount of work, is very useful, but is not sufficiently large for orchard work. One other point, in connection with this work of spraying, it would be well to draw attention to, and then I shall pass on.

The more details can be simplified, the more the practice will extend. To this end, where much spraying is to be done, I have recommended the making up of a concentrated solution sufficient for the season's work. For instance, we might take forty pounds of sulphate of copper and dissolve it in forty gallons of water in one barrel. Then in another barrel we might put in forty pounds of lime and slack it in the necessary amount of water. These two barrels should be kept under cover and when we wished to spray we would take four gallons of the concentrated solution of copper sulphate which would give us the right quantity for a barrel of water and then we would add a sufficient quantity of lime to neutralise the free acid in the solution. The quantity is ascertained by a very simple test. For five cents we can procure from the druggist a small bottle of yellow prussiate of potash or ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in water. After the concentrated copper sulphate is put into the barrel you add some of the lime and test with the ferrocyanide by adding a drop to the mixture. It will turn a brownish colour if the lime is deficient. You then continue to add lime until the ferrocyanide ceases to change colour, when you have the proper quantity of lime present. The more lime there is present the more difficult it is to apply, because it is more likely to clog the nozzle. By the adoption of this method, the preparation of the spraying mixture is much simplified and the solutions are always ready for use. The after preparation is only a matter of a few minutes. It is much better to do this than to have them mixed together for any length of time. It has been found that the Bordeaux mixture loses its effectiveness as a fungicide if kept for any length of time. Keep them separate until you are ready to use the mixture. In the work which we have been doing in the Niagara district, I have instructed each of the experimenters to prepare it after this manner. It will save a great deal of time and trouble, and start them on the right line.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. In your bulletins do you explain these methods of application?—A. I have issued a special bulletin or circular covering this ground, which I will be glad to send to anyone who may apply for it. Last week some experiments in the same line

were started on the island of Montreal where the Fameuse apple is grown so extensively, and where of late years it has suffered so much from "spot." The importance of this work is very great when we consider the enormous fruit interests of the Dominion and especially of the province of Ontario. I had visited different portions of Ontario several times, but until two weeks ago, when I had an opportunity of driving over the country between Niagara Falls and Hamilton, I had no idea of the vast amount of money invested in fruit growing and the importance of the industry in that section of Canada. At that time the face of the country was a mass of bloom. There were acres of pink peach blossoms and great blocks of pears, grapes and plums on every hand and I saw it at a time when the trees were dressed in their most attractive dress. The beauty of the whole country at this time of the year is difficult to describe. But it is not the sentimental or ethical side of the question that I would ask each member of the committee to consider, but the monetary aspect, and crave your influence to further this work as much as possible, because it is really one of the most important lines touching the fruit growing interests of the Dominion which at the present time we can consider.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Have you had any success in the treatment of apple spot on the Fameuse?—A. I began on the Fameuse four years ago, and it was my success in treating that variety which led me to push the work, and to encourage this practice in every way possible.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. What is your opinion as to the effect of the excessive rains in our section of country lately? How will it affect the fruit? I suppose it will have destroyed a lot of insect pests?—A. I think from what I was able to judge when up there, that the fruit would be sufficiently formed so that little or no damage would result from the rains. All the early varieties, I think, will be safely out of danger. Possibly the Northern Spy and other later varieties may be affected. As you say, it probably would have the effect of destroying a good deal of injurious insect life. It will also have the effect of furnishing the proper conditions for fungus growth, so that it is very important to fruit growers, just at this time, to spray as much as possible in those regions where heavy rains have fallen.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you spray currants or gooseberries at all?—A. We have 120 kinds of English gooseberries growing at the farm, and it is necessary to spray them in order to prevent mildew. Bordeaux mixture I used for that purpose; or potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) one ounce dissolved in three gallons of water.

By Sir John Carling:

Q. Is it very effective?—A. Quite effective.

By the Chairman:

Q. Will it kill the bugs on the foliage?—A. No; it won't affect the bugs unless Bordeaux mixture with Paris green is used.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. Do you use potassium sulphide on grapes as well?—A. No, not on grapes. The mildew on the gooseberries is of a powdery form, and yields to different treatment. One class of powdery mildew affects grapes and may be treated with this potassium sulphide; it is also treated with a simple application of sulphur. The Bordeaux mixture is generally more effective for grape diseases. I am treating the gooseberry mildew and currant worm at the same time, and am using the Bordeaux mixture for both.

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By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is not hellebore effective for the currant worm?—A. Yes, but Paris green may be used first, for the first brood. It should not be applied later than three weeks before the fruit begins to colour as after this there is some danger of it adhering to the fruit.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. There has been quite a difference of opinion in my section of the country on the subject of mildew. A few years ago, the impression was general that mildew was produced by excessive rains. Of late years, however, we have been troubled with it in very dry seasons. How do you account for this?—A. From the fact that there are two diseases classed under the head of grape mildew, viz., “downy” and “powdery” mildew. Downy mildew is prevalent in the wet season. Then there is the powdery form, which does most damage in dry seasons.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. For grape mildew you would apply the mixture about five times during the season?—A. Yes, about five times, but the number of applications necessary is somewhat dependent on the character of the season.

BLIGHT IN FRUITS.

In my report for 1893, I have referred to a disease affecting pears and apples, under the head of “pear blight,” “apple blight,” “twig blight,” “fire blight,” etc. Pear blight is a serious disease and usually manifests itself about the middle of June by numerous scorched ends on the branches of trees and occasionally by dead patches farther down on the limbs and trunks of the trees. Pear blight has been known in this country, more or less, for over 100 years, but it has not been very dangerous or very injurious until recently, because fruit growing has only attained to great importance, in Canada, of late years. In its nature it belongs to that low form of germ disease, family of diseases, called bacteria, and is caused by bacteria. In that sense it is quite contagious. If one tree is affected in an orchard, the disease can easily be transmitted to another tree, both by direct inoculation or carried by the wind. It is also noticed that trees making a very vigorous and succulent growth are more frequently attacked than those making slower growth. Prof. Arthur says that a constant ratio is found between the percentage of water in the branches of the several kinds of pomaceous fruits, corresponding to some extent with their liability to blight. The popular opinion that the more rapid the growth of the shoots, the more succulent their tissues, and therefore the more liable to blight, is thus confirmed by trial.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Is it a disease peculiar to the pear or is it transmittible to the plum or apple tree?—A. It can be transmitted to the apple from the pear and per contra by inoculation, and this very easily, so easily in fact, that, supposing you have been cutting off an affected branch from a pear tree and then the same knife is used on an apple tree immediately afterwards, the disease will probably have been transmitted to the apple in doing this. Last year I investigated this disease by means of circulars addressed to fruit-growers in Canada, and I found it was present in nearly all the fruit-growing regions of the Dominion. I attempted to obtain information with regard to the localities most affected and the methods of cultivation, which seem to give encouragement to this disease as well as the varieties attacked. It was said that trees growing in sod were rarely attacked, or attacked much less than others growing in cultivated ground, because they made less succulent growth. We did not like to admit this, because it is a bad practice and against horticultural teaching generally to grow trees in sod, but it was nevertheless found to be a fact, that in making

up the results, 38 per cent of the replies favoured growing pear trees in sod, as a pear blight preventive; 17 per cent gave their opinion in favour of high cultivation, showing, however, that there was quite a difference of opinion; while 44 per cent of the replies were noncommittal and said they did not see any difference. I think, in summing up, we can safely say the best practice would be, to first consider the kind of soil on which our trees are growing. If they are growing on heavy moist and rich soil, and making a large amount of wood growth, I would favour seeding it down and treating with wood ashes and bone meal. Then if they are growing on light soil, the ground should be cultivated and well manured, so as to give healthy well matured growth of wood. When the disease appears, the blighted branches should be immediately cut off, 15 to 18 inches below the affected portion, and destroyed. It is not sufficient to cut them off and throw them on the ground, because the disease is actively contagious and the germs rapidly spread the disease. From the many inquiries which I have received, I find that the disease is quite prevalent in British Columbia, though in a peculiar form. It seems to attack the main branches and stems of the tree, and exhibits its presence by a peculiar dark patchy discoloration of the main branches and stems. In severe cases the bark peels off. In this form it is more difficult to treat the tree, as wounds of this kind cause decay and death. The diseased bark should be removed by cutting it away and the bared surface covered with grafting wax.

Q. You have not satisfied yourself as to a remedy?—A. There is no preventive remedy. The only thing we can do is to exercise every precaution, and when it presents itself, the affected twigs should be cut off at once. Last year, it did a good deal of damage to our Russian apples at the experimental farm. It appeared at one end of the orchard, and although all branches were cut off and destroyed promptly, yet the disease succeeded in doing much damage before the season closed.

By Mr. Prior:

Q. Where is it prevalent in British Columbia?—A. I have had specimens sent to me from several places in the Okanagan valley, from Mission, Agassiz, and other points in the province.

NEW FRUITS.

I would now like to call the attention of the committee for a little while, to some new fruits which have been fruited at the experimental farm; and which are likely to prove very useful, I think.

Grapes.—Under the head of grapes, a variety called Brilliant has fruited for two years and gives every indication of being a useful variety, especially in Ontario. This variety was produced by Mr. T. V. Munson of Denison, Texas, in 1883, by pollinating Lindley with Delaware. The vine is moderately vigorous. The bunch is long shouldered, the berry is of medium size, almost round, and the colour a deep garnet. The skin is thin and juicy; the pulp is tender, the seeds, of which there are usually two or three, are large. The fruit is larger than the Delaware and of very fine quality.

Another variety is called the Chase Bros. A single vine of this variety was received from Chase Bros. & Co. of Rochester, N.Y., in 1887, and has fruited for the past three seasons. The introducers write that "the variety originated with Mr. Jacob Moore, formerly of Brighton, N.Y." They further say "that the fruit is most excellent in quality, but it proved to be a very shy bearer here, so much so, that we did not feel justified in putting it on the market." As fruited here, the bunch is of medium size and fairly compact. The colour is a rich bright wine, the skin fairly thin, juicy and very sweet; the berry of medium size and round. Taken on the whole, the quality is excellent. While recommending this variety to growers, of course it will be well to bear in mind the experience of the New York introducers.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Is it an early grape?—A. It is a little earlier than the Concord.

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Raspberries.—During the last four years I have tested over fifty varieties of raspberries. Many will be discarded, but one of them I think is going to be very useful. It is called the "Older," and originated with and has been introduced by a gentleman in Atlantic City, Iowa, from whom plants were received, which we set out in the spring of 1892. These bore fruit in the same season and an abundant crop this year. It is a very strong grower, of large size, and shapes well. It is black in



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colour and has the habit of fruiting heavily on the young wood. It is somewhat earlier than Gregg, and is a most prolific bearer. I think I may say that it is the best flavoured Black Cap which has come under my notice. Another variety of raspberry to which I would call attention originated at the experimental farm, and is one of the first products of our work in crossing and hybridization. It is a red berry and later than any we have grown. It is named "Sarah," and has been distributed this year to the members of the fruit growers' associations of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. I may mention that I have a sufficient number of plants left if any member of the committee wishes to try them.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. Is it not a little late now?—A. Oh, no, raspberries can be transplanted any time in June. This variety, Sarah, is destined to take a very important place among small fruits. The principal point about it is that it is later than any other variety. It is quite ten days later than the Cuthbert, and a very fine quality. As it is exceedingly firm, it will carry well and will be very useful commercially.



SARAH.

Apples.—Of apples, I have received samples of fruit and scions of a very large number of seedlings for trial and to report upon. Among them is one called the Dery, which was received from Mr. F. L. Dery, of St. Hilaire, Que., in October. It has been growing at St. Hilaire for 70 or 80 years. Mr. Dery says the tree was raised from the seed of American Baldwin, planted by his father as long as the period I have

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mentioned. Since fruiting age it has borne moderate annual crops. It is still fairly healthy, and with good care should live for many years. The fruit is medium to large, the flesh being greenish white and firm, but lacks juiciness. The quality is, however, good. The Dery is one of the best keepers that we have, and I think it will be of value as a shipping fruit. I refer to it in my report of last year. Another one of which I have received scions is called the Calumet from the fact that it originated on Calumet island, up the Ottawa. It is exceedingly valuable for its keeping qualities. A large number of seedlings of other varieties have come under my observation, but the variety must be exceedingly marked and of surpassing quality to receive attention at this time.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. I was thinking that you would have to exercise care to see that you recommend only those which are of value?—A. There must be some marked characteristic about the fruit to warrant a recommendation, that is, in addition to quality it must be either earlier or later, hardier or more productive than anything we now have. The two varieties I have named are especially good keepers.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Is the quality good?—A. They excel both in appearance and quality.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. I suppose there are certain kinds of apples more susceptible to the spot disease than others?—A. Yes, some apples are practically free from disease. For instance, the Duchess of Oldenburg rarely or never spots.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What about the Russett?—A. The Russett is seldom affected, as is the case with the Wealthy. But the Fameuse, the Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin and other commercial varieties are all very liable to spot.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. The Greening does well with us?—A. Along the lake shores between Grimsby and Hamilton it suffers considerably from fusiclavium.

DISTRICT FRUIT LIST.

In Quebec, the fruit growers' association has not taken such an active interest in horticultural work as in Ontario, but efforts are now being made to increase the knowledge in this subject throughout the country. Last year, owing to the fact that such a large number of inquiries came to my office asking information in regard to the best kinds of fruit for planting, in particular localities, I deemed it well to draw up a district fruit list. In doing this the province was divided into thirteen sections or districts. To each of these sections I allotted, according to my best judgment and with the assistance of the fruit growers, the varieties of fruit best adapted for growth and cultivation in the respective districts.

In my report for this year will be found the provincial district fruit list, wherein the province is divided into thirteen different districts, beginning at the west, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and going down east. This list, I think, will be of considerable value to inexperienced and intending fruit growers. It will serve as an A B C guide to beginners in fruit culture.

GRAPE CULTURE—RESULTS FROM DIFFERENT METHODS.

I will now speak briefly with regard to some points in reference to the culture of grapes, and will, first, draw your attention to some results obtained from different methods of training grapes. When the experimental vineyard was planted six years ago, the vines were planted after two principal systems, one the European or

stake or renewal system, the other the ordinary trellis system. The recommendations in favour of the stake system were that more vines could be planted per acre, and therefore it was supposed that a correspondingly increased product would be obtained, but our results have shown that, in this climate, this system is not a desirable one. The vines were planted 3x4 feet apart, and trained to stakes 4½ feet high. Twenty vines of the Bacchus variety, a wine grape, were planted 4 feet apart and trained to these stakes with the following results: The fruit has been picked and weighed for three years, and the average return, estimated per acre, was 3,251 pounds. The same variety on the trellises, trained on the fan system, yielded at the rate of 6,346 pounds per acre, or almost double the amount of the former.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. The same kind of soil?—A. Yes, practically the same—being planted alongside in the same vinery, where the soil is a uniform sandy loam. This result is all the more marked when it is considered that on the stake or renewal system there are about 3,000 vines per acre, while by the other there are only some 500 and 700 vines per acre. Then the Champagne, a grape which fruitgrowers cultivate for the market, not for themselves, yielded on the stake at the rate of 9982 pounds per acre, while they yielded at the rate of 11,968 pounds on the trellis system. There were 22 vines of this variety included on the experimental plot.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. They do not use this variety for wine making?—A. No, the quality is not sufficiently good.

Taking another variety, the Clinton, which is a wine grape, this respectively gave 3229 on the stakes and 6338 on the trellis. This is a very strong grower and requires plenty of room. The relative differences in the above yields may all be accounted for by the characteristic habits of growth of the different varieties.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. Can you tell me how many pounds of grapes you can generally produce from an acre?—A. The ordinary crop would be between 3 and 4 tons.

Q. And about what do they sell for? I am told the price runs about two cents a pound?—A. Yes, I think that in the Niagara district, last year, that was considered a good price. Here they sell for much more. Early grapes, in this vicinity, can always be sold for prices varying from 5 to 7 cents a pound. Delawares last year sold for 8 and 10 cents.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. At a little station (Winona), in my county, two million pounds of grapes were shipped last year, so that you have some idea of the importance of the industry in the Niagara district?—A. I am very glad to see that the importance of the industry is being recognized more fully than formerly. For figures showing the amount of capital invested in fruit in Ontario, I would refer anyone interested to the report of the deputy minister of agriculture for the province of Ontario. Mr. James, in a recent bulletin, gives the number of bearing vines and fruit trees in the province, and the figures are really startling, showing as they do, the magnitude of the industry.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What system of training do you use on the trellis?—A. We train our vines mainly on the fan system.

Q. With wire?—A. Yes, three or four wires are used. By this plan we can ripen them very easily and they are not difficult to cover. Another plan sometimes practiced is the two arm system. But with this system, while they are more easily laid down and covered, weak canes are not so readily removed.

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By Sir John Carling :

Q. What is the distance of planting?—A. They are usually planted eight by ten feet apart.

SUMMER PRUNING.

Q. I have also made some observations extending over the past two years, on the effect of summer pruning on these grapes that we trained on stakes, and the results are given in detail in the report. I will merely say that those which were pruned gave in the aggregate 50 per cent more fruit than those which were unpruned. Summer pruning is absolutely necessary to anything like a good return from grapes trained in this manner, and is also very desirable for most varieties when trellised.

Q. Don't they use the stake system more in France than any other?—A. It is used almost entirely in France and Germany.

Q. Then how do you account for the yield being less here?—A. Their climate is altogether different, and the class of grapes they cultivate is quite unlike ours.

FALL AND SPRING TRANSPLANTING OF FOREST TREES.

Some interesting results were obtained from experiments designed to show the relative advantages of fall and spring transplanting of fruit trees and forest trees. This has always been more or less of a vexed question, and opinions vary, greatly, as to the best time. The results of these experiments and of our experience are much in favour of spring as the most favourable season, in this vicinity, for transplanting. Last fall a number of green ash, red oak, European mountain ash and black walnut were selected and set out during October. Part of them were severely cut back, and another lot, equal in number, was not cut back so much, and still another lot was not cut back at all, so that there were three classes of each variety treated different ways. The following spring, an equal number of each variety was set out alongside, being pruned in the same manner. This year, the results were quite apparent. It was found that varieties not strictly hardy, such as the black walnut, suffered more or less by winter killing when set out in autumn, no matter how they were pruned. Even the red oak, which is perfectly hardy, but difficult to transplant, was injured when set out in the autumn. The tips died back, for lack of moisture, as the roots had not become attached to the soil, and thus were not able to supply the loss of moisture the trees sustained by transpiration. In the spring, when growth began, a bushy, sprouty growth was the result, which did not at all equal, in any way, the nice even growth made by those varieties set out in the spring.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. How does the black walnut succeed here?—A. It has succeeded very well and its cultivation should be encouraged in every way possible, and I believe it to be one of our most profitable timber trees.

Q. How has it stood the climate?—A. It has stood the climate of Ottawa, for six years, without being injured in any way. It can easily be grown from the nut, and as it grows very rapidly, trees of good size are soon obtained. We have trees at the farm now, seven feet high and very strong, four and five years from the nut.

Q. Have you tried the chestnut?—A. The American, or sweet chestnut, as a rule, does not succeed very well. It is best suited for warm dry soils, in localities less severe than Ottawa.

Q. Will it be suitable for this climate?—A. It is not quite hardy enough. Those on the farm, while living from year to year, are only struggling along and not really vigorous.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Cutting back would then not be desirable?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. What time do you think best for planting spruce?—A. Most coniferous trees may be transplanted with safety to June first, but the best rule is to set out before growth starts in spring. There is less risk of loss at this time than later.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. You make a good large pit for the tree?—A. Yes. Make a good sized hole and see to it that the earth is packed very firmly about the roots. This is important in the case of evergreens.

By Mr. Wilmot :

Q. We have difficulty in growing black walnut in Nova Scotia, but there is no difficulty in growing the chestnut?—A. I think your success would depend somewhat on the section from which you obtained your walnut seeds or trees. We have found considerable variation in the hardness of trees, depending on the locality from which the seeds were obtained. We have, however, sent the black walnut to our branch farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, where I understand they are doing very well.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT BY COLD STORAGE.

I referred a year ago to methods of keeping apples. Here is the Wealthy which usually is in season, that is in good eating condition, in November and December, and usually will not keep longer than Christmas, at the outside. These were packed early and kept in a cold even temperature.

By Sir John Carling :

Q. About what temperature?—A. It varied from 38 to 45 degrees, but for a long period during winter, rarely went above 38 degrees.

Q. Were these kept in boxes?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Did you keep it at 38° with cold storage?—A. No. It is simply an earth cellar, which was kept closed in the day time and opened during cold nights in the autumn and early spring.

I would like to refer to this matter of cold storage for a moment. It is, in my opinion, one of the most important subjects which can be discussed in connection with fruit growing. How can we best extend the season of our fall apples? This is a most important point. At the World's Fair we had a striking object lesson on this matter, because we were able, by means of cold storage, to bring apples on the tables in May and June, whose normal season did not extend beyond December, and in perfect condition. I think the fruit growers of Canada would do well if they combined and erected district cold storage warehouses. They could be managed by joint stock companies or by a company of fruit growers. There is no doubt in my mind, that apples like the Wealthy and Duchess of Oldenburg can be kept until spring, by means of cold storage, and put on the market when prices are much better than they are earlier in the season.

Q. Would you put them with ice on each side?—A. The best cold storage systems now have generally adopted the chemical refrigerating system by evaporation of ammonia, in pipes charged with brine.

Q. That would be a costly process, would it not? Could not a man arrange it with ice and sawdust?—A. Yes, a man might be able to start in a small way in that manner.

Q. Your plan would probably cost about \$10,000?—A. Perhaps so, I am unable to state the exact cost. I may state to the committee that arrangements have been made with a cold storage warehouse in Montreal by which experiments along this line will be carried on during the coming season. We shall begin with the small fruits

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and continue with peaches, apples, pears, etc., throughout the season. I hope to be able to give the results of the experiments next year.

By Mr. McNeill:

Q. Is there any way of growing the New Town Pippin in Canada?—A. This variety is peculiarly susceptible to soil and climatic conditions; on rich clay loam and by spraying, good crops can be obtained. It is not hardy enough for this locality.

Q. It sells very much higher on the London markets than other varieties?—A. It is well known and of fine quality, but is very liable to "spot." It is a case of "let us spray now."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

TUESDAY, 29th May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met at 10.30 a.m., Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

MR. JOHN CRAIG, horticulturist to the Dominion experimental farms, re-called, addressed the Committee as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—The next item on my notes at the point where I closed, at the last meeting, is that referring to the distribution of fruit trees and plants which we make annually from the experimental farm at Ottawa. The work was begun some five years ago, and at first no definite line or system was pursued, but owing to the large and increasing number of demands made upon our time and upon our stock, we found it necessary to outline a certain system which would be followed out in making this distribution from year to year. During the past two years, our distribution of trees and shrubs has been made mainly through the medium of the different fruit growers or organizations and horticultural societies of the Dominion. This has particular reference to the older provinces. It is believed this system will give us the best results.

With regard to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, two regions which have a very particular claim upon us in this respect, because the nurseries are yet very scarce in those regions, and because of the pressing need of shelter and of hardy variety of trees and shrubs, the distribution has been made somewhat as follows:—It has consisted of hardy varieties of poplars and willows, tree seed, seed of asparagus, rhubarb, apple and cherry scions of the hardiest varieties. Now, those poplars and willows to which I have had already an opportunity of calling the attention of this committee, are a very desirable class for that north-western section of the country. They have not been recommended for growing in the eastern parts, but we do say that they are very desirable and more valuable than any other kind of trees we could advise for cultivation in that section, because they grow rapidly, are hardy and give a large amount of timber, and a great deal of shelter in a shorter time than any other tree we can grow. After these trees become established, other trees of varieties not so hardy and vigorous may be grown in the shelter which they afford. Of these trees sent out in the form of cuttings, we have distributed this year in Manitoba, in packages of 125 each, 265 packages; and in the North-west Territories 215 packages. I would draw your attention to the fact that these have all been distributed in response to direct individual request, so that we are assured that they are given into the hands of those persons most likely to take care of them, and give us the results of their experiments.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Do you recommend the willow? We find the willow a very tender tree. I suppose these trees are planted for wind-breaks or shelter. I should think poplars would be better than willows?—A. We have one variety of willow called the Voronesh Yellow, a vigorous bushy tree which makes a large amount of wood in a short time, and stands the winds in that climate. This is a form of the Golden Willow peculiar to Russia, which, by reason of a long life in that rigorous climate, has become hardened and particularly adapted to situations of this kind. In the line of vegetables, asparagus has been one of those vegetables which has been appreciated by the settlers up there to a great extent. We have saved the seed from our own plantations and sent out a large number of packages to Manitoba and the Territories, and the letters we have received from the settlers are most encouraging, saying that from the seed we have sent, they have been able to grow with ease, that nutritious vegetable so highly appreciated, especially by the female portion of the household. Then, this distribution of apple seed, to which I referred, has for its end a particular object. Our experience at Brandon and Indian Head for the past five years has not been sufficiently encouraging to lead us to believe that we could in the future grow any of the named varieties which we have at the present time in these provinces. We are led to believe that none of the named varieties are sufficiently hardy to withstand the climate, so, thinking the whole matter over, it was thought best to start that seed from the hardiest varieties, and send it out there and plant it in the places where it would remain undisturbed, because the assumption is that a tree is hardier when it is undisturbed from the seed-bed than when grafted or even transplanted. Thus the seed of Siberian crabs and our hardiest Russian apples were collected last year and distributed in considerable quantities to the settlers and those who gave us to understand that they had a special interest in fruit culture, and, therefore, would take special care of the seed which they received. With each package of seed, a circular was mailed, giving instructions for the growing of the seed. I think that this line of work will bring us good results in the future. This circular, on the care of apple seeds, reads: "Very few of the named varieties of apples which have thus far been tried in Manitoba and the North-west Territories give promise of success. With a view of introducing seedlings of the hardiest known types of apples, a small distribution of Siberian crab and apple seed is being made this spring. It is hoped that a certain percentage of the resulting seedlings will endure the climate and bear fruit, and, if so, the seed of this fruit should be carefully preserved and sown again. It is quite probable that varieties in a measure adapted to the climate and soil may be developed by this process. A packet of seed is mailed to your address herewith." Then, the directions for planting the seed are given:—"Select, if possible, a situation where the tree may remain permanently, and where it is sheltered on the south and west sides. A loamy, well drained soil is preferable. Avoid stiff clays. A good plan is to sow the seeds in hills, six feet apart each way, five or six seeds to the hill. Cover with an inch and a-half of soil, firmly pressed down. Water, if necessary, and shelter from winds. When the hill system is not practicable, sow the seeds in rows or in beds, from whence the seedlings may be transplanted the second year. Protect the young plants the first winter by covering with soil or with a mulch of hay or straw. The seedlings should be thinned to three plants in each hill, those removed being transplanted to other situations. Reports on your success in growing this seed will be expected in the autumn of this year." Then, with regard to cherry scions. The varieties distributed are all hardy varieties, the value of which was presented to you in a bulletin last year, and with these scions we also sent instructions for their propagation upon suitable stocks. In that circular were these instructions for the benefit of those who had little or no experience in the art of budding:—"The scions which are sent herewith are called 'bud-sticks.' They should be kept damp till used. The buds on these sticks may be inserted and will grow either on the stems of young trees or upon the branches of the older trees. Trees which have been planted previously for this purpose, are called stocks. The operation is performed as follows: With a sharp knife, slice the bud smoothly from the adhering wood, by entering about half an inch above the bud, and coming out the

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same distance below, making the portion which is removed from the bud-stick an inch to an inch and a-quarter in length. The bud is then ready for insertion beneath the bark of the stock. This is accomplished by making a perpendicular slit through the bark of the stock, with the point of the knife blade, about an inch in length, and another, with the blade of the knife, across this cut at the upper end. The whole incision will thus represent the letter T. The bark at the corners of the incision is then raised with the blade of the knife, and the bud taken between the finger and the thumb, holding it by the leaf stem which serves as a handle, and is inserted into the cleft, pressing it down until it is firmly placed beneath the bark. The operation is completed by binding the bud firmly in place by means of woolen or cotton yarn, basswood bark or raffia—a tying material much used by nurserymen. It is essential to bind firmly and tightly in order to exclude rain and air as far as possible. In cases where the stocks are growing vigorously, it will be necessary to look them over two or three weeks after budding and loosen the bandages. To obtain successful results from budding, the bark should be in a condition that it can be easily raised from the wood; on the other hand, if there is too much sap beneath the bark, union will not take place, and the bud, as nurserymen say, is "drowned out." Buds set in August remain perfectly dormant till the next spring. The stock is then cut off about half an inch above the bud. The whole strength of the stock thus being directed into this channel the growth of the bud is very rapid; in some cases it needs staking to prevent it being broken off or bent by winds. Buds are inserted also in the stems or branches of trees at the same time that stock budding is performed. It is often convenient to do this when other stocks are not available. Mahaleb, Mazzard, Morells (the red cherry) and bird cherry stocks may be used. The last two are preferable." Thus this circular contained, as may be seen, all the necessary information. Of scions, 43 packages went to Manitoba, all at individual requests, and about half that number went to the North-west Territories, as well as a much larger number to the eastern provinces.

Coming to Ontario, our distribution comprised a class of plants which are not known to nurserymen, but which are all of a very desirable character. They comprised fruits and shrubs and small fruit plants, the latter produced at the Central experimental farm. In round numbers, through the horticultural society of the province, 1,500 of these plants were sent out. We obtain, through this means of sending out our plants to experimenters, better and more accurate information than if a promiscuous distribution were made. I might briefly draw your attention to some of these desirable plants which have been sent out. I may say that a fuller description is given in the May number of the *Canadian Horticulturist*. The Ginnalian maple, *acer Ginnala*, is a dwarf form of maple which belongs to the Amoor region of Asia, and is particularly ornamental in the autumn, and very hardy. It is not only useful in Ontario, but it has proved perfectly hardy in the North-west Territories, and is much prized by the superintendent of the Indian Head farm. In the autumn it is one of the most beautiful shrubs upon our lawn.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Does it grow large?—A. It is a dwarf form, growing to the height of ten or twelve feet.

Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree is another shrub which I deem of great value both for Ontario and the North-west. It combines with its ornamental features that of being perfectly hardy.

Q. Does it grow large?—A. It may be described as an arborescent shrub. It grows about 15 feet high, and at this season of the year it is loaded with yellow pea-like flowers, which are very attractive. It is unusually ornamental in the early spring with its light green feathery foliage. Another plant, and one which was sent out for a double purpose, is the Sand cherry. *Prunus pumilla*.—This was sent out to test its value as a dwarfing stock for the Morello and other cultivated forms of the cherry. It may prove valuable in this respect, and also on account of its intrinsic

value as a fruit to be cultivated in the colder sections of the country where we cannot grow the better varieties of plums and cherries by reason of the severity of the climate. It belongs to the sandy plains of the western states, formerly called the great North American desert. The fruit is of the size of the Morello cherry, but not as good in quality, the pit is also much larger. It is a plant very susceptible of improvement. Another plant sent out was the Sarah raspberry, of which I spoke when I was last before the committee, as having been produced at the experimental farm. In addition to these, a collection of fruit trees was sent to the new trial fruit station lately established by the local government at Craighurst, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Caston. This collection included 84 varieties of apples and a number of cherries, all of which I think will be useful, or, at least, desirable to test in that section. The action of the Ontario government in this direction is much to be commended.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. You sent the grafts?—A. Yes; they were fruit trees propagated by grafting and most of them being grown here; new varieties which cannot readily be obtained elsewhere. These have been collected during the last five years at the Central farm, from various sources, and in many instances it is quite difficult to obtain them elsewhere.

To Nova Scotia, very much the same distribution was made as to Ontario, although the total number was less, being about one thousand. The collection comprised, in addition, some desirable varieties of small fruits, in the way of currants, and it also included a number of black walnuts for the purpose of testing that tree in Nova Scotia, as doubts exist in regard to its success in that province. In the Annapolis valley, at Wolfville, they have recently organized and equipped a horticultural school in connection with an experimental station, under the auspices of the provincial fruit growers' association, and backed by the provincial legislature. To that experimental station we also sent a collection of apples, cherries, grapes, raspberries, currants and flowering shrubs, in all about 150 varieties. The testing of these will give them a large amount of useful information and will assist them in getting started. It will be seen, as I remarked before, that our work in the line of introducing desirable varieties of fruit and ornamental plants is gradually assuming more definite and systematic channels, so that the information we may collect will be of a more accurate and scientific character than we have been able to secure in the past from experimentalists throughout the country who were not specially identified with horticultural organizations. In brief, such has been our work in the horticultural department during the past year, in a branch which brings us into sympathetic touch with the fruit growers of the Dominion.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. Do you know any one in Canada who has succeeded in fruit growing on drained hard clay?—A. Blue clay?

Q. Yes—A. I do not recall at the present moment any profitable or successful orchard on that class of soil. Blue clay is usually too stiff and retentive, and is unresponsive in the matter of tree growth.

Q. Do you know of a single case?—A. There are certain varieties of apples which seem to succeed fairly well on blue clay, but our knowledge of these varieties is not sufficiently extended at the present time to allow of positive assertions being made. We now find that where any one wishes to grow apples for home use on hard blue clay soil, the best way is to plant Hyslop crab and top graft it.

Q. What is the Hyslop crab?—A. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the Siberian crab and the common apple. It has succeeded on blue clay better than most varieties, and makes a good top grafting stock. However, I would not say that it would be a profitable orchard even then, but there is no doubt that we are able to get on soil of this character longer lived trees and more fruit in this way than by any other method that I know of.

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By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. And yet you do not recommend planting an orchard in blue clay?—A. Not by any means, except in sections where there is no alternative and then it would only be as a last resort.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I have an orchard planted in clay, and it has done very well.—A. The clay that Mr. Girouard refers to along the banks of the St. Lawrence is altogether of a different character to that which obtains in western Ontario. It must be understood that red clay and blue clay are quite different. We usually find cold retentive hard pan underlying the blue clays of Quebec.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO LEAF.

The next topic which I desire to bring before the attention of the committee refers to the cultivation of tobacco. Tobacco belongs to the genus *Nicotiana* and was so named because it was introduced into Europe, first, by John Nicot in the latter half of the sixteenth century. This name is also associated with that quality of tobacco known as nicotine. Tobacco is an American product like some other useful plants, such as corn and potatoes, and belongs to the same natural botanic order. Most of our cultivated forms of tobacco are included in the two species *Nicotiana Tobaccum* and *Nicotiana Persica*, the Persian tobacco and the ordinary tobacco of commerce. Tobacco, as far as we know, was introduced into Canada by settlers along the Detroit river, almost contemporaneously with its introduction into the province of Quebec.

We find that in Quebec, in districts where it has been cultivated for a considerable period of time, special varieties have been developed, by means of seed selection, peculiar methods of cultivation and by climatic effects. Last year, it was thought best to try some experiments with tobacco at the Central farm; seed of thirty-one varieties was obtained and planted. These included the principal commercial varieties and a number of others not so well known. The seed was sown in a hot bed made in the ordinary way—such as is used for early vegetables—about April 24th. One of the points upon which it was desired to obtain information was the best method of handling the young plants previous to setting them out for field culture.

The experiment was designed to show the value of transplanting in the hot bed previous to setting out. The seed was sown in rows in the hot bed and then part of the resulting plants, when four or five inches high, were picked out again into a cold frame, and then from this second frame or hot-bed, were set out for field culture. Half of the plants of each variety were treated this way, and half of them were left in the original seed rows. An equal number of plants of each were transplanted to field culture about June 6th. They were set in rows 3 feet by 3½ feet apart according to varieties. It was found, however, that some varieties, like the Connecticut Seed Leaf, which grows a large size, need rather more space than 3 feet by 3½ feet, while smaller varieties like the Quebec Canelle, will do very well at 2½ feet apart each way. With regard to the result of the experiment, a decided advantage was gained by transplanting these plants in hot beds. Among these advantages it may be mentioned that earliness was hastened, the yield largely increased, and the number of plants which had to be replaced greatly reduced. Those which were transplanted in hot beds were much stockier and stronger, and when they were set out in the field they did not wilt or show any effect of the change. With the others a much larger number needed to be replaced. My field records show the following figures and results in support of these assertions. Of the Brazilian-American variety, of the transplanted kind there were none to replace; of those which were not transplanted, 20 were put out, and I had to replace four. Of the Climax, of those transplanted there were none to replace, of the untransplanted it was necessary to replace six. Of the Canadian all of the transplanted lot grew, while of the untransplanted 12 plants failed. That ratio is carried approximately throughout the whole series. Then as to the yield of the different varieties. This also

follows much in the same line though the differences are not so striking. Taking the Connecticut Seed Leaf, from 20 plants of those transplanted, 59 lbs. of the dry leaf of first quality were harvested; while the same number of the series untransplanted, only 42 lbs. were secured—quite a marked difference as you see. Of the Pryor Yellow, the yield of transplanted was 43 lbs. and of the untransplanted 42 lbs. In every case there was of course the same number of plants. I think the result of the experiments tell very strongly in favour of transplanting, especially when you consider that the cost of transplanting at this early stage is very small. When the plants are little a man will easily prick out from one hot bed to another enough to cover an acre in a day, say between three and four thousand. It is very quickly done, and considering the small cost, I am certain that it is advisable for growers in Quebec and eastern Ontario to handle them in that way, for here plants must be hastened as much as possible in the early stages of growth.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. What is your method of field culture? Is it the same as you use for corn, potatoes or cabbage?—A. Essentially the same. There is no more care required than that exercised in growing cabbages.

Q. What was your average yield?—A. The Connecticut Seed Leaf gave an estimated yield of 1,800 lbs. per acre, which if we multiply by 20 cents a pound (probably this figure is too high) would give us a gross return of \$360 per acre.

Q. It would not be worth 20 cents in that stage?—A. I don't know what the prices of cured tobacco are, but I believe the finer leaf sometimes sells as high as 30 cents per pound.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. I think 10½ to 12 cents is an average ratio for an ordinary quality?—A. Yes, at this price then it would give a return of \$180 or more per acre.

By Mr. Perry :

Q. What sort of manure do you use?—A. Barnyard manure was used in fertilizing this field.

The varieties which seem most suitable for cultivation in Ontario and Quebec are the Canadian, the Connecticut Seed Leaf, the Pryor Yellow, and the White Burley. These ripen sufficiently early to make a good marketable product.

The soil for tobacco should be of a deep, rich, warm, friable and loose character, because it is what we call a warm blooded plant, and needs in this climate every encouragement, in our short seasons, in order to hasten maturity. The roots are small and very numerous, and for that reason the soil should be friable and loose, so that they may easily penetrate it.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Do you recommend under-draining very largely?—A. Yes, where the soil is at all cold or damp it should be thoroughly under-drained. It is also desirable in growing this crop, that sheltered locations be selected, because violent and sweeping winds break and damage the leaves of the outer rows. The grass-hoppers are also a source of injury if the crop is grown alongside a meadow or pasture.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Will the grasshoppers eat it?—A. Yes, they will eat it with apparent relish.

Q. Will it not poison them?—A. I am unable to speak from observation in regard to this point, but it is not likely that they would voluntarily commit suicide.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. I think Mr. Walker grew a hundred acres last year; he used the Connecticut variety, and he took \$18,000 and odd from it?—A. That would give \$180 an acre. That is about the same yield as that I have quoted at 10 cents per pound.

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Analysis of the leaves and stem showed that the tobacco plant draws more largely on the potash of the soil than on the other two principal constituents of the soil, namely, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. That points to a very important conclusion, namely, that rotation of crops is necessary in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. We should not continue tobacco growing for many years on the same land, unless we return to the soil the potash the tobacco takes from it.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You find it very exhausting to the soil?—A. Yes, in that particular, with regard to potash.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. This plot I mention has been sown nine years, but they use liquid manure with the solid?—A. Oh, yes, the fertility of the soil can be maintained, but the special manure necessary to do this should be kept in mind. Another point to be borne in mind is that the fertilizing constituents of tobacco are nearly evenly divided between the leaf and the stock. In practice we use the leaf and reject the stock or stem. We find about half the potash taken from the soil is retained in the stem; so, if we return that to the soil, we return about half the original amount of potash taken from it. It has been shown by chemical analysis, that the stocks of an acre contain about as much potash as would be furnished by about four and a half tons of barnyard manure. We find, however, that a ton and a half of barnyard manure will return the amount of nitrogen which an acre of tobacco would take from the soil. Again we find that soils rich in potash and lime, furnish a leaf which has superior burning qualities, and that is also an important point when the sale of the product is taken into consideration.

Q. In our country, when the country was new, and the ashes were on top of the ground we got twice the crop of later years?—A. You had a large surplus of potash there.

By Mr. Girouard :

Q. Ashes would be a good fertilizer?—A. Yes, because they furnish three to five per cent of potash, and one to one and a half per cent of phosphoric, as well as a considerable quantity of lime, therefore wood ashes for the cultivation of tobacco are a very desirable fertilizer.

I have already outlined our methods of growing young plants in the hotbeds and setting them out. The next operation after setting the plants in the field and cultivating them carefully is what is called priming. This means simply the removal of the lower or primary leaves of the tobacco. These are all more or less damaged by being brushed against the ground in cultivating and through the action of the wind, and are of little value. By removing these leaves the plant is relieved, to a certain extent, and a better chance is offered for development. Then comes the topping, which is the removal of the flowering stem, along with one or two of the upper leaves. This is accomplished by cutting off the flower stock as soon as the flowers appear. Soon after this is done, there will appear between the leaves a large number of suckers, or young shoots. These should be removed promptly. This operation is termed suckering. The reason why we take off the seed leaves is that the effort of every plant is to reproduce its kind, and this is effected by its seed, and if we leave the seed stock, the whole strength of the plant, or a large amount of it, will be diverted to the development of the seed. We take the seed off and we direct the energies of the plant to the full development of the leaf, and by that means we get tobacco of a superior quality.

By Mr. Perry :

Q. Do you take off the seed part before it blooms, or after?—A. Just as soon as the flowers appear. Of course there is no drain on the plant until the blossoms begin to wither, and when the seeds begin to develop, and just the time before that period is the proper time.

Then with regard to the harvesting. We harvested this tobacco after two principal methods. There are in all tobacco regions, specially in the United States, two methods employed in harvesting. One is called the single leaf method, and the other is the whole stock method. The single leaf method is going through the plants at harvesting time and breaking off the leaves singly and stringing them on laths. Wires are run through these laths, cross-wise, and as the leaf is broken off it is strung on that wire. Racks are supplied to hold these laths. By following this system they can select leaves of the same grade of ripeness and quality, and save a good deal of labour which comes later in reselecting them. The other method is simply that of cutting the whole stock to the ground and stringing it on a lath. These laths are supplied with sharp spike heads which readily pierce the stems. After wilting a few hours on the ground the laths are then carried to the drying house. I think the leaf method is the ideal method. It increases the cost of harvesting, but at the same time you can select the leaves of the same grade of ripeness, and the product is increased largely in value by the leaf method. The other way—cutting the whole stock, the leaves are graded in the house after they are dry.

By Mr. Perry :

Q. You said these were transplanted on the 6th of June?—A. Yes.

Q. What time were they harvested?—A. They were harvested on the 14th of September. They must of course be cut before the frost.

By Mr. Sanborn :

Q. Any particular number of leaves to be left on the stock?—A. If you cut the flower stock and with it two of the smaller leaves, you will allow the right number of leaves to remain on the plant. There are usually eight to ten leaves on each plant, according to the variety. We should be guided by circumstances in regard to this operation.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Has it to be taken in as soon as possible after cutting, to keep it from the frost?—A. When the leaves are cut, they are allowed to lie and wilt on the ground for a few hours in order to get rid of surplus moisture, after which they are put in a drying house. The drying houses in tobacco growing districts are now quite elaborate affairs. Formerly, they were merely long sheds fitted with parallel bars on which were suspended the laths, but now they are better built with less ground space and very much higher. They are also supplied with artificial heat distributed by means of flues, so that irrespective of the condition of the atmosphere, with properly arranged flues they can be successfully dried in a few days. The innovation has facilitated the drying process very much. Under the old method and without artificial heat it takes four to six weeks to dry the tobacco. In drying tobacco, the air should approach uniformly from all sides. If the draught is stronger in one part of the house than another, it makes quite a difference in the evenness with which it colours. For this reason, the ventilators should be so regulated as to allow the air to reach the tobacco uniformly throughout. After the drying is concluded, the next process is that of fermentation. The tobacco is taken from the trellises or bars and sorted into bunches called "hands," containing 12 or 14 leaves each. The "hands" are then piled in two tiers like butts outwards and points of leaves are overlapping so as to make a solid heap, three or four feet high. In this "bulk" as it is called, it is allowed to remain till a temperature of 110 degrees is reached.

By Mr. Girouard :

Q. How many days does this require?—A. Usually three days. It depends on the condition of the leaf and the temperature of the house. When the temperature reaches 110, the "bulk" is opened and the outer leaves brought to the centre so that all parts are treated to the same temperature. The leaves are again sorted, packed in bales or hogsheads ready for market.

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By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. This fermentation influences the colour?—A. Fermentation is allowed to take place for the purpose of bringing out the essential flavour of the tobacco and in order to give the leaf a uniform colour.

Q. Could you give us an idea as to the cost of production per acre?—A. The committee will understand that in our experimental work the conditions are not the same as if a person took up tobacco growing and conducted it on a commercial basis. It always costs more to grow a large number of varieties than if we confined ourselves to a few. As near as I can estimate, the cost last year was about \$18 an acre, for the cost of the seed and including the growing and cultivation of the plants until curing time. I have not made any estimate of the curing process because I have not been able to conduct it upon an economical basis. The building used was not at all suited for the purpose, though the best we had, therefore the process was more or less imperfect.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. If you made a complete estimate of the cost, I think you would find that it would be more than twice the sum you have mentioned?—A. Possibly; but I think you magnify the apparent labour involved in growing this crop. Two men should set out two acres in a day, after the ground is marked, and the cost of cultivation and growing the plants need not exceed \$6 to \$8 per acre.

Q. Our people say that it costs much more than you estimate?—A. It will be remembered that my estimate did not include the curing. As I said before, it is difficult for me to arrive at the actual cost, from the results of these initial experiments, because I have to deduct a certain amount of extra work, which comes under the head of purely experimental work, from the actual cost. The principal items of expense are involved in the operations of handling the plant in hot bed, in topping, priming, suckering and harvesting. Suckering is an operation which takes a good deal of time.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Suppose the expenses were \$75 an acre—it would even then be a paying crop?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any difficulty in selling home grown tobacco?—A. I think not. Not in this vicinity at any rate. A grower in the vicinity of Hull, a few years ago, began the cultivation of this crop with a couple of acres. Last year, he grew 18 acres, and this year he purposes growing 25 acres. He informs me that he has no difficulty in disposing of his crop.

Q. Did it compare favourably with tobacco grown in southern climates?—A. It is not used for the same purposes, being sold in twists and plugs. The imported varieties are almost exclusively used in cigar-making.

PEACH TREE CULTIVATION.

The next subject to which I will draw your attention is the peach tree and its cultivation. This touches the same section of country in which tobacco can be cultivated to greatest perfection. We find that the original home of the peach was in China and Persia. Wild specimens of the tree are found in both countries at the present day. It has been cultivated a great many centuries, as you know. Different varieties of it are grown; the nectarine being simply a smooth-skinned peach, while the peach itself is supposed to be an improved almond. On this continent, the fruit has been cultivated for upwards of one hundred years. It was cultivated after its introduction, with a great deal of success, but after the appearance of the peach yellows the industry dwindled away considerably in many sections because fruit-growers did not know how to deal with that destructive disease. One of the principal points bearing upon the success of the peach in Canada is the hardiness of the tree, and this hardiness depends largely upon the character of the fruit bud. That is to say, the hardiness of a given variety is measured by the hardiness of its fruit

buds. We frequently hear of peaches being "shy bearers." This lack of productiveness is due to the fact that the buds are frequently injured by cold, just sufficiently to prevent the fruit from developing, but yet not sufficiently to kill back the wood. The fruit bud is the most tender portion therefore. The character and amount of injury to the fruit buds by freezing is also dependent on the kind of weather which follows the cold snap. We may have a cold dip, when the thermometer will fall to 15 degrees below zero, without injury to the buds. But, on other occasions, the thermometer may only drop to 2 degrees below zero, and leave the buds much injured. The injury is found to be largely caused by the kind of weather following the cold spell. If the sun comes out bright and warm immediately after the frost, we may be well assured that the peach buds will be injured, because this rapid thawing out has a particularly injurious effect on the buds which have been affected by the preceding cold. On the other hand, if the weather remains cool and becomes gradually warmer, the injury will be much less severe. A perfect bud, if it is examined, will be found to have the bud scales very tightly folded round the interior or vital organs, while an imperfect or injured bud, in the spring, will have the bud scales more or less loosely arranged. The elevation and exposure of the peach orchard will have an important effect on its likelihood to injury from cold. Air drainage is another important point affecting the health of the tree. It has been found that, where there is a "pocket" or low portion of ground in which there is little movement of the air, that the trees are apt to be injured by frost. I think a slight incline is better than a dead level, or even an elevated portion, if that elevated portion is of considerable area, because, on the incline, there is always more likelihood of currents and movement of air, in other words, there is better air drainage. Where there is motion of the atmosphere, there is less likelihood of frost.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. What exposure do you prefer?—A. I prefer to plant on the north or west, because the spring suns are less liable to start the buds in those locations than on south or east exposures.

The difference between a crop of fruit and a ruined orchard in enclosed valleys or basins, may be often decided by an elevation of twenty feet.

In regard to soil, the ideal soil for the peach is a rich sandy loam, which, of course, should be well drained.

Q. What about sub-soil?—A. A rich sandy loam with a good depth of surface soil over the sub-soil.

On this soil the fruit grows larger, ripens earlier and is more brilliantly coloured. A wet or cold soil is very injurious. In regard to preparation of the soil, a clover sod turned under makes a very good preparation. In the case of new untilled land, it has been found that it is best to take one or two crops off, before putting in a peach orchard, because in nearly all new soils we have an excess of the nitrogenous element which produces a succulent growth of somewhat sappy wood which frequently does not become thoroughly ripened before winter, and is therefore more likely to be injured by severe frost than a less vigorous growth of well ripened wood, such as is produced when the soil has phosphorus and potash present in greater proportions.

Q. Could you not get over that by cropping the ground between the rows with clover?—A. Clover is a nitrogen collector itself, and would increase the amount of that element, so that if you sowed some other crop that drew nitrogen from the soil, better results would be attained.

In regard to methods of planting, with large orchards, an economical way is to open long furrows in the line of the rows with a plough. This will save a considerable amount of labour in digging the holes. In regard to the distance of planting the trees from each other, these hastily prepared diagrams will show the three principal methods. The first shows the trees planted in squares, the second in rectangles; the distance up and down being greater than the distance the other way. The third is the quincunx method.

Q. What is the distance?—A. Twenty feet apart would give one hundred and nine trees to the acre, in the squares. In the rectangular method, supposing them to

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be 12 by 20 feet apart—and they are planted this distance apart with the view in future years of taking out every other tree—would give 181 trees, but in this case the branches of the trees would become interlaced in a few years and the crop would be very little larger, and the fruit smaller than if planted 20 by 20 feet apart. In the quincunx method, in which the trees appear in rows diagonally, you have about an eighth more trees to the acre than when planted in square. At the same time, there is only one way in which you can cultivate the trees and there is always difficulty in finishing the corners. I think, on the whole, planting trees in simple squares will perhaps give the most satisfactory results, in the long run.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Have you tried growing peaches at the farm?—A. Yes, but it is necessary to protect them each winter by laying them down in the same way as tender raspberry bushes. First, I laid them down in the fall and covered them with soil, but found that, treated in this way, the buds sometimes rotted in spring before uncovering. Latterly, they have been covered with evergreen boughs, and this covering has been found to answer much better. In regard to the selection of trees, I am very much in favour of buying peach trees as near home as possible. They are influenced by local surroundings to a greater degree than other fruit trees. Touching the proper age and size, I may say that a well grown tree, one year old, is much better than one that is older and larger. With respect to varieties, in most localities of Canada we have to consider the question of hardiness, with special reference to fruit buds; varieties differ in their ability to stand frost. Dealing with another side of the question, peach trees also vary in their adaptability to soils and situations. Hill's Chili, one of the principal varieties grown in Ontario, needs a rich warm soil to bring its fruit to perfection, and if planted on a cold soil the crop will be light and the fruit quite small. Barnard does very well in a sandy soil, while Conkling and Wager succeed best on heavy soils. Having these varieties and adding to them Hale, Early Rivers, Mountain Rose and Early Crawford, we will have a selection suited to a wide variety of soil and situation.

Among the newer varieties of recent introduction, which I might mention, is Crosby. This originated in New Hampshire some years ago and is being extensively planted in Connecticut. I have seen the fruit of this as grown under varying conditions in a number of situations, and while it is not very large, it is attractive, of good quality and a free stone. It is highly recommended by peach growers on account of the hardiness of its fruit buds and, on this account, is said to bear where other varieties fail. After the trees are planted, some people are in favour of surface watering in case of dry weather. Watering often does more harm than good, because it is frequently done in a way to cause injury. A very small quantity of water thrown on the surface of the soil about the roots of the trees soon dries up, leaving the top soil in a hardened condition and covered with rifts and cracks which act as evaporating tubes, and a means of allowing the moisture in the sub-soil to escape. This drying out can largely be prevented by stirring the surface soil frequently and this is preferable to watering or even mulching. Where manure, straw or sawdust is applied to the surface, it is true that this preserves the moisture, but it is also true, that it has a tendency to bring the roots to the surface, and makes trees shallow rooted, and thus renders them more liable to injury from dryness or cold in the future. On the whole, then, it seems that a mulch of two or three inches of dry soil which may be secured by frequent cultivation, is the best means of preserving the natural moisture of the soil and furnishing conditions most favourable to tree growth.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. That will apply also to most other things?—A. Yes, as a rule, to agriculture in general. With regard to the kind of crops to be cultivated after the orchard is planted, it is best not to put in a crop which will need late cultivation or that will necessitate stirring the ground late in the growing season, such as late potatoes. It is much better to grow a crop, the cultivation of which would cease at the right time, viz., about mid-season, at the time when the peaches, under normal conditions, had ceased growing.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Early potatoes would do very well?—A. Yes, they answer if dug soon after August 1st. Where the land is rich and moist, a good plan is to sow rye in August, and this has the effect of what Mr. McGregor was drawing attention to just now, that of stopping the growth of the peach at the right time by drawing upon any surplus moisture in the soil. This rye should be ploughed in the following spring, and while it does not return much nitrogen to the soil, it gives the ground a quantity of humus sometimes very much needed, and also improves the tilth.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Do you manure between the rows?—A. If the interspaces are cropped the whole ground should be manured. Manuring close to the trees while they are small is most economical in that the manure is applied just when the drain takes place, but when the trees attain size after eight or ten years, the whole ground should be manured, because the combined root systems form a more or less complete net work over the surface of the ground. Peach trees when transplanted differ from apples; in the matter of cutting back they should be cut to a single stem. They differ in this respect from most other trees which are usually benefitted by being shorted, but not by cutting back so severely as the peach. The best results are secured by cutting down to single whip form. The top is formed the first and second years after planting in orchard. The after pruning should consist, not in thinning out entirely, but in heading back or shorting in, as it is called. We too often, in going through the country, see peach orchards with long withy branches entirely destitute of side shoots and supplied with a lot of foliage on the little bunch of twigs at the end of each branch. This is a poor kind of tree. If the system of shortening in, instead of thinning out, were practiced from the beginning, we would get the fruit distributed more evenly throughout the length of each branch, and not clustered, as in the other case, at the extreme end of each branch. The food or raw material for the development of the fruit has to do a lot of travelling before it reaches the point where it is utilized, and it seems to me that, by being drawn upon as it travels along that branch, there is a possibility of it becoming considerably lessened in quantity, if not weakened in quality. However, this is more or less theory.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You only approve of keeping the dead ends cut out?—A. I think good results would be obtained by practicing a system of shortening in of the growing wood, as well as cutting out the weak and sickly branches, at any rate to a greater extent than is practised in the peach at the present time. I have observed this point somewhat carefully for two or three years and I am led to think it will pay growers to adopt the plan of shortening back, in preference to the older system of thinning out with a view of securing stronger and better developed fruit buds. Then another point comes in right there. Suppose we have our tree grown and pruned in a proper way and brought to the bearing age. Thinning of the fruit which in the peach is most important is the next operation to be considered. It takes just as much food material to develop and mature the pit of a small peach as it does that of a large one, and of course there is a much larger proportion of pit to pulp in the case of the small peach than in the case of the large one. It has been demonstrated that the pit (seed) or fruit proper of the peach—indeed it is true of nearly all tree fruits—draws heavily upon the potash of the soil; so that in thinning our fruit there are two objects to be attained, namely, that of increasing the size of the fruit and with a view of reducing the draining action which every bearing tree has upon the soil. Thinning may be done to a certain extent at the time of pruning in the spring, just about the time the blossoms are forming. Pruning at this time is done with the double object of reducing the amount of fruit and of training the tree in symmetrical form.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. That is nipping off the blossoms you mean?—A. Cutting out surplus twigs and shortening back, both with a view of thinning and of pruning. Sometimes it

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would consist only of removing superfluous blossoms, but I am trying to point out that, if the shortening back were practised, this would partly be accomplished. Thinning may be done at any time in spring until the pit becomes hardened.

Q. The top blossoms always produce the best fruit?—A. Yes, under ordinary methods they produce all the fruit.

Q. By taking off part of the blossoms and cutting back, you think you can produce larger fruit, a better quality of fruit, lower down on the limb?—A. Yes; that is what I have been trying to show.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. You mentioned laying down trees for winter protection. Have they not to be pruned and planted in a peculiar manner so that you can lay the tree down in the manner in which you described?—A. In the first place the tree must be planted in such a manner as will make a hinge of the root to allow of the tree being swung to one side or the other in laying down. In digging the hole, a mound of earth is made in the centre and the tree is planted over this saddle-shaped mound, dividing the roots in two equal parts, so that the tree can be on each side of the mound, bent either to the north or the south as desired. This is easily accomplished by pruning the roots. The top should be pruned to take the form of a fan, extending in the same direction as the roots, so that in laying the tree down the top is easily covered. The top will naturally develop most in the line of the strongest of root growth.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. That would require an expert?—A. But very little practice is required, but the principles should be thoroughly understood.

Q. It is desirable to get a hill running north and south and plant on the north side if possible with apples. When the trees are starting it is usual to start evergreens alongside to protect them. In the apple orchard we have found them a great protection—A. Yes. That method has been practiced.

Q. Would it answer for peaches?—A. It would not give sufficient protection here, and it would not overcome the matter of temperature. The thermometer goes too low here, and they must be laid down and covered on or near the surface of the ground.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I suppose one of the great benefits from this system of pruning and laying down is that you can keep the trees alive where otherwise they would freeze?—A. That is the prime object. If unprotected they would kill down to the ground, if not outright.

Returning again to fertilizers, as I have already mentioned, wood ashes furnish potash in as cheap and as easily procurable a form as we can get it. It is to be regretted that large quantities of our Canadian wood ashes are being sent out of the country each year, showing that their fertilizing value is not recognized and understood by Canadian farmers.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. How would you use ashes?—A. When the trees are small, half a bushel per tree is sown over the ground and worked in, later, it will give the requisite amount of potash for each tree. That amount would make the application at the rate of 50 to 60 bushels per acre for peach trees. When the trees are large, as before stated, the quantity is increased and distributed over the whole ground.

Q. Laid along the surface?—A. Yes. When the trees are larger, say 10 years planted, 100 bushels of ashes per acre is not too much. Then another source of potash, if wood ashes are not obtainable, is found in muriate of potash, which furnishes the same fertilizing elements in more concentrated form. Of this, three pounds per tree would be a fair quantity. Phosphoric acid, which is largely obtained from bones and mineral phosphates—ground bones contain from 2 to 5 per cent—and four or five pounds of this per tree would be a reasonable quantity to be applied in the

same way. The ashes, while supplying a certain amount of phosphoric acid, will hardly furnish a sufficient quantity of themselves, and it is necessary to supplement them with an additional amount of this element, in the form of ground bones.

DISEASES OF PEACHES.

Turning now to the diseases of the peach, I will first take up one of great interest to the peach-grower, on account of its dangerous character, namely, the yellows of the peach. Peach yellows have been known in this country almost since the introduction of peach culture. In some parts of the United States, notably, Maryland and Northern Delaware, it has at different times almost exterminated whole peach areas. For a great many years, this disease has attracted the attention of scientists and considerable study has been given it by the ablest men of the country. About six years ago, the Federal government of the United States, at Washington, commissioned an eminent and pathological botanist to investigate the disease. He was given this special work of studying this disease in all its phases, with a view of determining its life history. He was given every facility to prosecute his investigations. For the past six years, therefore, he gave much of his time to studying this disease, in all parts of the United States. He has acquired a great deal of interesting and valuable information, but he has been unable to acquire any real knowledge of the nature and life history of the disease. He has found that the disease is contagious. That it may be transmitted from tree to tree, by buds, scions or by diseased peach pits, but with regard to the real character and method of working of the disease, we are yet in darkness.

The presence and cause of this disease has been erroneously attributed to soil exhaustion, to borers, to the effects of cold, to root worms, wet sub-soil, neglect of cultivation and to the excessive use of nitrogenous manures. It was thought at one time that it could be prevented successfully by treating the soil with certain manures. The experiments of Dr. Smith prove this to be a mistake; he has also proved very conclusively the disease could be transmitted from one tree to another by means of the diseased buds. Other circumstances, however, will produce in trees conditions somewhat resembling the peach yellows, but not the actual disease itself, that is to say, wet soil or unfavourable locations will not of themselves produce the yellows, but will bring about conditions very much resembling and often mistaken for that disease. With regard to the appearance of trees affected with yellows, I suppose many here are quite familiar with it, but a brief diagnosis may not be out of place. One of the first indications of the disease is noticed in the premature ripening of the fruit. This may be called the first effect. The appearance of the fruit is also changed. It is of much higher colour than the normal fruit and is covered on the surface with little black spots or specks. These not only appear on the surface, but are seen in the interior which is also traversed by dark red lines. The flavour is also somewhat bitter and the flesh dark in colour, near the core. These indications are an invariable sign of the presence of yellows. When trees are affected in this way, they throw out, the following spring, a number of tufty branches, and wiry twigs appear which are turned yellow or even red in colour, followed by the leaves curling. This is the second stage of the yellows. The trees usually die the third year after bearing about half a crop of fruit. The growing of peach buds from diseased pits has been tried by Dr. Smith but only one in a thousand will grow. The buds taken from the trees in the secondary stage of the disease do not grow, but buds from those in the first stage of the disease grow and will transmit the disease.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Where is the disease located in the tree?—Throughout the entire tree so far as we know. That is the living portions of the tree at least. This would include the bark, the young wood beneath it, the leaves and the cambium layer.

Q. Is it a fungus growth?—A. It is supposed to be a fungus growth and to belong to a family of fungi nearly related to the bacteria. We do not know its life history, how it propagates itself, or, in other words, where it begins and ends.

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Q. Has it been examined microscopically?—A. It has been examined microscopically, but its life history has not been worked out. The reproductive system and vegetative portion have not been discovered.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Is there no effective remedy for the yellows?—A. There is no effective remedy, but we can and should exercise preventive measures, to guard against it. Peach growers should buy trees which have been grown in sections of country where the disease has not appeared. As soon as the first indication of the disease presents itself, the tree should be rooted out and burned, root and branch. There is no use leaving the tree to the end of the season. It should be taken out at once and destroyed. It will then be possible and with perfect safety to replace other trees in the same situation, the following year. This may be done without danger if the roots of the original trees are entirely taken out, for three or four feet from the trunk. There is no danger of the new tree contracting the disease if this plan is pursued.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. How is the disease communicated from one tree to another?—A. This is not definitely known, but it is said to be communicated even by rubbing a branch of a diseased tree against that of a healthy one. The actual methods of communicating the disease are not known.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth) :

Q. Does it spread through an orchard if it once gains a footing there?—A. If it once attacks an orchard, the other trees in the orchard will be affected by it if these diseased trees are not promptly removed.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is it transmitted by the air?—A. Everything points that way.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Does it prevail generally in those portions of the continent where peaches are grown?—A. Yes, to a greater or less extent. There is a law covering the control of this disease in Ontario and most of the peach growing states of the Union. In Ontario peach yellows and black knot of the plum and cherry are covered by the same act. Just in proportion as the law is vigorously enforced, shall we have immunity from the disease. It should be dealt with as rigorously as smallpox, scarlet fever or any other infectious disease affecting the animal kingdom.

Another disease which attacks the peach, is the peach rot (*Monilia*), this also affects our plums. It mainly attacks this fruit. As I referred to this disease the last day I was before you, I will not take up your time this morning in discussing it to any great length. It manifests itself on the fruit by grayish patches and most frequently when the peaches touch each other, as when they grow in clusters. This is a strong argument in favour of thinning out the fruit. If the fruit is very carefully thinned from the branches, this disease is not so easily communicated. It is treated very effectively with Bordeaux mixture. The peach curl (*Exoascus de formans*), is another disease which is quite injurious in some districts of Ontario, and is most prevalent in wet seasons. It can be very effectively treated with three applications of Bordeaux mixture, the first application made before the leaves appear, the second after the petals have fallen and the third three weeks later. Every one who knows anything about peach growing, I suppose, is familiar with the appearance of this disease.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth) :

Q. Is it a fungus growth?—A. It is of fungus origin. I have some statistics here of the number of peach trees grown in Ontario, which I wish to present, in order to show you the amount of capital invested in the province in this industry alone. I do not think I can do better than to quote them, in order the more vividly to impress

upon the committee the importance of this department of fruit growing in the province:—

DISTRICTS.	1893.		1892.	
	Bearing Age.	Young Trees.	Bearing.	Now Bearing.
Lake Erie	173,392	153,080	141,502	182,536
Lake Huron	10,516	7,055	9,118	8,275
Georgian Bay	1,688	3,013	1,859	1,322
West Midland	17,124	9,660	12,658	11,824
Lake Ontario	319,054	212,804	277,765	229,720
Other districts	99	718	198	877
Total	521,873	386,330	443,100	434,554

The total increase in the year, of trees of bearing age, is 78,773. Now, if we estimate the value of the trees of bearing age at \$5 each, it will give a total cash capital of \$2,609,365. Then there are 386,330 young trees which will easily represent as many dollars, giving a grand total of \$2,995,695 invested in peaches in Ontario. In the lake Ontario district alone we have something like a capital of \$1,800,000 invested in this class of fruit. Is it then not well worth the fostering?

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Where did you obtain these statistics?—A. From a recently published report of the department of agriculture of Ontario.

Q. I suppose they were obtained through the assessors?—A. I presume so.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the patient hearing you have given me. It is difficult where so many widely separated and differing interests are represented, as in the members of this committee, to present the claims of a single subject in such a manner as to make it appeal with equal strength to all members. I would ask you, gentlemen, however, in the interest of the general development and growth of this country, to remember that fruit culture touches not alone the financial welfare of the individual and the community, but more than any other of the applied sciences which are near to nature's heart, does it exert a powerful and far reaching influence upon the moral and intellectual development of a people, and, as a factor towards this end, should be more fully recognized. Allow me to ask your indulgence while I quote from a letter which I have just received from one of the most careful experimentalists of the Grimsby district, giving the apparent results, thus far, of the spraying work to which I alluded when I last appeared before the committee. Writing to me, Mr. Murray Pettit says: "I sprayed our pears and plums on the 15th, both sides of the row, and I have just been looking them over carefully and comparing them with some varieties unsprayed. I can see quite a difference in favour of the sprayed trees, the Beurre Giffard and the Flemish Beauty, unsprayed, show considerable fungus both on the leaf and fruit, while on the sprayed there is scarcely any to be found. I also think there is more fruit on the sprayed. I assure you I feel very much pleased with the results so far." This testimony is the more important in view of the fact that, since the 18th of May it rained every day in that district, furnishing the conditions most favourable to fungus growth. But the evidence should be taken simply as indicative of good results and not positive. The final results will be duly chronicled in the autumn.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. As to spraying, cannot you do it very nicely from a wagon?—A. That is the ordinary method. This is accomplished by putting a barrel in the wagon.

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Q. I see some spraying is done by means of a wheel barrow?—A. That will do very well where there is not very much work to be done, and in the case of small fruits.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. What is the diagram you have hung up? Does it refer to apples?—A. It is a diagram I prepared while at the World's Fair last summer, but I have not had time to explain its meaning. While at the Fair, I had the opportunity of seeing the same kind of apples as grown under different climatic conditions, and some interest is attached to the results, as showing the influence of climate on the form and quality of the apple. Typical samples were selected in every instance, a longitudinal section being made in each case. In a general way it may be noticed that as we go from the coast towards the interior, we find the form of the apple changes from oblong to round; and conversely as we go to the coast it becomes elongated. With that elongation, we also find an increased amount of ribbing and a tendency to irregularity in outline. The colouring is invariably much more brilliant on specimens grown towards the interior. Thus the Iowa grown Ben Davis is much more brilliantly coloured than that of British Columbia. The Northern Spy we find elongated as grown on the coast, while in Quebec perfectly round. In British Columbia it is much more elongated with less colour than Ontario or Quebec specimens. The same applies to the Gravenstein. Cross sections are shown exhibiting the ribbing of coast grown apples. This has an important bearing on the ease with which apples can be shipped and packed. Those acquainted with the trade well know how much easier it is to pack safely, smooth, round apples, than ribbed, irregular specimens. The Blue Pear-main, in the province of Quebec is a flat apple, while in British Columbia it is much elongated and cannot even be called round.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. That does not bring a really good price, does it?—A. Yes, a fair price and it keeps well, and carries so well that it makes up in a measure for its other defects. Neither is it a heavy bearer.

This brief examination of the same varieties of apples grown under different conditions both of soil and climate, but confirms the opinion before expressed, that each apple has its are in which it reaches its highest state of development, and that it is to our interest as fruit growers to study these problems, so that time and money may be saved in growing varieties not adapted to the prevailing conditions.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is the Canadian tobacco largely used in Canadian factories?—A. Yes, it is nearly all used in Canadian factories.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence of the 22nd and 29th May, I find it correct.

JOHN CRAIG,

Horticulturist to the Dominion Experimental Farms.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 31st May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this day at 10 a.m., Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

Mr. A. G. GILBERT, manager of the poultry department at the Central experimental farm was in attendance by request, and, being called, addressed the committee as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I have again the genuine pleasure of meeting you. Last year, I made my introductory bow to you, and I said at the time that I had more than ordinary pleasure in doing so, because it was the first opportunity that an official in charge of a government poultry station had had the honour of appearing before a committee of the kind, to lay before the gentlemen composing the committee, and before the country, the poultry interests. I can assure you I had no idea of the value attached to the evidence given before your committee until I received letters from different parts of the country, showing how extensively the printed copies of the evidence were read, and, I presume, importance was attached to that evidence because the questions were asked by gentlemen from so many different parts of the country, who represented opinions and interests as widely different as the widely scattered sections of the Dominion represented by them. With your permission, I will read some of these letters, but before doing so, allow me to state that I take this liberty because official consideration of the poultry interests of the country is rather new, and if I do go out of the usual course, perhaps on that account you will excuse me for doing so. First, I take a letter from the rector of the episcopal church at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in which he says:—"I was greatly interested in your address published in the report of the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization. I wish you would send me all the preceding reports." We go nearly to the other end of the Dominion, viz:—Carberry, Manitoba. In his letter the writer says:—"In looking over the last report of your evidence before the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization, I read what you said about poultry, their care and management, and, I believe that they are a very paying investment. I hope you will send me all the further information that you can." We take a more central district, that of Barrie, Ontario. I have a letter from a gentleman there, Mr. John Dickinson, who says:—"I read with great interest your evidence before the select committee in the report for 1893, which has just been issued, and saw that you had issued previous reports. I should be greatly obliged for copies of all these reports." And yet another, from a gentleman in London, Ontario, saying: "I have just been reading over your paper before the committee on agriculture, on poultry, and I have been very much interested in it. I hope you will send me, as early as possible, any reports, papers and bulletins on poultry, and all other information." It is not necessary, I think, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to read further, but I hope the extracts read will prove the correctness of my statement that the people of the country attach great importance to the evidence given before the committee by the different officers of the Central experimental farm. I have also a letter from a gentleman which, I think, it is right I should read to you, showing the importance that is placed by outsiders on the experimental work at our station here. It is a letter from one of the editors of the *American Agriculturist*, one of the leading papers of the kind in the United States. He writes in the following strain: "I am a newspaper man and make most of my living writing about the dairy, in the *American Agriculturist*. I take a great interest also in poultry. * * * Of course, I have chicken books and access to plenty of pamphlets of fanciers, but from the few extracts I have

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read of your bulletin on the subject of poultry, I like your way of going at the meat of the subject. I think I can get more information from you that would do me good than from any other source. For this reason, I want to get hold of the bulletins you have gotten out on fowls, and especially those on feeding for egg production. If there is any cost attached to this matter, please drop me a postal card, giving the necessary information. We have lately found out that old cows give just as rich milk as young cows. Is there any definite proof that old hens do not lay as well as young ones?"

I am not vain enough to think or to say that the importance attached to my particular work should apply solely to my department, for, I think, any credit my department is entitled to and receives, rather reflects credit on our experimental farm system and the country. It also shows that the editor attaches importance to the work done at our station here (and, I naturally think, too much importance cannot be placed on the work of the poultry department), because we are in such a northern position that any results obtained by us are more valuable to him in his more southern latitude. It also proves the great value to the continent of experimental work conducted at our standpoint. I have another letter from one of the managers of one of the largest poultry farms in America. He says he is in thorough accord with the experimental work that I am doing, and that the results secured by them entirely corroborate our observations. He unhesitatingly endorses my statement that many of the breeds heretofore considered poor winter layers have proved to be the very best egg producers in that season. Of course, they look at the matter from the same standpoint as we do, viz., the production of eggs in winter as being more valuable because of the higher prices that can be obtained at that time.

VICES OF FOWLS AND TREATMENT.

Now, I would like, for a few minutes, to deal with the experimental work of the past year. My subject is a large one, and I should like to make myself as brief and intelligible as possible. Looking over my work of the past year: first, we come to the experimenting with a view of curing two habits which fowl are very much addicted to, when in confinement, namely, feather picking and egg eating. I have numerous letters asking for a cure for the vices named. Of course, it is evident to you that, if hens eat their eggs, the revenue of the poultry men and farmers, from their fowls, is gone until the habit ceases. I had a letter also from the ex-minister of agriculture of Ontario, two years ago, asking if I had given any particular attention to the two vices named. I said that we were then investigating the matter, and for two years past I have been keeping a very careful watch to find, if possible, a cause and a cure. Observations carefully made have resulted as follows: that these vicious practices are most indulged in during the months of February and March. Unless checked on the first showing, they grow worse. The non-layers do not indulge in these vices until the others commence. Inactivity and over-feeding are also incentives. To sum up the matter, I think it may be safely said that these vices owe their origin to the long term of artificial life and treatment. In proof of this it may be said that the fowls of the most nervous temperament, such as the Black Minorcas, Andalusians and the Leghorns first develop the vices. Why? Because they lay the most eggs and the strain upon their systems is so much greater. There can be no doubt that the greater the strain upon the fowl the greater the craving will be for what she requires to make the egg, and the greater the necessity for giving her what she craves.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Are not these vices a form of dyspepsia?—A. They may be, but I think they are a morbid development. Perhaps I can better express myself in that way than any other. Their development seems more marked in the month of March. Why they do not show sooner I have not yet been able to find out; this leads me to the conclusion that the vices are, as I have already said, a morbid development owing to a long term of artificial feeding and confinement. The foregoing applies perhaps

more particularly to feather picking. As to feather picking, it has been stated frequently by authorities that it originated from a desire for blood, caused by the absence of meat. Well, I have given them raw meat and I have almost been afraid that the giving of it was the cause of the habit, because once the taste for raw meat was acquired, it seemed that it had to be regularly supplied, so that I almost began to think that the raw meat was worse than none at all.

I stated my experience to a friend, who has a large number of fowls, and he replied that he had arrived at almost the same conclusion. Last winter, I tried cut green bones, and I found that they were the best thing that I had ever used. It is, of course, understood that what I have just said more particularly applies to feather picking.

Egg eating is another very discouraging vice. In fact, there is nothing more discouraging to the beginner in poultry raising, than to find that after careful treatment of his fowls, housing them and feeding them, they begin to eat their eggs. I have received many letters asking for a cure. This evil, I believe, is another morbid development, but it is easier dealt with and cured than the other vice of feather picking. I have succeeded several times in stopping the practice, and finally cured it. I find that freedom and plenty of range are the best cures. If a farmer has his hens confined in limited quarters, and can give them range in the barn, he will find that the habit will cease.

A MODEL HEN HOUSE.

With the object of showing what may be accomplished in obtaining a cheap house with room for a range, I have got up a diagram on a large scale, which I am sorry I did not bring with me, but you will find a small one in my report. It is a plan of a house that ought to be easy of construction, for it can be made by utilizing the end of a barn. By boarding off a small portion of the barn, you can have a room that will answer the double purpose of a roosting room and a room to keep the hens warm in at night. Attached to that could be a shed for the use of the layers during the day time. On the floor of that shed, I would scatter sand, gravel, lime and broken crockery—everything calculated to make the conditions as natural as possible—to the depth of 11 or 12 inches. A fowl in confinement must be artificially supplied with what she can find when roaming outside in summer. In summer, she provides herself with all that is necessary to make both the egg and the egg shell. When we place her in confinement and simply feed her on grain, she gains fat, but does not derive from that grain all that is necessary to make the shell. The first evidence you will get of this fact is, that she will begin to lay soft shelled eggs. That is an evidence that she is not getting lime in sufficient quantities to make shell. In the shed, which I have suggested, if you have the sand, the ashes, and the broken crockery, and the broken bone, the fowl will pick up all the different essentials she requires, and also be able to dust herself in the fine sand and ashes, and so keep herself free from vermin.

Q. You leave this place open on one side?—A. I would have the small portion boarded off in the barn to connect with the sheds by small doors or slides. The shed attachment should have a window facing the south, and it should have as much light and warmth as possible. It is very important that the building should face the south.

Q. Would you put straw over the sand?—A. If you like to do so. I find if you give them the dry sand, the fowls scratch vigorously in it.

Q. You would throw their food on the top?—A. Yes. There is this to be said in favour of straw, that the grain is apt to be more thoroughly mixed, and the search for it more vigorous.

Q. The work cures them of dyspepsia?—A. The exercise is conducive to that. It was with a view of curing them of egg eating, and feather picking, as well as furnishing them with material necessary to make the conditions as much like those outside as possible, that I devised this plan.

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The advantages to be gained by having such a house, constituted with a southern exposure, are, that we secure as much sunlight and warmth as possible. To show the advantage of a southern facing, I may state that I have two houses at the Central experimental farm; one faces the south, the other the east. In the one facing the east, and in which was a stove, the temperature last winter fell to 6 below freezing when the temperature was 10 below zero outside. At the same time, in the house facing the south and on which the sun was shining, the thermometer registered 10 above freezing, or a difference of 16 degrees, showing the great advantages of a southern position. The value of a southern position, in my opinion, is not appreciated as much as it ought to be. Sunlight is a great incentive to exercise, and exercise will correct any tendency to indulge in feather picking. In order to prevent egg eating, it is necessary to have the nests dark. The farmers should have the nests of the hens under the platform of the roost. The nests being dark, the hens are likely to leave them as soon as the egg is laid. The hens will go to the sunlight in preference. In a house such as I have described, I would use every means to induce them to go there. A comparatively low ceiling, in the small house for roosting and laying in, would economize the animal heat of the body at night and keep them warm at the very time it is most important that they should be so kept warm. A fowl is animal life in small form. When you recollect that the hens keep themselves comparatively warm during the day by exercise, and that when they go to roost the house is colder than during the day, the necessity for some warmth will be evident. It is just the same with fowls as with human beings. We often keep ourselves warm by exercise during the day, but we would not think of sleeping in the same cold room at night without some attempt at securing warmth. I think there is not enough importance attached to the keeping of the hens warm at nights. Recently, I had a conversation with Mr. Haycock, of Kingston, who has an extensive poultry farm, and I was glad to find that his conclusions were the same. The best results in this way, I think, could be obtained by farmers putting up a screen, or something similar, over their fowls in winter, to economize the animal heat.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Do you ever give any medicine to the hens to prevent them eating eggs?—A. No; nothing except a little tincture of iron dropped into the water occasionally.

Q. Would not carbonate of soda, or lime or something like that do?—A. The lime is supplied in the shape of oyster shells and cut green bones. I have never tried any carbonate of soda, but should be glad to do so, if you think it will be beneficial.

HOW TO FEED HENS, TO PROMOTE LAYING IN WINTER.

Another subject I would like to speak about is the proper feeding of hens so as to get eggs from them in winter. If we ascertain what an egg is composed of, and feed so as to make it, we are more likely to get the egg. An English chemist, Mr. Warrington, says the egg is composed very largely of albumen, phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid. Experience teaches us that cut green bone contains more of these constituents than any other poultry food at present known. We tried a quantity of this food last winter, and obtained the most satisfactory results from it.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. How do you prepare the bone? Where do you get it?—A. We get the bone from the butcher.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You must have some method of crushing it?—A. We have a bone-mill that cuts it up.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Do you drive it by steam or horse power?—A. We work it by hand. But when the cut bone is required in large quantities, it is better to do it by power.

Q. Can outsiders buy the crushed bones?—A. I think so; but not in this locality

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is it better than the ground bone?—A. Yes.

Q. Why?—A. Because it contains more albumen in the shape of the meat which adheres to the bone, and is also cut up.

Q. But the meat is not the bone?—A. No. But the green bone is considered to be much more succulent. When the bone has been dried, a good deal of the virtue has been taken out of it. We have never found the ground bone to be as effective as the cut green bone.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth) :

Q. How fine do you reduce it?—A. To about the size of a pea, or, perhaps, twice the size. You can regulate the mill to cut what size you require.

By Mr. Burnham :

Q. What is the expense of the machine?—A. We paid \$10.50 for ours.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Will it cut all the bones—the leg of an animal?—A. Yes; but the bones have to be cut or broken into pieces so as to enable them to be put into the retort or cylinder for holding the pieces of bones. There is a top plate put on, which presses the bones down on the knives, which act very much on the principle of a planing machine. The bones are actually planed, and after going through the machine, have very much the appearance of sausage meat. You will readily perceive that it is likely to be a very valuable food.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. I suppose where farmers have no such machines, that they could break the bones with a hammer?—A. Yes; any way will be better than none at all. It is absolutely necessary to give lime in some shape to fowls, and you cannot give it in any better shape than by cut or ground bone. The first to be preferred.

Q. You prefer the cut green bone to the dry bones of the chemical works?—A. I certainly do.

Q. Can you tell me where these mills are to be bought?—A. They are sold at Milford, Massachusetts, and at Cazenovia, in New York. While answering this question, permit me to add the statement I made last year, that the farmers have not taken the interest in their poultry that they should have done, or a demand would, ere this, have arisen for cut bone and mills to cut them, and as soon as such demand arises, effort to supply it will no doubt be made by some of our machinery men. The whole economy, I may say, of poultry feeding has been altered by the introduction of these mills. What has hitherto been considered as actual waste can now be converted into the most perfect poultry food known. In other words, the bones which the butchers have heretofore thrown away, or given away, can now be used to produce eggs in plenty, at a time when they command the highest price.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. When do you feed this green bone ration?—A. The best way to feed cut green bones is on the morning of one day and in the afternoon of the next. The more of this cut bone you feed, the less of the expensive grains will be required, and more oats. If I fed the ground bone in the morning, I would give a very light feed of oats at noon, and a heavy feed of other grain at night, the latter in order to keep the crop full during the long night fast. I sometimes feed a ration in the morning composed of ground meals.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. How do you mix that morning meal?—A. Sometimes I take ground wheat and mix with bran, sometimes boiled turnips or potatoes. I mix it so as to make it crummy, and I feed it in a trough. It is not good to feed too much of this soft stuff at a time.

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Q. Can you mix the cut bone with this meal ration?—A. Yes, and I sometimes do so.

Q. They like it?—A. Yes; they eat it with evident relish.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Why do you give a heavy meal at night?—A. Well, to keep the crop as full as possible during the night.

Q. But philosophy teaches us that the stomach wants rest, and I suppose it is the same with the crop of fowls?—A. I fancy in a fowl it must be different. A fowl takes its food into the crop, and then it is ground up in the gizzard. It is a longer process. At the same time, it must be remembered that the laying hen deposits her egg soon after morning. In the formation of the egg, the assimilating process is going on rapidly during the night. Now, when a hen lays four or five eggs in a week, you will realize that the egg has to be made very rapidly. Say, for instance, on the Monday morning, a Black Minorca lays a large egg—and the Minorca eggs are large—followed by another egg on Tuesday. Probably she will miss a day and lay on Thursday, and again the day following. You will thus see that the eggs have to be manufactured pretty rapidly. If you were to examine the ova—the egg clusters of the fowl—you would find scores of these little eggs all clustered together, and as an egg is detached from this bunch, it passes through the oviduct, increasing in size until it receives the lime for the shell, which is the last process it goes through before being expelled into the nest. Now, the hen would have a last feed at 3.30 on a winter afternoon, and probably would not get any more food till daylight next morning, which would be after seven o'clock. That is a pretty long fast, and all experience goes to show that the hen's crop had better be kept as full as possible during that time. It is the same, I might say, with growing chickens at any season.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. You would feed corn or wheat at that time?—A. To some breeds. I would prefer to give corn to the lighter breeds, such as the Spanish breeds, because experience has shown that corn which will go into eggs, with them, will make the Plymouth Rocks and the Brahmas too fat to lay at all. I intended to touch on that subject a little later on, but I was desirous to draw your attention to the importance of this cut green bone ration as such a cheap and almost perfect egg producing food. In this connection, I may say that my aim has been to lay before the poultrymen and farmers of the country, at all times, as cheap an egg producer as possible, and I think this cut green bone comes as near as we can possibly get at present. I may add that red clover hay is another valuable food, and a cheap one, as an egg producer in winter, in conjunction with the cut bones.

Q. How do you feed the hay?—A. Cut up in half-inch lengths, and mixed in a warm mash. That can be fed with the cut green bones alternatively, at morning or at night.

By Mr. Grieve:

Q. What do you mix with the hay?—A. Bran, shorts and, if you like, put in a handful or so of animal meal or ground bone, and it will be so much the better.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Do you try to feed ensilage?—A. Yes. Permit me to say, that at one of the institute meetings I attended in south Huron, a farmer said he fattened his chickens for market, on silage. Mr. McMillan may remember the incident for he was at the meeting.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. When do you feed vegetables? In the morning, noon, or evening?—A. The best plan is to have the vegetables before the layers all the time. I have a cabbage suspended by a string from the ceiling, and the fowls take from it just as they like. If it is not convenient to get cabbage, I must take any of the unmarketable vegetables about the farm; anything that is cheapest and in greatest abundance.

Q. What about turnips?—A. Turnips are one of the best; carrots are also good, and we have fed extensively on mangels.

Q. How about cooking the food?—A. I believe more in cooked food than in raw. I have always found the first named best, but what might be my experience might not be another's. There is really no cast iron rule as to this.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. That would not apply to the cut bones?—A. No, I am speaking of boiled vegetable food. Boiled turnips made into a mash, given in the morning, is an excellent incentive to health and egg-laying.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario):

Q. What about potatoes?—A. Potatoes are excellent. We have the small potatoes at the farm sent down to our department and they are boiled. Variety is the spice of life, we are told, and it applies to poultry as well as to the human family.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. From your hanging up the cabbage, you believe in a hen working for her living?—A. Yes, she has in this way to jump for it. I would have the cabbage so suspended in this room that I was telling you of some time ago, to be used as a place for the hens to scratch and exercise in.

By the Chairman :

Q. Don't you consider the bones that have not been boiled much better than those that have been so treated?—A. Yes. The bones that are boiled and dried seem to lose the good properties that the fresh bones have. I have been talking to butchers about these bones, and what they are worth. In many cases the butchers said they gave the bones away to their customers, and did not charge for them. I asked several, and I found out that when I said they were as near as possible to actual waste, I was not far wrong. For one cent a pound you can get a regular supply. That is what we pay for them in quantities from 50 to 70 lbs., and we do so in order to secure delivery.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. That is all very well for those living close to a city, but what about those in the country?—A. Well, a farmer has a certain amount of offals from the pigs he may kill, which he can use, and he has meat occasionally, the bones of which he can cut or break up.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Frequently?—A. Yes, frequently. There are lots of bones that a farmer can get hold of that have hitherto gone to waste, and that being so, he should have no difficulty in utilizing them. The bone mill may be considered costly at \$10 or \$15, for an individual to purchase, but by several farmers clubbing together the cost of purchase would be light to each one, and they could arrange to have it so placed as to be able to use it in turn. I might say that the same difficulty is met with when you advocate a cream separator. It used to be said that it would never pay to use a separator, but we are now told that the man with 20 cows ought to have one. The difficulty was overcome by the formation of joint stock creameries and factories. A bone cutter might be put in one of these factories where they have power, and utilized by the patrons of the factory for their poultry. In that way, it would come very cheaply to the farmers. All the bones that have heretofore been allowed to waste could be brought in and utilized. I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting a regular supply of cut bones if there was a real desire to use them. As I said before, the whole aim and object in recommending this food is to provide the farmers with as cheap an egg producing ration as is possible to obtain.

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By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia):

Q. How much of this bone do you feed per day?—A. One pound to 16 hens; in other words an ounce a day. As soon, however, as the hens commence to lay freely, I would double that. I am also inclined to think that feeding this cut green bone increases the fertility of the egg. That is an important point. The demand for eggs, every year, is increasing, and it is very important to have the eggs fertile, and it is important to find out if this food of cut green bone is a factor in securing this. I can positively say that cut bone fed to young chicks results in rapid growth and flesh forming. I will speak of the proper care and treatment of chickens later on.

SYSTEMATIC BREEDING OF HENS.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. In the absence of the cut green bone, what is the best substitute?—A. Boiled meat. Speaking of the laying stock and their treatment, it should be remembered that towards the end of the winter the hen will require a perch. The hens which have been laying well throughout winter ought to have a rest before they are used as breeders. When farmers begin to take greater interest in poultry raising they will practice the course we pursue at the farm, that is, to reserve six or seven of the best hens for breeding from in the spring. We want to make any suggestions that we have to offer as easy as possible for the farmer to carry out. If you say to him that one portion of his flock should be kept for breeders and another for layers, he thinks it is going to be a great bother to him, but there should be no difficulty in putting aside 7 or 10 fowls for breeding from in the spring. In the meantime the remainder of his hens can be utilized for egg producing. A great point with the farmer should be, to have fertile eggs early in the season, so has to have early chickens.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. How do you give the hens a rest?—A. By reducing the stimulating diet; by feeding more oats and by gradually changing their food. When the farmer becomes better acquainted with the proper treatment of his hens, he will more thoroughly understand these things. In the meantime I have to meet the farmers and I do not like to put too many difficulties in the way. If you find a farmer with a flock of 50 or 70 hens, and you tell him to kill them all off and get thoroughbreds, he says that that will be costly, and so, apt to become frightened. He can be told, however, that in the fall he should procure a thoroughbred cockerel, and in spring he will be breeding chickens that are nearer to thoroughbreds than his previous stock. He will be on a fair way to improvement, that is, if his hens are not too old.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. The hens for breeding purposes you would keep in separate apartments?—A. I would.

Q. You would not allow them to run with the laying stock?—A. Certainly not. By a little intelligent and judicious management the farmer can manage so as to obtain satisfactory results. Let me explain that after a good supply of eggs has been secured during winter, by letting his hens run out in spring they will begin to lay again, and will continue to do so during the summer, and until the moulting season begins when they will take their three months' rest. It requires some little knowledge and intelligent management to secure results. There is no reason why a farmer should not procure eggs in winter when they are worth more than at any other time of the year, and there is no reason why, after his hens have laid all winter, that they should not continue the egg yield all summer. Heretofore, cows have gone into the winter dry, and have given little or no milk until the spring grasses were obtainable. But all that is altered. Milk is obtained from cows now in winter to make butter with, and the summer flow of milk is used for making cheese. Hens treated in the same systematic and intelligent manner will yield eggs winter and summer.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. At what temperature do you keep the hens in winter?—A. Two or three degrees above freezing. A hen will stand 6 or 8 or 10 degrees below freezing without discomfort, but it must be recollected that when a hen is kept in a cold place she will draw on the food to supply animal heat. Self preservation is the first law of nature. In the case of the cow, pig, or hen, if they are kept in a cold place, the food that should go into milk, flesh or eggs will be drawn upon to make animal heat.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Then the warmer you keep the hen the better?—A. No, not too warm. Too much warmth is apt to bring vermin. If you keep your poultry house at a temperature of about 35 it will be about right. When it is colder the water freezes, the vegetables freeze, and the excrement freezes to the platforms. If it could be arranged so that the water would not freeze, it would be better. I am sure the hen would be healthier. That is the reason why I laid so much stress on having the hens kept warmer at night than during the day.

BEST VARIETIES OF HENS FOR GIVEN PURPOSES.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Have you arrived at any conclusion as to the best variety of fowls for the farmer?—A. After five years' experimental work, I think the Plymouth Rock is decidedly the best. In the absence of the English Dorking, which is not always easy to obtain, I recommend the Plymouth Rock.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. You would advise pure-bred Plymouth Rock?—A. In every case.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. What is to prevent the farmers from getting the Dorking?—A. Nothing at all but the idea that they are too delicate.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. They are not as large as the Plymouth Rock?—A. Yes, I think they are longer in the body.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. You mean the coloured Dorking?—A. Yes. In connection with the coloured Dorking, allow me to say that I had a letter last December from Mr. E. D. Dickenson, of Barrie, Ont., in which he says: "Last spring (1893) I began my experience with coloured Dorkings, by getting a few settings of the best eggs I could, and hatched and reared the chickens very successfully. In all respects they made rapid growth. From chickens hatched on the 26th of May I had cockerels that weighed nine to nine and a half pounds, and one, six months, eleven pounds. I found them as hardy during the winter as some white Leghorns I had, and as good layers. I have heard the coloured Dorking credited with being a bad layer, but my experience leads me to a reverse conclusion. I strongly recommend the rearing of coloured Dorkings by farmers and others who want a good broiler, or full sized fowl." I consider this very valuable testimony. The value of this breed is not rightly understood. They are good layers and make a very superior table fowl.

By the Chairman :

Q. How are the Plymouth Rock for layers?—A. Good. Let me say here that it is hard for me to go to the farmer and say: "Here is a fowl that is only good for laying." We must find a breed, if possible, that is good for both, and I recommend the Plymouth Rock because it is both a good layer and a good table fowl. The

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cockerels make a development of one pound per month. We have put on a pound and a quarter, and more, on our Plymouth Rock cockerels at the Central farm per month. There is no excuse for farmers not bringing in a pair of Plymouth Rock chickens weighing eight pounds in four months, that is four pounds apiece. It is only a matter of getting the breed and feeding them properly. What I can do in the way of putting on flesh on the chicks, the farmer can do. I repeat, that there is no reason why a farmer should not bring in a pair of Plymouth Rock chickens, or a pair of Dorkings or Houdans, or Wyandottes, into the market, weighing eight pounds at the end of four months, except a want of knowledge of the breeds and the proper treatment of the young stock.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Do you mean eight pounds per pair in four months?—A. Yes. A pound each per month. Let me say that I feel strongly on this point, for our cities ought to be furnished with a far better class of table poultry by the farmers. Take, for instance, our city of Ottawa, this city is in a particularly favourable position for securing a large supply of fine market poultry. It has a surrounding country well adapted for the raising of poultry. The same may be said of Montreal, and the western cities. There should be as little excuse for poor table poultry as there is for an inferior quality of cheese, and I think the farmers will see it in the same light when the matter is brought before them.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. What do you find the average yearly egg production of the Plymouth Rock ?
—A. 120 to 130 eggs.

Q. And of the Wyandotte?—A. About the same; perhaps a few more.

Q. But a smaller egg?—A. Yes; slightly smaller, as a rule.

Q. What about the Dorking?—A. The Dorking, I should say, about 100.

By Mr. Smith (Ontario) :

Q. As a matter of fact, the Dorking is not a tender fowl?—A. Not as a rule. In some localities it is a hardy fowl, but in others, it is more tender. It is more a matter of prejudice against the breed than anything else.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Wet seems to affect them?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. In a dry climate they would be good?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You look upon oats as your staple grain?—A. Yes; in conjunction with the cut green bone.

Q. A good many have the impression that oats is the poorest food you can give?—A. So it is by itself, but in conjunction with the cut green bone it makes an excellent food.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Of all classes of grain, which is the best?—A. Wheat.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Ground oats or in the whole?—A. I feed oats, in conjunction with the cut green bone, in the whole. In the mash, they are better cut.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Is not cracked corn a good food?—A. Yes, for those of the Mediterranean or Spanish type, but it is rather injurious to the Asiatic breeds, which are easily disposed to put on fat. You have got to distinguish, in feeding, between the different breeds.

Q. Corn has greater fattening quality than any other grain?—A. Yes. And it is also heating.

By the Chairman :

Q. How would you compare the Plymouth Rock with the Black Spanish? I think Black Spanish and White Leghorns are very good?—A. So they are, but the best layer we have is the Black Minorca, a branch of the Black Spanish family.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. What number of eggs?—A. 140 to 150 a year.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Are the eggs as large as the Plymouth Rock?—A. They are larger. Allow me to say, that I brought into the department of agriculture on the 16th of last January, four to five dozen of Black Minorca eggs, weighing six to a pound all but three-quarters of an ounce. I brought in at the same time seven or eight dozens of Brahma and Langshan eggs, all weighing seven to a pound. The Black Minorcas have laid uninterruptedly from the end of December up to now, and very large eggs.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Of the Dorkings, I have found seven eggs over a pound?—A. I do not doubt it. As I said before, we do not think enough of the Dorkings.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD EGGS FOR EXPORT.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How is it usually with the Black Minorca egg shells? It is a fault with the Black Spanish egg that the tender shell is not good for shipping?—A. I intended to have touched on that point in the feeding, so as to supply lime in proper quantities. Where you have a prolific egg layer, you must, of course, supply her abundantly with all that goes to make the shell.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. I find that the English public want the unfertilized egg. Would it not be wise for our people to arrange to send them the eggs in that condition?—A. Yes.

In connection with your question I may say that when Professor Long, from England, was here, I had a conversation with him on the subject, and he said it was a most important point and one that immediately affected the trade in eggs, with England.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. The egg keeps longer?—A. Yes; and keep their good flavour longer. When at Harrow, in Essex county, attending the meeting at which you were present, I met Dr. Campeau, of that town, and he told me that he had made it a study, for a long time, to find out the difference in the keeping qualities of the non-fertilized *versus* the fertilized egg, and he had no hesitation in saying the non-fertilized egg kept longer and better.

By Mr. Dyer :

Q. Would you tell us how you fed this clover hay?—A. I put it in a pail, pour boiling water on it and let it steep all night. In the morning it comes out quite soft and in excellent condition to mix with any ground bones you have, or anything convenient.

Q. After you have cut it?—A. Yes, it is cut into half inch lengths by a clover cutter. When I am among the farmers I go into these matters of detail thoroughly, and I urge the turning of all waste into poultry and eggs. You can see what an opportunity the farmer has to turn to account the waste of his house, the kitchen and the table. As I said last year, if he will put a pot to one side, and put all the

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unused vegetables, table scraps, kitchen waste, into it and boil the whole into a mess, and mix up with it the ground grain that is cheapest on the farm, whether ground oats, or wheat, or bran, etc., etc., adding a little salt and pepper, he will have a very stimulating ration to feed to his hens.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. In winter you would advise feeding that warm?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. How many years does a hen retain her laying qualities?—A. Three years with what we call the Spanish family or the Mediterranean class, and two to two-and-a-half years with the Asiatics and American classes.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF HENS—PREVENTIVES AND CURES.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You advise our farmers to confine their hens in good sized yards rather than allowing them to run at large?—A. Yes, when they have more than one breed.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. How many hens to the acre?—A. One hundred.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Is it not better to let them run?—A. Yes, when they have a chance. Where you have only one breed, it is easy to deal with it. Where you have as many as I have, it becomes a matter of necessity, in order to obtain results, to keep them separate.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. But if a farmer has a number of breeds, and wants to breed from them, can he not do so by taking a certain number and shutting them up about ten days before he needs to use them?—A. Yes, that is done in a great many cases and I have done it myself before coming to the Central farm. It is only a little more trouble and care.

By the Chairman :

Q. Does the White Leghorn only lay well two years?—A. Three years in most cases.

Q. And the Black Spanish?—A. About the same time.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You would not recommend keeping any variety as long as three years?—A. No.

INCUBATION—NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Do you use an incubator?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you find it?—A. I find it excellent. I think that is the only way of getting early chickens.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Whose patent have you?—A. We have the hot water incubator made after the old English pattern. We pour in hot water every morning and night. We take out two gallons of comparatively cool water in the morning and evening, and substitute water almost boiling. I think this kind of incubator would recommend itself to the farmers' wives. Indeed I have been on the look out for some years to get an incubator that a farmer's wife can run while attending to her household duties.

By the Chairman :

Q. What does it cost?—A. If home made, such an incubator should cost from \$8 to \$11. It can be bought for \$18.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Are chickens hatched by an incubator any stronger than others?—A. I prefer those hatched in an incubator, for quick raising, because they are less liable to vermin.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is it an improvement on the natural process?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Should not fowls be well cared for during the moulting season?—A. Yes. The treatment I give my fowls in summer is different to that in winter. When the breeding season is over I take away the male birds and let the hens go into the fields. When the moulting season comes on, the hens require a stimulating food, and they require to be well fed. A little sulphur judiciously added to the food at that time will be of great assistance to them.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. What effect would it have to give them sulphur in large quantities?—It would produce cold and roup.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Vermin appears to be a great difficulty to farmers to overcome. What do you do in cases of that kind?—A. On the hens we sometimes use a preparation of sulphur and lard and rub it into the feathers. But this would be impossible in the case of a large number of hens. Where red mites take possession of a poultry house, coal oil is the best thing to use. We put it in on both sides of the roost because the mites will get into the crevices.

Q. Do the hens refuse to go on the perch when the coal oil is there?—A. No. But it should never be put on in large quantities to injure their feet. For lice in the nests, coal oil is one of the best preventives we have. After all, prevention is a great deal easier than cure. At the Central farm we have never been troubled with vermin in the poultry house, with one exception, and the experience I had did me a great deal of good. I happened to notice two roosts on which the red mites had got lodgment. I procured a coal oil can and deluged the roosts with the oil, and the mites swarmed out in large numbers. There is an old saying that the red mites get grandchildren in 48 hours. I found the coal oil remedy most effectual. I got rid of all the mites in that way. Coal oil liberally used is superior to any powder you can obtain, because it gets thoroughly into the crevices, where the powders cannot penetrate.

Q. What do you do in cases of roup?—A. I would not advise a farmer to attempt to doctor a sick hen. If he is a valuable cock and a case of roup occurs, he should isolate the fowl at once and inject coal oil up the nostrils.

Q. Crude coal oil?—A. I would take the refined oil, such as you would burn in a lamp and add five drops of carbolic liquid to a teaspoonful of the oil. You can either use a syringe or drop it into the nostril.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is roup contagious?—A. It is both infectious and contagious. It is brought on by cold and other causes, such as filthy quarters; it is a germ disease.

Q. Now you are getting at it. Do you find it hard to cure in its earlier stages?—A. No.

HOW TO DIET AND BRING YOUNG CHICKENS FORWARD.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. In reference to feeding chickens, you would not approve of feeding grain to very young chickens?—A. No. That is another subject I intended to have spoken

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about in its proper place. I have referred to it briefly already. I may say that I find the best feed to put young chickens on their feet is stale bread soaked with milk and then squeezed dry and so fed. A notion has hitherto prevailed that hard boiled eggs should be given to the chickens. From experience, I found that was conducive to diarrhoea, particularly when over fed; the healthiest food we can give the chickens is, as I have just stated, stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, varied after the second day by stale bread crumbs, granulated oatmeal, boiled rice mixed separate or together until 14 days, and then I would give grain in very small quantities, but not until then. Thousands of chickens are lost annually on account of feeding grain too early.

By Mr. Pridham :

Q. Would you give the same rations to young turkeys?—A. The treatment for young turkeys would be almost similar for the first days of their existence, although turkeys require greater care than chickens.

By Mr. Sanborn :

Q. Would you give them grain more than once a day?—A. I would feed them a few grains at a time and give them a good feed at night before going to roost.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. When would you first commence to give them grain?—A. After they are fourteen days old.

Q. As early as that?—A. Yes, but you will understand it must be given in very small quantities. The bone meal makes an excellent chicken food. After the first five or six days, I make a mixture of corn meal, bran and shorts, with a handful of bone meal thrown in. This ration will be found to push them on very satisfactorily. As I stated before, and it should be borne in mind, although it is a fact which the farmer usually fails to realize, that the future fowl is made in the first four or five weeks of its existence. A chicken which is allowed to be stunted at the outset of its existence never amounts to anything. This fact is thoroughly understood in Great Britain and in France, where you find the chickens carefully attended to. In this country, where you meet with one case in which the chickens are looked after, you will find a dozen where they are allowed to scratch and pick for themselves. The best way of managing is to confine the hen with her brood in a coop. Then you can feed the chickens as often as you please and get flesh on them. If the hen is allowed to run loose and drag her chickens about, they are apt to lose flesh instead of gaining it. In four or five weeks the hen will begin to lay, and can be taken away, but the colony of young chickens will return to their coop again. By cooping them carefully you secure the chickens against rats, weasels and cats, which are among the deadliest enemies of the young chicken. A farmer can have his chickens in a similar coop. He will find another advantage in separating the hens, as they are so prevented from quarrelling and killing their chickens. We have 22 or 25 coops of chickens at the experimental farm and we bring them up with comparatively little loss. I look upon a loss of 5 or 6 per cent in the chickens a rather heavy one. I seldom lose more than 6 per cent, and that should be the outside figure of any poultry breeder.

Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. What do you do with the chickens at the farm—this year's birds?—A. We sell the cockerels in the fall, while the pullets are put in amongst the layers.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. You say the hens are not profitable after three years? Is there any way by which they can be sold as tender fowls?—A. I cannot say much about it, for it is hard to make a five-year-old hen tender. But if you take a three-year-old hen and boil it for three or four hours, and then roast it, you will find it tender.

By Mr. Campbell :

Q. Do any of the hens lay more than one egg a day?—A. No. But when there is a diseased condition of the oviduct, a hen will lay a hard shell egg in the morning and a soft shell egg at night.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains):

Q. At what price do you sell the cockerels?—A. We sell the cockerels to the farmers for \$1 each for breeding purposes.

SITTING AND NON-SITTING BREEDS.—TO CURE PERSISTENCY IN SITTING.

Q. Have you found any way of preventing the hens from sitting?—A. Experiments have been going on for some years with Brahmats to check the sitting propensity. Mr. Ohelander Williams, originator of the Autocrat strain of Brahmats, says he got his females down to as nearly non-sitters as possible, but it is very hard indeed to eradicate the natural instinct. The cross-fowl is the most persistent sitter of all. It is possible to get some breeds which are not so inveterate sitters as others. Usually the older the hen the greater the sitter she is. A young pullet is not such an inveterate sitter. Often the reason given by the farmer for dislike to the Plymouth Rock is that she is such a sitter, but the real reason is that his hens are too old. The Mediterranean or Spanish breeds, as a rule, are not sitters. The sitters are the Asiatics, Cochins, Brahmats, etc. The Houdan, a French breed, is a non-sitter. Cross a non-sitter with a sitter and you get an inveterate sitter.

By Mr. Bain:

Q. How do you cure them of that evil?—A. By putting them in a room without a nest, and by feeding them liberally. In three or four days the incubating fever will be gone.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HENS.

I have a few notes here as to the characteristics of the different breeds, and perhaps you will allow me to say a few words about them. Each breed could be the subject of an interesting little discourse. The White Leghorn is of the Mediterranean type: It is one of our best layers. It is of a very nervous temperament, and requires to be served with large quantities of lime-producing food. The same remarks apply to all breeds of this type. Then you have the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, of American origin, which are possessed of good table and good laying properties. These are all the more valuable on that account, and they possess also the great advantage of being thoroughly acclimatized. Then, you have the old Asiatics, the Brahmats, the Cochins and the Langshans. They are of a phlegmatic disposition; not as good layers as the Spanish type of fowls, and require to be treated differently. All fowls required to lay in winter must be cared for, treated and fed according to their different characteristics. Intelligence and observation are required, and the man who gives the most intelligent care to his poultry will be the man who will make the most out of them.

PROFITS AND WHAT THEY DEPEND UPON.

Farmers should not become discouraged at first failures. We are all liable to that in our different lines of life. You often hear it said that there is no money in poultry because so and so has tried and failed. The same may be said of every line of business. A man who goes into poultry has to serve an apprenticeship in order to learn the business. There is no business a man can make money out of without serving an apprenticeship to it. I could not start a dry goods, hardware, or other business and carry it on successfully without knowing how to run it. It is the same with the poultry business. If a man desires to make money out of his hens he must learn how to house, feed and manage them properly.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. What is a fair profit for 150 hens?—A. From 150 to 250 birds the farmer should get \$1 clear out of each fowl. I made an estimate last year, and perhaps it may interest the committee if I again quote the figures. Say a hen lays 100 eggs in

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a year and they sell at one cent each, you have \$1.; ten chickens hatched out at ten cents each, \$1; body of the hen to eat or to sell, 25 cents—a total of \$2.25. The cost of the hen per year I put down at \$1 to \$1.25. The margin of profit should therefore be, at the very least, \$1 clear for each fowl.

Now, gentlemen, before I close, I desire to say that last spring I had the very great pleasure of visiting the farmers of South Huron and the neighbouring constituencies. I also attended meetings in Essex and in Haidimand counties, and I must express my appreciation of the kind reception which I received from the farmers resident in those constituencies, and from their representatives in parliament. Let me particularly mention the names of two gentlemen I see before me, namely, Mr. McMillan, of South Huron, and Mr. McGregor, of Essex. I trust that my visit to those portions of the country will be of benefit to the farmers and will tend to enhance an interest in poultry.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How many fowls have you at the Central farm?—A. About 297.

Q. You must have used an enormous quantity of bran. I see according to the auditor general's report that there is 30,000 lbs. charged against you?—A. That must be a mistake. I could not have used it. I only use bran in winter, and only a little then, for the morning ration.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

A. G. GILBERT,

*Manager Poultry Department,
Dominion Central Experimental Farm.*

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 5th June, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee of Agriculture and Colonization met this day at 10.30 a.m., Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN:—Gentlemen.—Mr. James Fletcher, entomologist and botanist of the experimental farm, is with us this morning. I presume that it is the wish of the committee that he should make a statement of his work in the departments of entomology and botany.

Mr. Fletcher, being called, addressed the committee as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have on this occasion, when I am to make my annual report or address to this committee, brought with me certain specimens to illustrate the different plants which I shall refer to, as on previous occasions, and also specimens showing the work of the different classes of injurious insects. I thought the committee would like to see them, as being probably of the greatest agricultural importance. I will refer first to some of the experiments carried out with regard to pasture and hay grasses at the Central experimental farm. The importance of hay, and all food for cattle, need merely be mentioned on account of the great interest which is manifested now-a-days in dairying, and the important bearing that industry has on the welfare of the country at large. I have with me this morning some of the grasses which we have been growing and studying at the Central experimental farm for the past five or six years, in respect to which we have pretty complete information. During the winter, in addressing farmers' meetings, I had an opportunity of speaking on

some of these grasses, and I also had the pleasure of meeting some of the members of this committee in their own constituencies. I think this is a good opportunity for showing you samples of the grasses, of which I have so often spoken, before this committee. This season has been particularly favourable for the development of grasses, and now is also a very convenient opportunity for exhibiting the success we have obtained in the cultivation of these valuable fodder plants. Some, of course, are well known here or in Europe; but many of them are not natives of Canada. The best of these we hope to have introduced at no distant date by seedsmen who will supply the seed to farmers, as already there is a demand for some which cannot be purchased. I will speak of some clovers first. The one that I hold in my hand is, I think, of great importance. It is Lucerne, and is well known in the old country and in the western states, where it is called Alfalfa. It is as good a kind of clover as can be grown. The crop is always heavy, and you will get two heavy cuttings in the season, and in some cases three. It seems to suit our soil very well indeed, at Ottawa, and has succeeded well in many other places where I have had it tested.

By Mr. Pope :

Q. When was this specimen grown?—A. The seed was planted last spring. We have been growing it for six years. One of my correspondents found that it did not succeed in the eastern townships. It was rather a disappointment there. This was due to the fact, I think, that the ground was too damp and flat. Where the water comes near the surface of the soil, Alfalfa does not succeed so well, but in ordinary rich land, or even on dry poor land, it has succeeded remarkably well; it is a clover which should be added to all mixtures for pasture grasses. It can be mixed advantageously with Orchard grass, which is a valuable grass. Some of the other clovers are not suited for mixing with Orchard grass, as for instance the Mammoth red clover, which is too late in coming to perfection.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. How do you sow the Alfalfa?—A. Like ordinary clover; either in drills or broadcast.

Q. Is it sown alone?—A. Yes; or mixed with grass. Just the same as any other clover.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. When ripened, how does it differ from other hay?—A. It should not be allowed to ripen, for Alfalfa hay is poor. It is frequently cut and fed green, but if cut at the right stage makes excellent hay. I would like to draw the attention of the committee to the difference between Mammoth red clover and the ordinary June red clover. This specimen of June clover which I have here in flower is very forward, as this has been a very early season. You see it is in flower and very much in advance of this other, which is Mammoth red, and will not be in flower for ten days. From this we learn the fact that it does not do to mix the Mammoth red clover with the Orchard grass which is ready to cut two weeks sooner, or at the same time as the June red clover.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. I have tried this Alfalfa twice in different years and not a single plant lived?—A. Did you get a good catch? Did the seed germinate well?

Q. Yes?—A. I am glad to get this information. So little of this valuable plant has been grown in Canada hitherto that it may as yet be regarded as experimental. Personally, I may say that I have had far greater success than I anticipated.

Q. One of my neighbours, however, has grown it for many years?—A. Is that on dry ground?

Q. It is high land, and he has succeeded very well with it?—A. Our experience here has certainly been such as to induce me to recommend it for trial everywhere, except on wet land. On Mr. Greenshields's farm, in the eastern townships, they had a fine catch last year, but this spring it was all winter killed. I think that was because the water was near the surface of the soil or the land was springy.

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By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains):

Q. Could that be grown in the province of Quebec, where the climate is cold?
—A. I have had one or two satisfactory reports from the province of Quebec.

Q. From the district of Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. And it has succeeded?—A. In the district of St. Hyacinthe it has done very well, and in some parts of the eastern townships. From what I have said about the difference in the time of flowering, of red June and Mammoth clovers, it is plain that for mixing with June clover, Orchard grass is preferable to Timothy, and that the clover to mix with Timothy most satisfactorily is Mammoth red.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. Does the Alfalfa impoverish the land?—A. No. If it is grown successively for three or four years and then turned under, it will probably enrich the land as much as any other clover.

By Mr. Semple:

Q. Does the stock seem to like it?—A. Very much indeed.

By Mr. Cargill:

Q. If it is sown alone when would you cut it, the first year?—A. Yes, you would get a good crop. Ours was not sown early in the spring, and we cut in the autumn. There was a heavy crop, but I do not remember the amount. The second year we cut two heavy crops.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. It is intended for green food?—A. Yes, in England it is largely grown and used almost entirely for soiling.

Q. How does the hay from the June clover compare with the other?—A. The Mammoth is rather hard to cure, but makes excellent hay with care.

Q. Rather coarser, is it not?—A. Yes, but I think one is as good as the other as far as feeding value is concerned.

By Mr. Pridham:

Q. Will the Mammoth grow two crops?—A. Yes, the Mammoth lasts longer than the ordinary June clover. There is a much heavier crop of Mammoth clover the third year than of the common Red. It is more nearly perennial than the other. The Red clover is biennial, but there are always a few plants come up after the second year either from seeds that did not grow, or from seeds of the first year's crop. The Mammoth is called a perennial, but neither is a true perennial.

I will now exhibit a plant which has been largely advertised, and which, therefore, one must be careful in dealing with; the (*Lathrus silvestus, var Wagneri*), or Wagner's Wood Pea. It is a variety of the wood-pea of Europe, and is advertised as one of the best crops in the way of a clover which can be grown. I think from what I have seen of it, that it almost comes up to what the advertisement claims for it. It is now the beginning of June, and this is the growth it has made this year already. In another fortnight or three weeks, just before it flowers, it will make a mass nearly three feet high, of very succulent rich fodder. At present, however, the seed is too expensive for it to come into general use.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Did you seed this spring?—A. No, last spring.

Q. The stock do well on it?—A. Yes, they seem to be very fond of it.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. Would it do for pasture?—A. No, it makes too heavy a growth. It would require to be cut.

The Orchard grass is perfectly well known to everybody, but I have brought a specimen, as questions are frequently asked about it. You see it is just in the con-

dition to cut now, and it should be cut just as it is flowering, or even a little before it flowers. There is a very great diversity of opinion about the value of Orchard grass. I think it is chiefly due to the fact that it is frequently not cut at the right time. The grass as a soiling crop is extremely succulent. After the flowers have expanded it makes very dry hay, and it has the disadvantage of making very bulky hay. While most grasses lose about 45 per cent of their weight by water, this loses nearly 10 per cent more. But it must be remembered that this is the grass upon which, above all others, Irish hunters, supposed to be the best horses for endurance in the world, are all fed. Of course it does not follow that it would do well with us, but our experience of it at the Central farm has been satisfactory. We have had large quantities of good grass and good hay, but the hay is very bulky for its weight.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. You must cut it young?—A. Yes, when it is left too long it becomes dry and hard and the cattle do not like it.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. It is coarse, is it not?—A. Yes, rather.

Q. But in a dry season it is one of the best we have got. It is a deep rooter, and succeeds when others fail?—A. Yes, I am very glad you mentioned that, because that is one of the most important points about it. I mean its rapidity of growth after cutting. That grass, in June, if cut one day, and there is a shower in the night, will have grown three inches, by the next day, of tender, succulent leaves.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. With me, this has come up three times as much as ever before without any sowing. It is springing up everywhere?—A. It increases very much, but entirely from seed, late in the season there are small heads form, which are not noticed, but these all bear seed, and it is to these, I think, that the increase is due. These seeds are self-sown in the autumn. My experiments, however, have given the best results with this grass sown in the spring. We tried some experiments in growing different grass seeds in the spring and autumn, and though most grasses do better when sown in spring, one or two varieties do very much better when sown in the autumn. Here is an instance: This is the Meadow Foxtail, a grass that makes a very rich, soft, fine hay, and is very early, as you see. It has rather a superficial resemblance to Timothy, but when you examine it closely you find it different, and very much earlier. I think the Meadow Foxtail very valuable for its hay, on account of its earliness. It is ready to cut now, and if grown alone gives a heavy crop after the first year, or when mixed with June clover makes a very valuable mixture. In choosing hay grasses or mixtures for various purposes, you have to consider chiefly the time they flower, because a grass is at its best just at the time it is in flower. You know the old saying, "Between the two flowers of Timothy is the time to cut." When the first flowers open, the anthers are purple, and later on when they have shed their pollen they are white, and afterwards they turn brown. The head of Timothy consists of a great many flowers, and from the time the first flowers open it takes about three or four days before the last flowers expand their anthers; by this time, the first extruded anthers have turned brown, and there is the appearance of having been two periods of flowering; but really there is only one flowering for each flower. The beginning of June is a time when we sometimes want good fodder, when the silos are, as a rule, about empty. Meadow Foxtail has a peculiar value then for its earliness.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is it a good feed?—A. Excellent. It is grown in some parts of Nova Scotia under the name of French Timothy.

By Mr. Pope :

Q. Would it grow with Orchard grass?—A. Yes. They could be mixed very well, this sample is a little earlier than the Orchard grass I have exhibited; but they

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have about the same season. Another very early grass is the Fall Oat grass. I am not prepared to recommend it specially, except for the weight it would introduce. It has a peculiar bitter flavour, but cattle like a small quantity in mixtures.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Does it grow well on dry soil?—A. Not so well as some other grasses.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Is that called wild oats?—A. No. That is quite a different grass. This is a perennial. Here is another of the Fox-Tail grasses, (*Alopecurus agrestis*), but this is an annual. This sample was sown last September and it may have a peculiar value from this fact. If you want to use a piece of land or clean it up, you can sow this grass in September, and by the following June you can cut it and have the land ready for corn. That is the annual Fox-Tail. I would ask you to observe what a particularly succulent and soft grass it is, but it is not highly valued because it is an annual.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. Are not all the Fox-Tails annuals?—A. No. Some, the meadow Fox-Tail, for instance, is a perennial. In fact it does not get to its full strength to produce until the second or third year.

By Mr. Pope :

Q. Do you sow it in the spring?—A. Yes. This next grass is one which I have already brought before the attention of the committee on a previous occasion, and it is one which I think cannot be brought to public attention too frequently, on account of its great importance. Of all the different imported grasses brought into America, I do not think there is one which can compare with it in value. It is the Awnless Brome grass, or Austrian Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*). It will grow over an enormous area, and is especially well adapted for the North-west. I have distributed it to correspondents all over Canada, and uniformly satisfactory reports have been received from all who have tried it. It has one great disadvantage, viz: a habit of growth like quack grass. I am recommending it particularly for the North-west in those districts where difficulty has been experienced in getting any grass to grow. Professor Robertson who has just returned from Indian Head, tells me that on the 25th of May, this same grass was 25 to 28 inches high. Those who know that part of the country will realize its remarkable growth up to that time. In my judgment, there is nothing to compare with it; I have also recommended it for use in those portions of old Canada, in waste corners where the fields are broken, where there are upland or wet corners which cannot be well used for anything else. Many of such portions of land cannot be cleaned up very well or used, but if you have a grass like this, coming up year after year, it will have a special value even in the more thickly populated portions of the country.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. How would it do on thin soil, over rocks?—A. Not very well.

By Mr. Cargill :

Q. Does it do well on wet land?—A. Very well indeed. I have some growing at the Central experimental farm, on a piece of wet land where the water lies for considerable time, and this grass has done better than elsewhere.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Did it make good pasture?—A. It is rather coarse for pasture, but makes a fine soiling crop.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Will it do well where the land is dry?—A. Yes; in the North-west where it is dry it has done remarkably well. A singular feature is that, in the North-west, it does well on the dry lands and here it has succeeded splendidly on wet land.

Q. But rather better on the wet than on the dry?—A. Here it has done well on the wet land and up there on the dry.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. By "dry" do you mean a dry atmosphere rather than the soil?—A. I meant both, in the North-west the air is generally dry over large areas.

Q. Why should it not do well on thin soil over rock?—A. Well, some other kinds would do better, I have a grass that will pay you better. This, although a small grass, has great nutritive value. On dry, rocky lands it does exceedingly well. On rich soil at the farm it has produced nearly two tons of hay. It is particularly heavy on soils which are rich. It is known in this part of the country as Wire grass or Canada Blue grass (*poa compressa*). One of the unfortunate things in connection with grasses is that so many have different English names. In this connection I might mention an incident which occurred not long ago on a visit which I paid to the eastern townships. I was taken to task at Richmond because I recommended this grass to be grown on their rocky pastures. I informed them there was no grass to be compared with it. Afterwards I was told that some of the farmers had complained that this man had come all the way from Ottawa to tell them to grow Wire grass, which down there is not regarded as of any value. This misunderstanding arose from the fact that the grass which they call Wire grass is totally different from the one which I hold in my hand and which I had recommended to them. In fact their Wire grass is *Quadra* grass.

Q. What is the official name of Wire grass?—A. *Poa compressa*. It is largely sold for lawns by Canadian seedsmen, under the name of Canadian Blue grass. It is valuable as a field grass but not as a lawn grass for which it is usually sold. In spring and in the autumn it turns purple, and gives a purplish or rusty aspect to the lawn.

Q. How would it do in August and September?—A. For cutting green?

Q. For pasture?—A. I should think Orchard grass would be one of the best because it keeps on providing new green leaves all through the season, if fed off or cut.

Q. Would Orchard grass do on thin soil?—A. No; it likes rich soil better. Do you refer to those rocky ledges around Lindsay?

Q. No. Lindsay has as good a soil as you can find in Canada. I referred to parts of North Victoria?—A. Where they raise the best sheep in the world.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. White clover and this *poa compressa* make a splendid mixture?—A. The best possible for upland pastures.

This grass I now have in my hand is the Hard Fescue, and this the Sheep's Fescue. The Hard Fescue is of rather larger growth than the other. Both are very rich grasses but are only suitable over thin lands, on rock or on sandy soil; with exception of the Wire grass they are perhaps the best grasses which can be grown in such places.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Does Sheep Fescue ripen rapidly?—A. This will be ripe in about a fortnight from now, which is ten days earlier than in ordinary seasons. The food is in the leaves. The sheep will pick off the leaves and eat it in preference to many other grasses. It is a very small grass but makes good pasture; it is not a hay grass at all.

By Mr. O'Brien :

Q. Have you tried Rib grass, the English pasture grass?—A. No, but some one did before us. It has been tried in Michigan and in some parts of Canada and where it occurs it is a bad weed. Another useless plant of which notices have appeared is Spurry. I am sorry to see that the Michigan experimental station has recommended

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it. In Nova Scotia it is known as one of their worst weeds. It is called Corn Spurry in England. It has a soft succulent stem and will grow on pure sand without any apparent fertility in it. When it once gets into the land, as we have found at the experimental farm, it is extremely difficult to eradicate, and not worth anything as a crop, on account of its small size.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Does it grow high?—A. No; only from three to four inches. It is so succulent and brittle that an animal would easily crush it into the ground. The leaves are small and hair like, and it is perfectly valueless as a fodder grass for us in Canada, where we can grow much better plants, in every way.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. It grows in gardens in Ontario?—A. Occasionally I have seen it in gardens. The Rib grass asked about by Mr. O'Brien is recommended for sheep, but it is certainly a mistake to grow it. It is found in western Ontario where it has given considerable trouble. Speaking of the fescues, this is a specimen of the Red Fescue. While the other two mentioned are bunch grasses, the Red Fescue runs freely by under-ground stems and forms a sod. It is a very valuable grass. I only got a small sod of this variety last spring from its discoverer, Mr. J. B. Olcott, Connecticut. I have not had seed enough to send out samples, but next year I hope to be able to supply the seed for trial on poor soils. I think it will succeed best on good soil, but should make a good showing even on poor soils.

Here is a grass to which I would draw special attention. It is the common June grass (*paturin des prés*) *Pod pralensis*. Possibly there is no grass anywhere in the world with regard to which there is such a diversity of opinion as to its value. This, to some extent, may be due to the fact that it varies so much. Botanists have great difficulty in classifying its many varieties, some of which are good, others far less so. It is found all over the continent, but in such varying forms that only botanists are able to separate them. I have three forms here, grown under exactly the same circumstance, and you see the difference between them, not only in size, but in habits of growth and earliness. This first one is grown near Calgary. The stems of the original plant were four feet high. I received them from Major Walker of Calgary. Grown at Ottawa, it only attains a height of three feet. It is very early, as you see the seed is even now fully formed, while on this other form of the same grass from Glacier, the stems are only just forming, there are at least three weeks' difference between the two. Although such a small grass, and counted of little value, it is unquestionable that it is of the greatest possible value for pasture and dairy purposes. It is rich and succulent, and will crop all the time. One of the reasons why farmers have thought so little of it, I think, is because when estimating its value they have considered it as a hay grass. It ripens sooner than they want to cut their hay, and is seldom cut for hay. In about a fortnight's time the seed will be ripe. Having produced its small slender stem early in June, it makes its growth close to the surface, each plant spreads rapidly and soon forms a close sod. If you let cattle get into a wood and browse down the undergrowth, it will soon be converted into a pasture by this June grass. Wherever cattle eat the stems, the seeds are carried in their manure, and this added to its great power of spreading, soon enables it to cover the ground. June grass gives us a succulent rich food for cattle, and at the same time keeps on growing and producing all the time. In fact, the more it is cut or fed off, the better it succeeds. I do not believe that there is any other grass that will compare with it in value. If you will only watch your pastures, and not overstock them, there is no reason why this should not be a truly perennial grass, lasting indefinitely. In England, I have known pastures which have been used for grazing for over two hundred years, and of course many of the parks for much longer, the only thing which they have received being a little top dressing of artificial manure, once in four or five years.

By Mr. Pridham :

Q. I have a farm seeded down with June grass for the last twenty years, and it is better to-day than it was twenty years ago?—A. I am sure of it. And yet there are good farmers who do not appreciate the value of June grass, and will talk about it as of no value.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. It is highly appreciated in western Ontario?—A. I am glad it is so.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Does it not dry out?—A. Not if most of the varieties are fed reasonably. I met a man, some three or four years ago, who told me that he had a piece of land in June grass that was no use at all, as it was always dried out all the summer. I found, on inquiry, that his custom was to take his cattle off in June, to what he thought, were better pastures which were low and produced a rank growth of grass, the result was the June grass did flower and dry out. He should have kept a few head of cattle there all the time, which would have prevented the stems from flowering, and the roots would have thrown all their energy into making leaves.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. The common experience with us is that it is the proper thing to drive the cattle off?—A. Of course, in very dry lands it does not do as well as some of the other grasses which I have mentioned—the Sheep and Hard Fescues, for instance. Taken on the whole, however, I think there is no grass equal to it in value for pastures.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. You recommend it for permanent pasture?—A. It should be in every permanent pasture mixture.

By Mr. Cleveland :

Q. There is no necessity for sowing it; it will come in of itself?—A. It will. But there can be no harm in helping it along. Here is a later variety which is just spearing. Where you have an early flowering plant, some of the nourishment is taken out of it. This grass must have a rest after the stem is grown. The variety which I have here is from Glacier, in the Rocky Mountains. I have brought you these specimens to show how grasses of actually the same botanical species may differ.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. How does it differ from the Kentucky Blue grass?—A. It is identically the same. Kentucky Blue grass is the name put upon it when the seedsmen want it to fetch a high price. As Canadian June grass, I can get it for \$1 a bushel. There is no difficulty in getting a plentiful supply of the seed, if the farmers only set about it. Children can easily collect it along the roadsides everywhere. They cannot make any mistake as to the kind, because it is almost the only grass of which the seed is ripe by 1st July. This is the grass which every one who wants a good lawn should always sow. It should be sown very thickly, at the rate of about four bushels to the acre, and to this may be added about one and a half to two pounds of white clover. The lawn will then be fine; even in texture and uniform in colour.

Festuca Elatior.—This grass is the tall Fescue; it is a coarse growing grass, but very valuable for its heavy crop of succulent hay that can be cut at this time or a little later. It flowers about the third week of June and does well to grow with clover. It has the quality of being extremely hardy and has succeeded perfectly well in Manitoba.

Phalaris Arundinacea.—This is a grass for low meadow, that can be grown in wet land. It is called Canary Reed grass. When the seeds are ripe, the stems are

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6 or 8 feet high. I recommend it for cutting at this time as a soiling crop. This is cut from a bed very much exhausted; it has been cut now seven years. After three years it should be top-dressed to give a very good crop; it is really the wild form of the old fashioned Ribbon grass of the garden, and I have found by cultivating a bed of Ribbon grass, that that variety gives a larger and heavier crop of leaves. It seemed too æsthetic to grow as a crop, but I think it might be done successfully.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. The cattle won't eat it if they can get anything else?—A. Our cattle will. See how soft and succulent it is.

By Mr. Ferguson :

Q. For soiling, how does this compare with fall rye?—A. It gives a heavier crop.

Q. I mean for nutritive value and weight compared?—A. I don't know.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Our cattle won't touch it all?—A. Ours was cut on the 4th of June when I made the test four years ago, and the cattle ate it with great avidity. I was then over 3 feet high.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. You don't know how they would compare?—A. I don't know the comparative value.

Q. Would cattle eat it on pasture?—A. I am sure they would eat it. I don't recommend it for pasture, but as a green soiling plant.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. How would that Wood Pea of yours do? Would it do well in a dry season?—A. Very well.

Anthoxanthum Odoratum.—Here is a grass of which I have brought a small bundle, to show you that a grass that is thought very well of in Europe does not do very well here, it is the Sweet Vernal grass. In Europe it is very early and gives a sweet flavour to butter and milk. Here, it is not early, and it loses that value. In our own wild Indian hay, too, we have a much sweeter grass, though one much more difficult to get rid of.

Agropyrum Tenerum.—In Manitoba and the North-west a very great desideratum has been a grass of the same nature as Timothy, with straight clean and easily handled hay. We had great difficulty in getting one. I think this grass (Western Rye) the agricultural value of which was discovered in Manitoba by Mr. McIver, of Virden, is a grass which belongs to the same family as Quack grass, but has the great advantage of not forming running root stocks like that grass.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. By Quack grass do you mean Twitch?—A. Yes, it is known as Twitch, Couch, Scutch and many other names. This forms a clean, heavy hay, very like Timothy in many respects, but which, although of the same family, never forms roots like Quack grass, and I think it will be a great acquisition on account of the cleanliness of the hay and seed, which can be easily handled in commerce.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. It does not grow so high?—A. It is pretty high. It will grow to four feet, about the same as Timothy.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Can that be sown with wheat?—A. It can be done. I have tried some experiments sowing with grain and without, and though there is a slight advantage

to the grass in having all the land to itself, the difference is so small that practically you lose a crop. Apparently it would be better to sow grass with a thin grain crop.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Supposing you had a bush pasture, you would sow just the grass?—A. Yes.

Q. And harrow it over as soon as possible?—A. Yes.

Dryenzia Langsdorffii.—This is one of the blue joint grasses, and a grass not yet in the market, but I hope it soon will be, because it gives an excellent crop of hay and also green feed. I got the seed of this, north of lake Superior. It is a northern variety of our own blue joint, which grows on all the swamps and streams in the country. They grow well, however, in dry land and this is earlier than the ordinary form. The hay is of excellent quality, and it is one of the grasses which first attracts the attention of the farmers who visit the experimental farm.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Have you no white clover?—A. I did not bring any with me to-day.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman, about grasses to-day. I took this opportunity of speaking about them because they have proved of great interest to the numerous visitors to the Central farm. Last year a large number of farmers came on excursions to the farm, and they showed very great interest in this matter of pasture and hay grasses. The results of our investigation have now shown the use of the experiment which has been carried on sufficiently long to give us valuable data, of use to the country, and I am very glad to have this opportunity to meet the members of this committee, so that they may know, in the event of any of their friends wanting information about pasture and hay grasses, that these experiments are being carried on at the experimental farm, and we shall be glad to give any information in our power.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. What was the cause of our Alsike clover failing last year?—A. I think it may possibly have been the clover weevil which I will speak of a little later. It is a brown beetle, of which the grub feeds on the leaves and eats the plant. It is just the same colour as the plant and is easily overlooked. You mean a failure in the crop, do you not; or was it a failure in the seed crop?

Q. The crop was all right, but the seed was all wrong.—A. I had not heard of it.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Was it not the midge?—A. I don't think so. I don't think the midge attacks the Alsike clover.

By the Chairman :

Q. This Wood Pea, is it grown with other grain?—A. No. It is better sown alone.

Q. And at what time?—A. In the spring.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. I think, to experiment thoroughly with these grasses, they should be taken out from the beds, and put out into fields, because in beds they are cultivated under exceptional circumstances. It is really no guide to the farmer until they are tested in the field?—A. That is very true, and in calculating the results we always eliminate the outside strip, which gets special cultivation. With regard to the pasture mixtures, we have one-twentieth acre plots, and I think these will give us the results we want. The best mixtures will also be soon in larger areas. There is a mixture consisting of Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Orchard grass and four clovers. This, we find, gives a very satisfactory crop. It will be put in a much larger area this year. Three one-twentieth acre plots were put under it this year, and next year we shall put a much larger plot under the mixture. At the edge of a plot, even the fact of keeping the weeds out of the paths gives the advantages of cultivation itself, as is shown by the grass being much higher round the edge.

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By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. But you get sufficient results to arrive at comparative calculations?—A. Oh, yes. We calculate that there is one-half more advantage to the plants that are round the outside than to those that are on the inside.

By Mr. Hughes :

Q. Is the path higher than the bed?—A. It is just about the same height.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Have you tried Orchard grass and clover together?—A. We have tried Red June clover and Orchard grass together. They are much better than the ordinary mixture of Red clover with Timothy. Mammoth clover makes a good mixture with Timothy.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How many varieties of grass have you got at the farm?—A. We have about 150 just now under trial.

Q. Would it not be better for you to decide which are best? It is rather confusing for the farmer to choose among so many varieties?—A. Well, yes, but we must try them, to find out which are the best. If a farmer comes he will see many things that he need not follow. But we must try them to see which is the best. But we do not recommend the 150 varieties, because many of them have no agricultural use at all. We find that many have to be discarded as agricultural grasses. I think our experiments have shown that there are about half a dozen or a dozen of the thoroughly high class grasses which can be grown in many parts of Canada. Certainly there is far too much of the ordinary mixture of Timothy and Red clover grown all over the country, whether that mixture is suitable or not for the locality. There are some grasses much more suitable than Timothy for some districts.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. How does Orchard hay compare with Timothy in nutriment?—A. It is lighter and not so rich.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Will you tell us what makes the best mixture for permanent pastures?—A. For this section?

Q. For every section?—A. The mixture I have spoken of is probably the best for a large part of Ontario and many parts of Quebec; in fact for the greater part of old Canada. It is composed as follows:—Timothy, six pounds; Meadow Fescue, four pounds; Orchard grass, two pounds; June grass, one pound, and where the land is wet there should be added one pound of Red Top. To this mixture you require to add, per acre, two pounds each of the four clovers, Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike. That gives a crop of very excellent hay for two or three years, and then the meadows can be used for pasture for two or three years more.

By Mr. Pridham :

Q. That is about twenty pounds to the acre?—A. Yes. One of the great troubles in Canada is that the farmers do not put in enough seed. The fallacy of this is evident when you consider the price of the seed is so small compared with the results of rather heavier seeding.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. I myself have sown a bushel of clover and one of Timothy. The clover grew so heavy that we never had a spear of Timothy at all. Would you call that seeding enough?—A. I am afraid that is an exceptional case. It was probably a little too heavy. How many acres was that on?

Q. On ten acres?—A. The usual mixtures in Canada are too light. I think, as a rule, our farmers do not sow enough seed to the acre, twelve to fourteen pounds, altogether, is frequently all that is sown.

By Mr. Cargill :

Q. You are speaking of pastures, not for seeding down for hay?—A. Every pasture can be cut for hay and make an excellent pasture afterwards.

Q. About twenty pounds of seed per acre for hay?—A. Yes. About twenty-one pounds is what I recommended.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Your mixture is not for hay?—A. You can cut it for hay, and it makes a good permanent pasture afterwards.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How long will the clovers stand in the permanent pasture?—A. The greater part of the Red will die out at the end of the second year. The Lucerne or Alfalfa will last as long as you keep the land in hay.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. How long does the Alsike clover last?—A. About two or three years—about the same or a little longer than the Red. If they are sown together the Alsike will generally last longer. Alsike is normally a perennial, but it seldom lasts many years as a paying crop. Red clover is normally a biennial, but it varies so much that some plants live on for three or perhaps four years, some even become exhausted in one year.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND TREES.

There is another subject which I would like to speak about for a few minutes, that is ornamental shrubs. The question is one of practical value in this way : A large amount of money is spent every year by farmers, all through the country, in buying a few ornamental shrubs. You know how they like to have their gardens look pretty and desire to have a few ornamental shrubs about the house. The travelling agents go round with their pretty books and show the farmers the pictures, and you find that farmers generally buy the prettiest things in the book, perhaps never considering their suitability to the land or the locality where they live.

At the experimental farm, during the past three or four years, we have tested over 200 different kinds of shrubs and trees suitable for lawns. If you take the trouble to look at the seedsmen's catalogues, you will only find there about a dozen or two good ornamental shrubs suitable for growing in Canada. As I have just remarked, we have over 200. That number, I believe, can be more than doubled when we have time to look them up. I believe by drawing attention to these shrubs, we shall be able to prevent money being wasted, and induce our farmers who wish for shrubs, to buy something which is suitable. In the director's report, just issued, you will find a list of those shrubs and trees on the farm, which have been grown there within the last three or four years and found to be perfectly hardy. I have brought some specimens with me, which I thought the committee would like to examine. This is a specimen of one of the Japanese Honeysuckle, the botanic name of which is *Weigelia*. They are not perfectly hardy. There is this peculiar thing about some shrubs, that while they are hardy here, at Niagara and in the west they are tender. This is due to the fact that we get a heavier snow fall here, and the snow covering protects the delicate shrubs. In the west, however, where they have not so much snow, many are not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter. When the temperature reaches a certain point, we find that some of our plants and shrubs are killed. The *Weigelias*, however, are sufficiently hardy to make them desirable plants to grow in the colder sections, and they give us beautiful flowers on the wood, which is left after the killed-back tips are cut off.

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By Mr. Roome :

Q. How high do they grow?—A. From 4 to 6 feet high. We have a great variety of them. This next is a specimen of the Bush Peony or Moutan. It is perfectly hardy here, flowering every year, but Mr. Saunders tells me that at Niagara it kills back badly.

By Mr. Rowand :

Q. To what height does it grow?—A. About 4 feet. If it would stand the climate in western Ontario, it would grow much higher.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. How long does the Japanese Honeysuckle continue in flower?—A. About a month.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Is it fragrant?—A. No. I have only one or two varieties here this morning of those which we have tried in the arboretum or botanic garden at the farm. We have about thirty varieties of the Japanese Honeysuckle or *Weigelia*, altogether.

By Mr. Pope :

Q. What is the best time to put them in?—A. I think in the spring. All the varieties which we have at the farm are named. If I remember correctly the collection came mostly from France. The production of these ornamental shrubs, over there, is a special business. They are sold in France for a few cents, while they would cost us considerably more here.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Is there any stock in this country?—A. No. That is the reason why I bring them before the committee to-day. The nurserymen should certainly see to it that they get more of them. This is the *Weigelia Rosea*. It is a variegated form, but has not nearly such beautiful flowers as some of the forms I have shown you. They can all be grown from cuttings, either cut in the fall and kept cool during the winter, or from green summer wood. The Tartarian Honeysuckle, of which I have a specimen here, is perfectly hardy, and can be obtained from all seedsmen. I would like to refer for a moment to the subject of growing from the seed. Our shrubs are either grown from cuttings or seed, and the rapidity of growth is very remarkable. It is just three years since the seeds of this Tartarian Honeysuckle were sown. Here is a beautiful shrub belonging to the Rose family, originally from China. It is called *Exochorda Grandiflora*, or Pearl Bush.

By Mr. Pope :

Q. That is not so hardy?—A. It is not perfectly hardy, but it is a beautiful plant and flowers for about three weeks, and has stood our winters in a shrubbery for three years. It is grown from seed or cuttings, but is rather hard to propagate. This, the *Spiræa Van Houtte*, is a bush which grows about four feet in height, and at this season of the year it is a perfect mass of beautiful white flowers. This, I consider one of the very best of ornamental flowering shrubs.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. Does it grow from cuttings?—A. It is very easily grown from cuttings obtained in the autumn. Among the roses there are some beautiful forms. This is the little Irish rose (*Rosa Spinosissima*). There is one satisfactory thing about this, respecting which people can take their choice. It is called both the Irish and the Scotch rose. There are many beautiful single white roses, some of which grow in this country, as *Rosa Lucida*, *R. Arkansana*, the Prairie Rose, and *R. Cinnamomea*. This is the purple-leaved rose from the south of Europe. It is a very pretty thing for ornamental planting. It is perfectly hardy and grows freely from seed. Here is a specimen of the white variety of the Japanese rose (*Rosa Rugosa*).

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Is it hardy?—A. It is perfectly hardy, both here and in the North-west. Among the Spiræas, this Golden Spirea is a valuable plant for hedges. It is perfectly hardy and makes quick growth.

Q. Did you ever try honeysuckle as a hedge?—A. The Tartarian Honeysuckle will make a hedge, but it is too light in its growth. This is the British Columbia Barberry or native Holly (*Mahonia Aquifolia*). Among valuable plants are the cultivated forms of our native White Cedar. This is one of the variegated forms. These cedars may be grown from cuttings very easily. We have grown large quantities of them every year at the experimental farm. It is the simplest thing in the world to grow them. You take a little twig, trim it down, take off the side shoots, and then put it in sand and keep it through the winter in a cold house. In the spring, the young cuttings will be found to have calloused over, when roots are formed they are planted out in rows. They make about four inches of growth during the first year. This rule will apply to all the Arbor Vitæ. One of the most beautiful varieties of our native cedar is the Douglas Cedar, or Golden Cedar. It can be grown in the same way from cuttings. So also can this graceful Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora Plumosa*).

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. How high does the Japanese Cypress grow?—A. About four or five feet, with us. Then we have the *Thuja Hovei*, which is shaped like an egg. It keeps that shape naturally, and does not require to be trimmed. I would like also to draw the attention of the committee to the so-called Russian Olive. It is not, however, an olive at all, although it looks like it. It is of great value on account of its intense hardiness. It can be grown anywhere, and is, consequently, of the utmost value in the North-west. Then we have its relative, our native Wolf Willow, or Silver Bush (*Elæagnus Argentea*). It is well known in the North-west. It is a very acceptable shrub here, because in this part of the country it is unusual to find silver trees. Among the leguminous plants—the pea family—there are several which are valuable. This is a specimen of the *Caragana arborescens*, or Siberian Pea tree. Its chief characteristic is its hardiness. It is also of great beauty, whether in flower or not. It can be grown easily from seed, and is calculated to be of the greatest value in the North-west. Here is another of the same class known as the *Cytisus Ratisbonnensis*, of less beauty, but with more conspicuous flowers.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. What is its English name?—A. I regret to say that it has as yet no English name. Among the maples, we have several valuable forms. This is a specimen of Schwerdler's Maple. It is a beautiful object in early spring. The leaves are blood red, and it bears at the tip of each branchlet a cluster of golden yellow flowers. It is a variety of the Norway Maple and is quite hardy. This is a twig of Wier's Cutleaved Maple. It is very curious and pretty when you examine a twig of this size, but as a tree it is too ragged to be recommended, except as a curiosity. It belongs to the Silver Maple family and has the same bad habit of growth and brittleness, large limbs often breaking off. This is a specimen of the *Acer Ginnala* a variety of the Tartarian maple. I am sorry to say some of these shrubs have not English names. In the spring this is all covered with whitish flowers. Among the purple leaved plants, there is the purple plum (*Prunus pissardi*) which is rather desirable, but it is not hardy enough for this district. The *Acerginnala* comes from Tartary. It is found in the Amoor district and in the northern parts of China and Japan. In the autumn it is covered with intensely crimson leaves and is very beautiful. Its habit of growth too is very elegant. It has the shape of a tree with a trunk, but is small in size like a shrub. It seeds freely here and is easily propagated from seed. There are many more beautiful shrubs I might mention; but the few I have shown will indicate what we are doing in this line, and I shall be glad to give any information in my power, to those desiring it, or to show any one the collection in the bot-

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anical garden at the experimental farm where I now have a collection of about 700 different kinds of trees and shrubs. In most cases, I have two living specimens of each variety or species.

Mr. Fletcher was requested to address the committee at a future meeting in relation to injurious insects.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 12th June, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met at 10.30 a.m. to-day, Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

Mr. JAMES FLETCHER, entomologist and botanist at the Central experimental farm, was again in attendance at the request of the committee. He said:—I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for an opportunity of speaking a few minutes, again, on the work I am doing. I consider it a very great advantage to all of us at the experimental farm to be called before this committee, because your report is printed long before our annual report can be issued. The excellent way in which your agricultural committee report is got out, and edited, the concise way in which it is indexed and prepared makes it of extreme value to us in carrying on our work. The edition of separate copies of my evidence which you gave me last year I found of great value, and I was able to send it to my correspondents in very many places, before our own annual report; and it is of very great advantage to us to have this concise and well arranged report or resumé of our work of the year to send to our correspondents. Our annual report, necessarily, on account of its size being very bulky, is difficult to get out in time, and therefore, a short resumé of the work, giving the latest discoveries and remedies is of great use to us. I am thus very glad to appear before you to-day to mention some items which I believe it will be of no small value to the farmers of Canada to get out through the country before the next experimental farm report could be distributed.

POTATO ROT AND REMEDY FOR.

One particular subject of great interest is potato rot, which has been pretty thoroughly treated before by myself and lately by Mr. Saunders before this committee, and in my annual report for 1892. I shall refer to it directly as it has been referred to by Prof. Saunders who gave its history and the best remedy. I do so now, merely on account of having received a request from the committee, through Mr. Craig, to speak of it. I have brought with me two photographs illustrating the benefit from spraying plots of potatoes attacked with potato rot disease, and the advantage is seen plainly by these two photographs. Those unsprayed, it will be seen, lost every leaf. Those sprayed have their foliage very fully developed and retained, and as a consequence, the crop was very much heavier. The remedy is very simple indeed. It is known as the Bordeaux mixture, a mixture of lime (4 lbs.) and sulphate of copper (6 lbs.) in 45 gallons of water, applied by means of a spraying pump to the foliage, and in that way the fungus is checked at a critical time when it is being propagated from the spores. The importance of this subject is shown, when what is well known is drawn attention to, viz., that at least one half of all the potatoes grown in the world is destroyed every year by this disease; and further, that this simple remedy to check it has been discovered and when used it protects the crops very largely.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. You add Paris green to that as well, don't you, for the purpose of killing potato bugs?—A. Yes. The advantage of mixing anything which contains lime with Paris green is now a well acknowledged one; the great difficulty in using arsenites was their causticity and the consequent burning of the foliage. The result of mixing lime with Paris green in equal quantities, one pound of Paris green and one of lime to 200 gallons of water, for the codling moth or the plum curculio; or one pound to 100 gallons of water for potato insects, is that the causticity is neutralized and the double effect is procured of destroying the insects and at the same time preventing any harmful effects on the foliage, and I may add that, in the Bordeaux mixture with Paris green, at the same time you can treat the fungus disease and the insect enemies. The black spot of the apple has been successfully treated by Mr. Craig and others with the same mixtures. There are two other fungi I wish to speak of, these are parasites on injurious insects.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. Allow me to ask, professor, whether you haven't the intention of having all these receipts printed and distributed among the farmers. You give us the receipts here. It is all right to have them in your report, but your report is printed too late?—A. We get it to farmers and others much sooner by having it in the report of the committee. That is the reason I mention it here. I can thus get it printed earlier and I can then distribute it where it will be useful sooner.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. You have it published in the *Agricultural Journal* in Quebec?—A. Yes, my reason for mentioning this particular matter this morning is to get it into your report.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains) :

Q. When will this report be printed and distributed?—A. Six months before ours.

Q. The potatoes are growing then and it is too late?—A. I have a letter now written ready for the newspapers, which I published last year, and I intend to publish it again in a fortnight or so, giving very shortly the life history of this disease and the remedy. This is sent to all the French and English papers throughout the country, who have always been kind enough to publish promptly such matters.

By Mr Featherston :

Q. You send it to the stock papers too?—A. Yes, to all papers circulated to those to whom I think the information will be useful.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. Will plaster do the same as lime for mixing the Bordeaux mixture?—A. No, it is not the same at all. You must use fresh lime.

PARASITES.

There is another fungus I would like to draw attention to, a parasitic fungus. This is a parasite of the white grub (*Lachnosterna*), one of the very worst enemies we have to strawberries and also to pastures. It is a very difficult insect to fight against, because the grub lives for two years under ground out of sight, the caterpillar or gnat of the June bug, a large black beetle, which frequently flies into windows at this time of the year. The grub is a large white grub which destroys strawberry roots and lives in the ground. This specimen which I now show you is a parasitised grub destroyed by a fungus called *Cordyceps Melolonthæ*, it was sent to me by Mr. Sidney Fisher, of Brome, Que., and I have no doubt that if this parasite can be propagated and distributed, which I am trying to do at present, the attacks of this insect will be largely controlled. It is a very infectious disease, and the spores

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are given off by the fungus, and any insect that comes in contact with them, is destroyed by it, the same as by any other infectious disease.

Another parasite is the Clover Leaf Weevil (*Phytonomus Punctatus*), and this has the same effect on the caterpillars by destroying them in large numbers. When attacked, the caterpillar crawls up to the top of a stem of grass or any other plant, and dies. The spores break through the skin, and are blown by the wind and come in contact with any other insect or the food which they eat, and the insects of the same species are destroyed in large numbers. We find nearly all these parasitic fungi are of the same nature in their effect upon their victims.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. Do you suggest a remedy for the clover weevil?—A. The insect feeds on leaves of clover. It is difficult to spray anything on a fodder plant, so the discovery of this disease in Canada is a matter of some importance. The weevil is not a common pest and is kept largely in check by this fungus which is called *Entomoplithora Sphaerosperma*.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia) :

Q. Are the June bugs the same as the caterpillars that feed on cabbage?—A. No. The caterpillars on the cabbage are the caterpillars of the white butterfly. The best remedy is Pyrethrum powder and flour, one of the former to four parts, by weight, of the latter.

Q. Many are of that opinion?—A. The grubs of June bugs feed on the roots of plants entirely.

INSECTS,—BORERS, ETC.

Another insect I wish to speak of is the peach bark borer. It is an extremely minute insect. I have brought some to show how a very small insect may do a great injury. It is exceedingly small, about the size of the head of a medium sized pin. An important discovery has been made with respect to it;—it was always supposed, like other bark boring beetles, that it copulated and laid eggs in May and June, but we find they are active very much earlier in the year, and that they move about and may be found on the bark in March. Having discovered that, we are now able to treat them for a very much longer time than before, by the application to the bark, much earlier, of mixtures which will not injure the tree, but will penetrate the burrows of the beetle and destroy them. When they are in the months of active growth, it is almost impossible to apply anything to the bark of the young tree without injuring it, but by beginning earlier, I think we shall be able to deal with this insect successfully.

Belonging to the same family is another insect known in Nova Scotia as the Pin Borer or Shot Borer (*Xyleborus Dispor*), on account of the small hole it makes. One of these little beetles will eat its way into a tree and destroy it. Its work seems to have a poisonous effect on the wood for some distance beyond the actual injury, and though I have not yet found a satisfactory remedy, I have had considerable success in washing the trees with alkaline washes, such as soft soap, or a mixture of soft soap and carbolic acid. The desideratum is to know the exact time when the insect is passing through its various stages. I have several careful observers at work helping me, by watching it in their orchards, and I have no doubt that in course of time we shall secure a satisfactory remedy.

A new insect in the St. Catherines district is the grey peach weevil (*Anametis Grisea*), which crawls up the stem in spring and eats the flower buds. We find by studying the structure of the beetle, a means to fight against it is indicated, because unlike most beetles, it has wing cases but no wings with which it can fly. Therefore the application of anything round the stem, or even the tying of a piece of wadding round the trunk has the effect of preventing these insects from crawling up the stem and attacking the buds.

I will refer to one more small but very injurious insect, the caterpillar of a very small moth, *Coleophora Fletcherella*, which attacks chiefly apples, but also pears and

plums. It passes the winter in the caterpillar stage, closely sealed up in a small curved case; it is at this time not half grown. The caterpillars collect together in clusters in the forks and on the twigs of the tree. They leave their attachment in the spring and crawling up the boughs attack the young leaves. It is a small insect, but occurs in enormous numbers, and has done considerable injury. It has been treated successfully by Dr. D. Young, of Adolphustown, with kerosene emulsion, early in spring, and also by spraying with Paris green.

There are two other injurious insects of special note which have appeared in Canada since I last had the honour of addressing you. One of these is known as the San José Scale, and is well known on the Pacific coast on account of the enormous injuries it has done in California in the orange plantations there. It has been lately sent to me from British Columbia, and I am taking measures to have it stamped out as soon as possible. It is a scale insect, of the same nature as the Scurfy Bark-louse and the Oyster Shell Bark-louse of the apple; its latin name, *Aspidiotis Perniciosus*, is significant of the great amount of injury it may be the cause of. It can be treated successfully with kerosene emulsion.

The other new pest which has invaded Canada is the Pear-tree Psylla (*Psylla Pyri*). Specimens have been sent to me by Mr. Freeman, of Freeman, Ont., whence it was brought from the state of New York, where it is abundant and injurious. Its life history has been worked out in the United States, and I do not doubt that with care we can stamp it out. On this first occurrence in Canada, it is reported as having attacked an orchard of three hundred Bartlett pear trees. Mr. Freeman is trying remedies persistently and before very long I hope he will have eradicated it from his orchard. A new poison we are trying may be mentioned; this is called arseniate of lead. It is claimed to be better than many of the arsenical poisons we now use, in that it is not caustic and does not injure the foliage. It was first introduced by Prof. Fernald, of the Gypsy Moth Commission. An insect was introduced in this country by a student of silks, in New England, who thought by procuring insects from many parts of the world, he might be able to get new silk insects. Among these, he introduced one of the worst pests of all deciduous trees, from the north of Germany. It has spread now over the New England States, and in the United States about two and a half million dollars have been spent in trying to eradicate it. They are now, by active measures, holding it in check. We do not want anything of the kind introduced into this country, but this is one of the good results in trying to find remedies. This new arseniate is used like Paris green and it has, therefore, no injurious effects on the foliage. I am trying experiments with it this year and possibly we may find that it is even of more value than Paris green, although we cannot over-estimate the value of that article. It has many things which make it valuable as a poison, the best being its bright colour. There is a general opinion that anything green is poisonous and the intensity of its greenness makes it so easily visible that it reduces the danger of carelessness to a minimum. By properly mixing it with lime the caustic properties are neutralized. There should be no danger in using it, with the exercise of ordinary precaution. No remedy can compare with Paris green for applying to potatoes for the Colorado potato beetle. It should be applied generally throughout the country by all who wish to cultivate the potato. It is cheap and readily applied.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. I am sure the committee will be glad if Mr. Fletcher will tell us something respecting the horn fly and its treatment?—A. As I informed the committee last year, the most satisfactory treatment was either by spraying the cattle with a mixture of coal oil and soap suds, made into an emulsion, or a mixture of tanner's oil or any cheap animal or fish oil mixed with a little carbolic acid. It can either be put on the animals with a cloth or sponge, or sprayed on them. Any of these emulsions will prove satisfactory, but they must be applied systematically. Where they have been tried systematically they have been very successful. I will repeat again what I said on previous occasions, that the probabilities are we have seen the worst of this pest, and that we may not be very long before we get rid of it altogether. The ex-

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perience of those sections of the United States where two or three years ago it was very bad, is that it is disappearing.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Is there any danger of the carbolic acid getting into the eyes of the animal?
—A. The effect of carbolic acid, weakly diluted, on even an open wound, is antiseptic and healing.

Q. Would it not likely injure the eyes?—A. Not when diluted to the necessary weakness.

By Mr. Dyer :

Q. What amount of carbolic acid do you use?—A. Two ounces in a gallon of oil. Mr. Carpenter tells me he puts on four times that amount without evil effects.

By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. I had to apply the mixture with a sponge as I found it would not spray. As Mr. Fletcher says, I used four times the quantity of carbolic acid which he recommended, and it did not injure the animals, except that perhaps some of them lost a little hair. Where care is used there should be no danger?—A. I do not understand how it is Mr. Carpenter's solution did not spray, because the kerosene emulsion is as thin as milk when properly diluted.

Before sitting down, I desire to express my thanks to the committee for the kind and patient hearing which they have given me.

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence of the 5th and 12th of June, I find it correct.

JAMES FLETCHER,

Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Mr. J. C. CHAPAIS, assistant dairy commissioner, was present by citation, and, being called, addressed the committee as follows:—

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—A young French boy in beginning to learn the English language was given the following sentence to read, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." In reading the sentence he made a mistake and put it, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from girls." That was a big mistake, of course. I fear that being obliged to speak the English language, which is not my mother's language, I may make many blunders. I am more familiar with the French language than with the language of our queen, but I will do my best to make myself understood. In my capacity as assistant dairy commissioner for the Dominion, I had to travel in all the provinces of the Dominion for the past four years, and you will readily realize while I had much to do with dairy matters, I have had not an inconsiderable experience in agricultural matters generally. For, during the past ten years, I have been editor of the *Agricultural Journal* for the province of Quebec, and in that capacity I had to study all matters pertaining to agriculture. Travelling as I have done, over many portions of the Dominion, I have made observations that should be of some interest to this committee. I do not think, therefore, that I need confine myself entirely to the subject of dairying, but it may interest you if I speak a little on all the agricultural points that have come under my observation in the course of my travels.

I live in the province of Quebec, ninety miles below the city of Quebec, 48 degrees 30 minutes of latitude; that is pretty far north. For the past fifteen years I have

been conducting all kinds of experiments in different kinds of agriculture. I have also specially experimented in horticulture and fruit growing, because I felt that if we could find fruit trees that would grow in our section of the province, we might perhaps do something towards putting our people in the same advantageous position as are their fortunate brethren, the fruit growers of the province of Ontario.

PROGRESS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC.

Then, I have conducted experiments in cattle raising for dairy purposes; experiments also with different classes of produce suitable for our cold climate. Since I was appointed assistant dairy commissioner four years ago, I have directed my attention more especially to dairy matters. I will, therefore, speak on that subject first. In the province of Quebec, we have made a good start in dairy matters, and have been going on pretty fast. In order to give you some idea of the progress we have made, I will tell you how dairying stood in Quebec ten years ago, as compared with the position it is in to-day. In 1884, we had about 300 cheese and butter factories in the province of Quebec. This year, we count 1,400 factories, 300 of which make butter, and 1,100 manufacture cheese.

We have in our province a dairy association which is not very powerful, counting 1,000 members. It was created in 1881, and began with forty members. This association has done its best to promote the interests of the dairy industry. We had to look, at first, to our sister province of Ontario, to find our way, because Ontario was much ahead of us, but I may state with pleasure now that if we are not ahead of Ontario, we are, at least, on a level with them. We have a system of inspection with factory syndicates which has proved very successful, and the proofs of our success were seen at the Chicago exhibition last year.

PROVINCIAL BONUSES,—SYSTEM OF DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

We have had a law passed by our local government which gives a grant of \$250 to syndicates of factories (not less than fifteen nor more than thirty in each syndicate) inspected during the season. Suppose that the inspector would cost about \$500 for each syndicate, the government would furnish half of the cost. The first year we organized these syndicates, we had only 2; the second, 14; the third, 28; this year, probably 30. The effect of these syndicates being in operation has resulted in the value of our cheese rising one cent a pound as compared with last year, and I have heard strangers from Europe, such as Professor Lezy, of France, and good authorities of Ontario, say that the progress we have made is due to the operation of these syndicates. Professor Lezy has published in his paper, *La Laiterie*, the rules of our syndicate to show how perfect they are, so that it is no boasting to say that in the province of Quebec we have the best organization possible to promote the dairy industry. We have done a great deal with respect to cheese, but we still have a great deal to do with respect to butter, for while our Dominion is sending to England 56 per cent of the cheese they get, we are only sending 4 per cent of the butter. So there is a great market for butter there, if we only make it as good as they want it, but we will have to make it better, and pay attention specially to the method of packing it.

In my capacity as assistant dairy commissioner, I had to visit many provinces of the Dominion. I went through Manitoba, into some parts of Ontario, through all the province of Quebec, into the province of New Brunswick, and the province of Prince Edward Island. Most of my work was done in the province of Quebec, because I am French, and I was appointed as a French assistant to Professor Robertson. My work in Quebec was to make an inspection every year in all the districts, going into the factories with an inspector and having with me instruments such as the Babcock tester, in order to see what was the value of the milk, and what were the defects in the butter and cheese making, and show the makers how they could make it better. We have to study, in our travelling, not only the dairy industry as to manufacturing, but to study the position of the farmers as dairy farmers, and to show them what are the best methods to make a better product than



A TYPICAL QUEBEC COW.

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they are doing. I had to study specially what the different breeds of cattle are worth for dairying in the different localities I visited, and I made for myself a study of these breeds on my own farm.

CONCLUSIONS FROM EXPERIMENTAL BREEDING.

I think it will be of some interest to you to tell you what was the result of my experiments. I have kept on my farm the Short Horns, grade Ayrshires, Jerseys, and the French-Canadian breed, and after about ten years of experiment, I think that for the coldest parts, not only of the province of Quebec but of the Dominion, the French-Canadian breed is the best breed for the poor farmer who has to fight against poor food and against cold. But there is one thing necessary to be a breeder of Canadian cattle—a man must not go into politics. That will probably surprise you, but I will tell you the reason why. A man to be a breeder of Canadian cattle must be both a conservative and a liberal, and I don't think that will work here. But it works in the stable. He must be conservative to keep the good qualities of the Canadian cattle, which are hardness and moderation in the consumption of food. That breed came originally from France, it has been kept unmixed in the eastern part of the province of Quebec and has become accustomed to the severe climate and the poor food the farmer had to give at first. (Plate II.) You may keep two French cows where you can keep one Durham cow. I do not fear to assert it. I have tried it myself. You will find in the milk of the French breed about two per cent more butter fat than in the Durham breed, and one per cent more than with the Ayrshire. That is the result of experiments that I have conducted for many years.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains):

Q. How about quantity of milk?—A. As to quantity of milk you will find the French breed to give on an average (I speak of good cows, of course) about thirty-five pounds of milk during the flow of milk, and that milk giving about four per cent, in June, of butter fat, and six and a half in September or October. This means a large profit for people who have not very good pasture and have not first class feed to give their cattle.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. Thirty-five pounds a day?—A. Per day.

By Mr. Semple:

Q. How many pounds of butter would a cow make in a week?—A. We have a herd book of the French cows in the province of Quebec, and we have reports of some cows which have given as much as 10, 12 and 14 pounds of butter per week.

By Mr. Featherston:

Q. That is where the liberal comes in?—A. Yes. I have in my herd an old cow now sixteen years old, which has given that amount as registered in our herd book.

By Mr. Carpenter:

Q. Can you give me the average yearly production of milk?—A. We have some of the French cows that average 4,000, the best of them 5,000 pounds a year. I should say that the whole herd of French cows in the province would average about 2,500 pounds a year, but there are some poor cows among them which are poorly kept.

By Mr. Choquette:

Q. In what place is that?—A. Not in your district, Mr. Choquette. You will find them in Gaspé and sometimes in the north, but things are much better than they were.

By Mr. Cleveland :

Q. There is no county in the province of Quebec where you will not find some?—A. Of course. When the French cow is well treated, I know by my own experience that it is the very best cow for the farmers of Quebec, and for any farmers living far north and in a cold climate.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Have you not more cows to pick out of? Have you not more French cows than grade Durhams or grade Ayrshires?—A. In the eastern portion of the province there are certainly more French cows than Durhams or Ayrshires.

Q. Well, that would make some difference, would it not?—A. It might. In the western part of the province—I have been farming near Montreal for many years, and I am sure there is a big difference as to the cost of feeding the French cow and the Durham cow. I am satisfied that where a French cow will eat one bundle of hay, which is 15 pounds, the Durham cow will eat two bundles and yet the product will be the same. I am satisfied of this from my experiments in my own stables. The Durham will never give as rich milk as the French cow, so that for butter making, especially, the French cow will be ahead of the Durham, and the Durham and Ayrshire grades. With respect to the Jerseys, we have thoroughly tested them. So far as the province of Quebec is concerned I am satisfied the climate is rather cold for them. The result is, they develop a phthistic disease, or in other words, in a few years' time they may become affected with what is called tuberculosis. Last fall, I visited the province of Prince Edward Island, and was told that a few herds of Jerseys were affected with tuberculosis. I am satisfied that this is caused largely by the climate. The Jersey cow comes from the island of Jersey, near the shores of France, which has a very mild climate. When these cows are brought to our cold climate, in the fall and spring, they do not thrive very well. According to my own experience this is so, and it is proved by other people. Lately we have been sending some of our French cows to Ontario. Mr. Harrison, of Cannington, in Ontario county, bought a carload of these cows a few years ago, from my selection, in Quebec. They were bought in November, when they were in poor condition, as there is not much grass that month, owing to the frost. We often have frosts in our province at the end of October, and it is difficult for cattle to get feed when they are out. Next spring, this gentleman wrote me stating that he could find no cows equal to ours, and it would take a good deal to induce him to part with them.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. What would they cost on the average?—A. Taking them as they come, they would cost \$22 or \$25 each. If, however, you buy those which are registered in our herd books, they will run as high as \$50 each. I sent a car load to Prince Edward Island this spring, which were bought in my neighbourhood and they have been paid for at the rate of from \$35 to \$50 each.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. Are the farmers of the province of Quebec taking better care of their cows than they did a few years ago?—A. Yes. It may interest the committee if I give some of the results from improved feeding of our cows. I have some cows in my herd which were bought from poor farmers in my locality, and we have bred from them to the fourth generation. I paid \$12 each for them originally, and they averaged about 509 pounds, live weight. By the improved care and feeding, the offspring of the fourth generation average 800 pounds, live weight.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Are those some of the cattle which I have noticed at the experimental farm?—A. Yes, the little black cows with the fawn coloured mouths. They were procured by Professor Robertson, the dairy commissioner, for testing purposes.

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By Mr. Choquette :

Q. I do not think the average price in Quebec is \$22?—A. I have paid \$22, on an average. If, however, you choose the best stock, you have to go as high as \$50.

By Mr. Cleveland :

Q. There is one point which I would like the committee to thoroughly understand. Possibly they may have misconstrued Mr. Chapais' observations. He stated that French cows gave on an average as high as 35 pounds of milk a day, and running up to 4,000 or 5,000 pounds a year. I think he should have explained that in that section of the country, the cows are only milked five months or during the cheese season.—A. That is what I meant, I was speaking of the cheese-making season, and of the best cows during the flow of milk.

Q. The Ontario members of the committee probably thought you referred to ten months?—A. No, only to five months. Now, however, we are doing better than that, in the best districts of the province.

Our provincial government is offering a bonus of five cents per 100 pounds of milk sent into the creameries in November; 10 cents per 100 pounds for the December milk; and 15 cents per 100 pounds for milk in January and February, supplied to the winter creamery stations for butter-making. This has given a great impetus to the winter dairying industry, and about 100 factories were at work last winter. This is a pretty good indication of the progress we are making in that line.

DAIRY PROGRESS IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

As to the progress made in the province of New Brunswick, our work has been very successful in the French districts. My first visit to New Brunswick, officially, was made in 1890, and my second in 1892. As a result of my visits there, factories are this year running in Memramcook, Buctouche, St. Mary's, Bathurst, St. Louis and Fox Creek. All these factories are working very well and achieving good success. I am looking forward to similar progress in Prince Edward Island, where I spent some time last fall. We have 10,000 French Acadians in Prince Edward Island, so that you will see there is ample room for my efforts in that island. Since I was there I have heard that local dairy associations have been formed and that the people are going into the dairy industry with great enthusiasm.

I visited Manitoba in 1892 and addressed several meetings in the French portion of the province. I had also to visit some of the English sections of Manitoba to take the place of Professor Robertson who had made an appointment to deliver ten lectures which he was not able to fulfil. He telegraphed me, asking if I would take his place in the English districts, and I said I would. Although I suffered under the great disadvantage of not being as familiar with the English language as I would like to be, yet I did my best to make them understand. I found in Manitoba that the settlers will have to go into the dairy business very soon, because the wheat business is not as good as it ought to be, and I question whether it will ever be as good as it has been.

When I say it cannot be as good, I mean that I would call the wheat crop in Manitoba what I call in French "factice." It is very good to plough first, and have wheat from it for some years, but you will find that after some years, weeds will grow up and prevent you from having first class wheat. To have first class wheat you must have the soil clean; I have seen in Manitoba very bad weeds, the thistle and French weeds. The thistle will grow three feet high on account of the richness of the soil, and weeds there on that account will be very much worse than in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. When the weeds begin to grow, and they have to fight them, they will find that to cultivate and to keep clean, two hundred acres are too much for one man. They will be obliged to adopt the rotation system, to clean their land, and they will have to grow less wheat and sow something else instead. I think the something else should be food for cows, in order to make butter and cheese. There is another reason for that: whilst they pay freight on a bushel of wheat, they won't pay much more for a tub of butter and a box of cheese, (Hear,

hear.) and there is much more money in a tub of butter or cheese. So that if the products of the soil are put into first class butter and cheese, they will realize much more money than by wheat, and they will avoid that curse of weeds that they are soon going to have in Manitoba. I visited the whole province from east to west and from north to south, and I think I know more about it than some of the people living there, because I have seen the farmers themselves and have got information from them.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN FRUIT GROWING.

I told you that I wanted to tell you of some of our work in experimental agriculture and horticulture, in the province of Quebec, because it is very cold there, and whatever succeeds there will succeed in every part of the Dominion except the north of Manitoba and the North-west. I have for many years conducted experiments in fruit-growing. I have an experimental orchard on my place where I have apple, plum and cherry trees, and what we call small fruits. I have made a very close examination of the varieties I have on my place, and perhaps you would like to know some data about the work I have done there. I have a list here of what I have in my orchard, of what I have fruited, and what is growing well. I have tried, in apples, St. Laurent, Fameuse, Wealthy, Duchess, Transcendent, Red Astrachan, Arabka, E & B., G. D. Constantin, Louis Favourite, Gipsy Girl, Golden Russet, Hislop, Princess Louise, Golden White, Longfield, McIntosh Red, Red Queen, Alexander, Hare Pipka, St. Laurent d'hiver, Antonovka, Zitovka, Zitkover, Thaler, Babushkino, Summer Pêche, Whitney, Blushcolville, Bode, Red Beitigheimer, Orel no. 1, General Grant. There are many Russian varieties among them, for I have made a specialty of getting Russian trees from those who had undertaken the importation of them. When the late Mr. Gibb was living—you have heard of him, I suppose—he had a great reputation—he went through Russia to see the best varieties to grow in our provinces, and I have grown them according to his advice. They have proved very successful, and we have found some very curious results from growing them in our province, which did not agree very well with the results we have from other parts of America, especially the United States. Some of the Russian apples, which are fall apples in other places, are winter apples and late winter apples with us. The Longfield has kept, from my farm, as late as the first of July, and last year I sent Mr. Craig, of the experimental farm, a specimen of the Longfield apple on the first of July, which was as plump and firm then as when I took it from the tree. So you see there is much to learn from these experiments, and I am making them because I am sure that they will prove of much importance for the rest of the Dominion.

I have fruited the Fameuse, Wealthy, Duchess, Transcendent, Arabka, E. & B. Hislop, Longfield, Thaler and Babushkino. The Thaler is a Russian apple, a white apple which matures its fruit on the fifteenth of August. It has a splendid fragrance, and when the wind is in your direction you can smell it two acres off.

In plums, we have had good success, especially with Damsons. Of these I have fruited Trabishe, Damson, Lombard, Reine Claude, Smith Orleans, Boes' Golden, and Shropshire. The Trabishe is one of the best plums we can grow in our section. It is a Russian plum of new importation, which has fruited two years in my orchard. A very fine plum, about as big as a Lombard, the same colour and about the same texture, but coming much earlier and bearing very freely. I think it is one of the best plums we can try, from Russia. The common Damson is the plum of our province. It grows wild in our orchards, from shoots coming from the trunks, and when you take these shoots coming from the root, you are sure to have the same fruit that you have from the tree. When you sow the stone of the fruit you are sure to get also the same fruit as the stone came from. It is very hardy, and I have heard of many people from Ontario and the States coming to our province to buy these plums, and they are very much pleased with them. We sell them as high as \$9 for a barrel of three bushels, every fall, and they give a good profit to our population.

The Reine Claude is a yellow plum of very good texture, but not so good for export as the Damson, because it is very soft, but it bears well.

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The Smith Orleans matures well, though rather late. The Shropshire Damson gives curious results in plum culture, in our province. It matures at the end of October and the beginning of November, while in other places, in England and Ontario, it matures much earlier. It was quite a surprise to Mr. Craig, when I mentioned the fact and sent him some of these plums in November. The Lombard succeeds very well at home, though it does not succeed well in Montreal. Some of the fruits that succeed so well in our place do so because we have so much snow. The fall of snow is very heavy in our province and in our district, 90 miles below Quebec. We have had as much as four feet of snow in the fields in the winter, and it makes a very good protection for the trees that are growing.

In cherries, we cannot find anything better than the French cherry, brought over from France by our ancestors, the French settlers who settled the province of Quebec. It is called also the Early Richmond, because it is found to be about the same. It is very hardy. Shoots grown from the root prove to be the same as the tree, and when the stones are sown they give the same fruit as the tree from which they came. It is very hardy. We do not take any care of it. It cares for itself and grows almost wild everywhere and gives a splendid crop every year. I have tried in my orchards some Russian cherry trees, as, for instance, Lutovka, Ostheim, Bessarabian and Vladimir. The two latter are more acid than our French trees.

In small fruits, we grow what we like, except in blackberries, with regard to which we have to choose some which are hardier than others. With respect to Red raspberries we have almost every variety that can be grown. We have a valuable variety which is a French importation. It is the White raspberry and was brought to Canada by our French ancestors. They are very hardy and need no covering in winter. They give an enormous quantity of fruit from July to October. Unfortunately, however, they are not fit for market, as they are too soft. In strawberries we have the variety called the French Alpine strawberry, it is a white strawberry. It is what we call in French, *remontante*; this means that it gives us two crops a year—the first in July and the second from the 15th of August to the 15th of September. It is very small, but of a very high flavour. It does not need any protection in winter and seems to thrive in every kind of soil. It has proved to be very good for us.

I have made experiments in wheat growing to see if we could make any improvement in wheat culture in the province of Quebec. We do not do much, however, with wheat growing in Quebec, because Manitoba produces it so cheaply. Our people buy the flour and find it cheaper than wheat growing. Nevertheless we have grown wheat. We have tried Ladoga, Red Fife, and the Black Sea wheat. I have tried the latter which I got from Odessa. It matures in 80 or 90 days and is a very good wheat for flour. Of course, it does not produce as good flour as Red Fife, but it is an excellent wheat for us, inasmuch as it matures quickly, and sometimes our season is very short. In oats, we grow White Canadian, and a little gray oat, that I find only in our district. This oat is very small, but has a big kernel. It is decidedly the best oat for poor soil. The White Canadian oat is very successful with us. We grow the Six-rowed Barley and we have tried the Two-rowed Barley, samples being sent to us by order of Sir John Carling, but we have had no success with it.

We have in grasses, Timothy, and all the clovers, Red Alsike, and the White. Orchard grass, in our province, is one of the most promising grasses that we can grow. I have urged our farmers to grow it in many parts of the province, as well as in the French districts of Ontario and in New Brunswick. It is a first class grass everywhere for pasture. You may cut it as often as you like and it will grow again and give good results. If it were cut for hay, it would give as many as three crops a year. It is rather coarse if you let it grow too much, but if you feed it in the green state it is the very pasture for cows, in our province.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STIMULATED BY PUBLIC DAIRIES.

By Mr. Dupont :

Q. Can you tell us from your experience the difference in the care and feeding of cows during the past few years in the province of Quebec, and in the yield of

cows?—A. I think I cannot do better than to tell the committee what has been accomplished in my own district, during the past 12 years. I am living at St. Denis, Kamouraska county, in the province of Quebec. In 1881, there was not a single cheese factory in the eastern portion of the province of Quebec, from Three Rivers down to the Baie des Chaleurs. In that year I opened the first cheese factory in my parish. That year we received about 2,000 pounds of milk a day. That was the most we could get from the farmers. In September we had only 500 pounds a day, because the farmers were reluctant to come to our factory.

Many of them held aloof for the first year. The second year we did much better. Those who had been faithful to the factory the year it was started were pleased, and came again and brought others with them. That year we were able to get 5,000 pounds of milk a day. The fifth year we got 10,000 pounds of milk a day, and now we are getting 16,000 pounds a day. Before we went into the business in that parish, I made an estimate of the number of cows and their value. This was the fall before we opened the factory. I visited the different farms and took their statistics. I found we had at that time 196 cows giving milk in the summer; that is, from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. After the latter date they became dry. The average product from each of these cows was about forty pounds of butter for the season. It was poor butter at that. Two merchants had been buying the whole butter of the parish and sending it to the market in the fall. We were far from any market, and consequently we made only one shipment, and that in fall, and \$1,200 was the total value of the business in that year. Well, in 1881, we opened the factory. Last year, twelve years after, I took another census to see the result of our dairy business. Instead of 196 cows, which we had in that parish in 1881, we had 600 last year, and those cows, instead of giving only 40 pounds of butter, gave, on an average, 150 pounds of butter. This sold, on an average, for 18 cents a pound instead of 10 or 12 cents, twelve years ago. The total value of our product which in 1881 was but \$1,200, last year amounted to \$12,000.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. Is that for all the factories, or for one only?—A. It is for the one factory in my parish. That is about the scale of progress all over the province of Quebec, except in the remotest districts. No one can say that we have not progressed during the past twelve years. Our advancement on this line shows that the dairy industry is going to be the national industry.

COST OF FEEDING—INCOME—GOOD RESULTS.

Q. Will you give us the cost of keeping a cow?—A. I am glad you asked that question, because in April last I sent a paper to the provincial *Agriculture Journal* of Quebec to show what farmers in our place may do with their cows. Generally, the farmer does not feed his cows well enough. One of my neighbours had 24 French cows, all registered. He gave them for food, two-thirds of hay, one-third of straw, and during the winter he added 200 pounds of bran to each cow. Well, every cow has given him \$40 for the year and as it costs him \$20 each to keep them, he had \$20 from each cow, or say \$500 from the lot.

Q. Did he cut the hay?—A. He did not cut the hay at all.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is that exclusive of calves?—A. Just the milk. Some years ago we were only feeding coarse hay, uncut, and in many parts only straw. Now we are cutting our hay and putting it into boxes in the stables. Our stables are kept at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. We sprinkle well water over this straw in the boxes and within three days it ferments. We do not need any stove in the stables. We just moisten the hay with cold water and in three days it ferments and our cows eat it very readily.

By Mr. Featherston :

Q. Do you put any meal or bran in that?—A. Those that have it will do so. To show you the improvements in feeding cattle in that way, I may mention that last

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year in the eastern part of our province there has been a sale of 300 hay cutters. This is one section of the province only. In the entire province, there must have been at least 700 hay cutters purchased. This demonstrates the improvements in feeding in a most effectual manner.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

This improvement is undoubtedly due to an organization which has been created lately. For many years, I, along with many other persons in the province, was endeavouring to get established what we call agricultural clubs. They are not precisely the same as what you call farmers institutes in Ontario; they are something different. It is a parish organization, at the head of which you find, almost everywhere, the priest of the parish. We meet our farmers there in these gatherings with lectures twice a year. In some places the clubs have a lecture every month. They discuss their own interests in these gatherings and find out what is best to be done. Two years ago we had official business with about 60 of these clubs, and the number has gone on increasing until there are this year 500 in existence. With such organizations as these, dairying is going to advance very rapidly in the province of Quebec. Our people are taking greater interest in the business and doing better than they did. When we tell them to go and buy the best implements, they now believe in us. They purchased them and find they are very profitable. We now find the farmers organizing, apart altogether from these syndicates, for the purpose of purchasing seeds, implements, cattle and all that. They get these at the cheapest possible rates. They act in union, something like the granges in the States. The arrangement has so far worked well. Under this impulse everything is progressing much better than before. I speak freely on these matters, because I have kept pace with them for years.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. You have a good thing in Quebec. We want it also in Ontario?—A. I have visited some of the French districts in Ontario and have noticed good results. I have found, as a rule, that our French farmers are a little backwards of your English people. I think it is because they are a little further north. Now, they are going ahead rapidly; in fact, I might say too rapidly. I have observed too many cheese factories in one locality. When you have a small factory, a poor quality of cheese will probably result. The cheese maker is not a skilful man, because the owner has not the means of paying him well, and he has to get a third or fourth class man. It is one thing we are working to eradicate, that is, these small factories, but they are as bad to get rid of as the Canada thistle.

Q. Have you tried ensilage in Quebec much?—A. In the west part of the province, ensilage is well liked, but in the eastern part, the corn does not grow well and consequently we have gone more into green fodders, such as tares, pease and oats. Tares are an excellent thing for making the cows give milk. I mean, of course, the plant, not the grain itself. I have been experimenting in corn culture in many places to see if we could not get a quality of corn that would grow well in our province.

I have found nothing better than the small Canadian corn, that is, the yellow corn. With us it only grows to about four feet high. When it grows well, it gives as much nutrition in ten tons as you get out of twenty tons of western ensilage corn. Many years ago I sent a sample of our small corn to the Minnesota agricultural college. It was grown side by side with twenty-four other varieties. The college authorities reported to me that our Quebec corn gave the very best results as regards its nutritive value. Ten years ago, the same people notified me that our Quebec corn, by acclimatization had become the same as their western corn. Taken on the whole, I do not think we can do better in corn growing than with our small Canadian corn.

Q. You have told us about your success in cheese making, will you now speak of your efforts in winter butter making?—A. We have been rather backwards in butter making. For three years we have been urging our farmers to go into the

winter creamery business. We told them that if they would make cheese in summer and butter in winter, it would be much better. It is for this reason that our local government has granted the bonus to which I have previously referred. The bonus has been of most beneficial effects. It has taken well and I hope our farmers will be just as able to make butter in winter as cheese in summer. Our aim is to induce the people to produce butter in winter. Professor Robertson, the dairy commissioner, has been working indefatigably with that end in view, and I am doing my best in the French speaking districts of the country under my care.

By Mr. Girouard (Two Mountains):

Q. What is the number of silos constructed in Quebec?—A. I think we can count now about 2,000 silos, but it is mostly in the western part of the province.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. What do you make your ensilage out of principally?—A. Corn. We find, however, that with us, clover ensilage is the best. Tares, peas and clover mixed make an excellent ensilage. It is rather black when taken from the silo, and some people think it is not good on that account. When they see the avidity with which the cows eat it, those people change their minds.

By Mr. Choquette:

Q. You said that the grass freezes in October, I think you went a little far there?—A. From the 15th October we have frost in our district. Even in Mr. Cleveland's constituency which is further south than our district, the grass is frozen by the end of October.

By Mr. Dupont:

Q. Have you experimented in potato growing?—A. We have done considerably in the growing of potatoes, but not very much in other roots generally. We have a fish which we call the Capelin, and which is used for manuring our fields with. We put about 15 bushels of that fish to about 12 bushels of potatoes. From that quantity of seed, we have been able to raise as much as 300 bushels to the acre. As there are no weeds in the fish, we have no weeds on the potato fields. Unfortunately, some years we have none of that fish, as was the case last year and this year. It makes a great difference to us, and may run us short some 15,000 bushels of potatoes in our district. We never sell the potatoes high. The average price is only 25 to 30 cents a bushel, and at that price I urge our farmers to feed the potatoes to the cows, instead of selling them. It is more profitable to feed them to the cows at 25 cents a bushel than to sell them.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. Do you feed them raw to the cows?—A. We cut them up and mix them with meal.

By the Chairman:

Q. You seem to think that weeds are largely due to the kind of manure which the farmer uses?—A. Certainly; it depends on the kind of manure. If you keep your manure one season ahead, and it is half rotted before you put it on the land, you won't have many weeds, but if you use it unrotted, you will have the weeds. We do not advise our farmers to use the manure in a fresh state. Keep the spring manure until the fall, and then if you want to afford protection to your meadows, immediately you have cut the hay, take the manure of the spring, and put it on the meadows and you will have good results. When it is to be ploughed in, put it on the land in the fall, and plough it right under.

By Mr. McGregor:

Q. In the west, they say the cheapest and best way is to put it on the land immediately.—A. We could not do that, because we have too much snow.

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OFFICIAL LABOURS.

I suppose the committee will like to know what kind of work I have been doing, in specially attending to the dairy business. The best way is to give you a few figures respecting my work. I was appointed to my present position in April, 1890. If you look at the Report of the Dairy Commissioner, you will find that during the two years, from April, 1890, to the first of January, 1892, I visited 51 counties, 92 localities, and delivered 99 lectures. From January 1st, 1892, to July 1st, 1893, a period of eighteen months, I visited 32 counties, 104 localities, and delivered 124 lectures. From the first of July last, to the first of June, this year, eleven months in all, I have delivered 130 lectures. You will see from this that my work is increasing every month. As things now stand, I have to travel for ten months out of the twelve. I spend about five or six days a month at home, to clear off my correspondence, which is heavy. I have visited Manitoba, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. From present appearances, to meet all the claims upon my services, I will either have to cut myself in two or else have some one to relieve me of a portion of my work. At the present time, I have about forty appointments booked, which I have not been able to fill.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the kind attention which you have given me.

Having perused the preceding transcript of my evidence I find it to be correct.

J. C. CHAPAIS,

Dominion Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 15th May, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in session.

THE CHAIRMAN:—We have a gentleman here this morning, Mr. Radcliffe, from Calgary, who is very much interested in the dairy business out there, and who wishes to address the committee for a short time.

Mr. D. M. RADCLIFFE, of Calgary, addressed the committee as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have been sent down to Ottawa to represent about 300 families of those who have gone into the far North-West to make their homes there, and to try and tell you about the position of those people, as near as I can, in that country at the present moment. We, in Alberta, live in a country which cannot be called a wheat farming country. We have had a little experience in the creamery business, and we find that after four years, we are not able to supply one pound of butter to each fifty pounds that the Hudson Bay Company require of us since we commenced to sell to them. We are in a mixed farming country and yet our people are poor. They are mostly people who have gone in with small families from Ontario and the eastern provinces; many of them are Canadians returning from different parts of the United States, pilgrims who have come home. We are in this position at the present time, that we are very much in need of creameries. We need assistance to help us to get into the proper lines of a successful mixed stock and dairy farming. I have been pleased to hear, since I came to Ottawa, that Professor Robertson is going to help us, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to obtain creameries. I only hope that this will be done as soon as possible, and that Professor Robertson will see the necessity of locating one of these creameries at Calgary, where our people will be able to obtain the great advantage of experimental

dairy work. I have attended some thirteen meetings in Alberta of late, and the position of these people is this: They are anxious to get a start. They have possibly a span or two of horses, a wagon and necessary farm implements, and from two, three, to half a dozen cows. They do not depend altogether on grain growing. I was pleased to hear to-day that frozen grain has its value. There is no disguising the fact that, occasionally, we suffer from frost in Alberta. It therefore becomes a necessity on the part of our people to turn their attention to dairying and mixed stock farming. Should the Canadian Pacific Railway put in creameries, charging 5 per cent on the cost of the plant, our position would still be this: These families have to depend on what they can get out of the creameries; they would have to rely on the money they make out of the creamery business to support their small families. There is the difficulty with them. They require to obtain cows and have not the money wherewith to purchase them. Now, I would ask you, gentlemen, here at Ottawa, to consider if it is not possible to devise some means by which you could assist these people to get cows. Supposing a sum, say \$25,000, was loaned to these people for five years at 5 per cent. Ample security could be obtained for the money. The people would give joint lien notes, and no money would be advanced unless covered by these notes as collateral security. I think it would be a great thing if this government would help our people in this way. I do not think that more than \$10,000 would be needed during the present year, as there are only two places ready for creameries now. If this plan could be carried out, it would be a great benefit to the people of the North-west. I would ask you to be kind enough to consider this question, and endeavour to devise some means to carry out the plan I have suggested.

By Mr. McMillan:

Q. What do cows cost up there?—A. That is one of our great drawbacks. The cows we obtain from the large ranges are of no use. If they were, our people would be able to use them and get a little time to pay. I would not advise our people to purchase wild range cattle. It would take them two or three generations breeding back in order to make them a success in the dairy business. At the present time we have no alternative but to come to the eastern provinces and get the little dairy cows and cross them with some good breeds, so that the steers will be of value. We must depend on the meat product as well. We have so much grass going to waste up there that we cannot think of going into cheesemaking.

Q. What would the cows cost?—A. They should not cost more than \$40 at the outside.

By Mr. Featherston:

Q. You mean the Quebec cows?—A. Yes, the little Quebec cows. I think they could be got up there for \$40. We intend going into this business, and propose to build a fairly good sized storage building at the coast. Arrangements have been made by which our company will handle dairy products at the coast. I have seen the management of our banks—two of them have branches in Calgary—and it is necessary that these people should get about three years in which to pay for their stock. I would not let one man have more than \$300 worth of stock. Their families, however, have to be kept, and it would be necessary to take three years to pay for \$300 worth of cows. They would be able to pay principal and interest in three annual instalments. If this committee can do anything for them, I am sure our people would be grateful.

The preceding is a true copy of the stenographic report of the evidence of D. M. Radcliffe, before the committee, 15th May, 1894.

J. H. MACLEOD,
Clerk to Committee.

Agriculture and Colonization

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 14th June, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met at 10.30 a.m., this day, Dr. Sproule, chairman, presiding.

Prof. D. McEACHRAN, Dominion veterinary inspector, was present by citation of the committee, and, being called, made the statements following:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—You will find in the blue book of the department of agriculture detailed accounts of the investigations which have been made throughout the Dominion during the past year with reference to the diseases of animals. By reference to the reports you will find that investigations are being made all over the Dominion from time to time, and in no one single instance has any contagious disease of cattle been found, with the exception of tuberculosis, and a few cases of actinomycosis, or "Big Jaw." These are the only two diseases of a contagious character that exist in the Dominion from ocean to ocean. This is borne out by the reports which are made by the veterinary surgeons employed by the department of agriculture to make these investigations. In the North-west Territories, sheep scab was unfortunately introduced by about 5,000 sheep being brought in, in the previous autumn, and sold in the neighbourhood of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. Some got east as far as Regina and north to Edmonton district, and active operations have been going on during the past year to eradicate this disease there. Glanders in horses have also existed to a certain extent in the North-west Territories, principally to the south, to Maple Creek, and a few cases have extended from there into Manitoba, and reports have been made of isolated cases in several other places. Glanders also exist occasionally, to a certain extent, but comparatively rare, both in Ontario and in Quebec, and also in the lower provinces. That statement, I think, may be made generally of the animals in the Dominion from ocean to ocean.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTAGIOUS,—MEANS OF ERADICATING.

As you are aware, tuberculosis is, unquestionably, a contagious disease. I referred to this before the committee last year, and I explained that scientists have proved beyond question that it is not only communicable from animal to animal, but it is also communicable from animals to people, through the means of the milk, and also by means of the flesh when eaten improperly cooked. It is also proved that the reverse takes place; tuberculosis is communicable from the human subject to the lower animals, and in this way the disease is spread and perpetuated. I have repeatedly made recommendations that this disease should be taken in hand and efforts made to stamp it out. If it is done now, it can be done at a comparatively small cost. If it is temporized with, as in Great Britain and other European countries, then the resources of the Dominion will scarcely afford to stamp it out, but at present it occurs to such a limited extent, as compared with what it does in the older countries, that it is well worth while for this committee to take into serious consideration a recommendation to parliament that this thing should be taken in hand and dealt with effectually. I asked Professor Brown, in London, the other day, if there was any prospect of the British government taking the matter in hand there. His reply was, that it would be utterly hopeless; they would have to go into most of the herds in Great Britain, and it would cost such an enormous amount of money they could not face it. We are not in that position. The disease has existed to a certain extent in this country for a number of years, but, as you are aware, it is only within the last 10 years that there has been this movement for improving cattle, particularly dairy cattle. The dairy industry has received a very great impetus within the last five years, and dairy herds are got by importing thorough-bred bulls, such as Ayrshires and Jerseys. The introducing of these strange animals into the herds has led to the spreading of this

disease. We have, for instance, at present not very far from here, at Nominigue, P.Q., an outbreak of tuberculosis which is rather serious. There, they are going in very largely for dairying and they are gathering together the best bred Canadian Jersey, as they are called, and they are bringing in Jersey bulls, and it appears from the reports which we have, that some bulls have been bought from parties in whose herds tuberculosis existed, and now these people have lost quite a number of cattle from tuberculosis. We have at present an inspector in the field there, testing the herd with tuberculin and probably a large number of these cattle will have to be slaughtered. This has got to be so serious a matter, in the face of the enormous development made in the dairy industry of the country, that I think this committee should not let the time pass, but should urge strongly upon parliament that something active may be done.

CIVIC REGULATIONS TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

Now, with reference to the method of accomplishing this, I think I can suggest a method by which it can be done at very little cost to the country. I did recommend to the city of Montreal, that they should pass a regulation prohibiting the sale of milk, there, in dairies where cattle have not been tested by tuberculin and declared to be free from tuberculosis. Now, if this is done, the dairymen themselves will see that they have no tubercular cattle and it will not cost the country anything. If a similar method would be adopted in all the large towns and cities, if the civic authorities would only give permit for selling milk to the citizens to persons with herds that are certified, by properly qualified inspectors, to be absolutely free from tuberculosis, it would do away with a great number of these tuberculous animals. Then, again, if the true nature of the disease is fully explained to the breeders of cattle and the dangers they run in taking fresh animals into their herds unless they are certain that these are free from tuberculosis, if they are fully informed of the contagion and the risk run by children and old people using the milk, then no man in his own interest, who is a breeder of stock, will take any chances; and in this way, I think, you will see that tuberculosis will be got rid of without cost to the government.

Then, further, I would suggest for outlying districts, beyond municipal control, that the department of agriculture should employ the best members we have of the veterinary profession as inspectors, in every district in the dominion of Canada. These men I would recommend to be appointed as government inspectors, to be called upon when necessary, not to be on salaries but to be paid so much a day and expenses when employed. In the event of reports of disease of any kind from any district of the Dominion, this would give us a system by which we could at once obtain authentic information. Subsequent action could be taken according to the seriousness of the case. I would strongly recommend that the committee should suggest this course to parliament. If we had the Dominion under control in that way, by employing the best men in every section, available when required, we would lose no time in making investigations in case of disease breaking out, thus we would prevent numerous unfounded press reports, which occur with an aggravating frequency, giving extra and useless work to the inspectors.

THE IMPERIAL EMBARGO—NO CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA FOUND.

Now, gentlemen, I notice that a discussion has taken place recently in this committee with reference to the embargo on Canadian cattle by the imperial government. In the blue book, you will find full reports of the investigations which have been made with reference to the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. These show conclusively that the disease does not exist in the Dominion. In every instance, the animals have been traced up to the farms from which they came, and no disease could be found. In the instance which led to the present schedule, I made the investigation myself, and found that the animals had been shipped from Howe island, a little below Kingston. I found that they were 22 in all, and that every animal had been shipped off the farm. They were

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shipped on a steamer with 763 others, and only one case was discovered. I will hand you a copy of the yellow book issued by the British government in which the details are all given, not only of the investigations that have been made here, but of the professional examinations and investigations that have been made on the other side, and I think by careful reading of it you will see that they are entirely in error.

A portion of the lung of one of the animals was sent here for examination by Prof. Adami, the pathologist of McGill university, and myself, and we find the total absence of the essential pathological lesions which are always found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia. We concluded, of course, with the knowledge we had, that the disease does not exist in this country. We had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that we were not dealing with a contagious form of pleuro-pneumonia, but with a form of disease caused by transit, for which I have suggested the name of transit-pneumonia. I have had correspondence with many of the leading members of the profession, on both sides of the Atlantic, and they nearly all accepted as a fact, that this is not a contagious disease, and that the differences in the post mortem examination, as described in the yellow book, are so marked that there is no excuse for making the mistake that the disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia. There is no doubt that it is a non-contagious form of pneumonia, due to the hardships the cattle encounter on their voyage across the Atlantic.

In reference to the question asked by one of the members of the house of commons, as to whether I was connected with the Waldron Ranch Company, the reply was that I am connected with the Waldron Ranch Company, and I am also a Canadian. As such, gentlemen, I wish to point out that you are liable to be impeached in exactly the same way. I presume you are members of parliament, devoting your time and doing your best to promote the best interests of Canada, and therefore, on the same account, you might be impeached by saying, "You are members of parliament, you are agriculturists and members of an agricultural committee, and therefore, because you are interested in the agriculture of the country and in the prosperity of Canada, your opinion must be doubted." That is the position I occupy with reference to the Waldron Ranch Company. It was with those motives that I went into the ranch company, and induced Senator Cochrane and others to do so, with myself, the pioneers of the ranch business. We took a district of country that was fit for nothing else but ranching, and is fit for nothing else now, the southern district of Alberta. We spent our time and money in developing the ranch industry, and we have no reason to be ashamed of it. I think it is an insult to Canada and Canadians to say, because I am interested in the agriculture of Canada, or one branch of it, because in other words I am a Canadian, doing what I can to promote the prosperity of Canada, that my report must be doubted. I hope that the committee will not mince their language in resenting this, which I take to be an insult, not only to me, but to any Canadian who has the courage to make a report, whether as experts or otherwise, in opposition to those in Great Britain. I shall be happy to answer questions with reference to it, but I should like to say a word or two in reply to the insinuation that I am interested in exportation. You will, no doubt, be aware that ranch cattle, on account of their being too wild to be taken into the country for stockers on the English farms, have never been sold on the open market. They have always been slaughtered on arrival, or as soon after as they could be sold, so that the statement that I am interested in exportation, because I am interested in a ranch, will not hold. If we had exported all that we have ever sold, I should have received no benefit. Until the embargo was put on, I received no benefit, because no cattle had been taken across from the ranch except a few for experimental purposes, and the experiment was not continued. Therefore, any suggestion that my report is less valid because I am connected with the ranch, falls to the ground. Moreover, I may tell you plainly that ranch cattle would be of greater value by this embargo being kept on, and if I have laboured to get the embargo removed, I have been working against the ranch company's interests, because if the stockers were allowed to go into the old country, it would be to the disadvantage of the fat cattle trade, in which alone the ranch company could be interested. Therefore, so far as

the ranch company is concerned, we are far better off under the present conditions, and the ranchmen have no interest in the removal of the embargo, and would take no steps to get it removed. Another consideration is, that we have never exported any cattle except on two occasions. The total number of cattle exported to the old country by the ranch company with which I am connected, from the beginning until now, is 1,313, and you will be able to estimate what my interests in the 1,313 cattle would be, no matter what stock I hold in the company. The thing reduces itself to an absurdity.

By Mr. Tyrwhitt :

Q. How many years has the ranch been going?—A. The ranch was started in 1883. I have here a statement of the sales, and where they went to each year.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. What may have the sales been on a yearly average?—A. The total cattle sold was 9,622 in ten years.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. And what became of the 962 cattle sold yearly?—A. We have only shipped off 1,313 cattle to the old country in ten years. We sold none the first year. That is all that we exported. The fact is that we sold our cattle for many years to the contractors for the Indian supplies, in the country. This year, they are all sold for Indian supplies in the country, so that I made the statement that the ranch company are not exporters. We are not exporters in the true sense of the word. If we had been exporters, we would have purchased cattle largely and exported them.

We have never exported a hoof except cattle bred by ourselves. The total number in the eleven years which we have sent out of the country is 1,313. We would not and never will export a hoof if we can sell the cattle on the ground. The committee will see from this, how small is the ground upon which this complaint is based.

QUARANTINE AGAINST SHEEP SCAB IN THE NORTH-WEST.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Reverting to the disease of sheep scab which was brought into the country at Maple Creek, I understand you quarantined the whole district up there?—A. Not the whole district, we quarantined a large portion of the district.

Q. You quarantined the farms of a lot of people whose sheep were not affected?—A. Yes.

Q. Why was that done?—A. You must remember we had no staff there, and the only safeguard I had against allowing the sheep to be moved out of the district was to take in a sufficient area so as to include them all. You see the settlers are widely scattered up there, and it was necessary to define temporarily the quarantine limits within which sheep could not be moved, until I got the minister of agriculture to permit me to employ men to investigate the disease thoroughly, and to ascertain accurately what farms required to be quarantined. As soon as we knew whose herds were affected, the other herds were released.

Q. That was the cause of inconvenience and loss to some parties?—A. No doubt of that.

Q. You remember, doubtless, the case of Cumberland Bros. Their farm was quarantined although none of their sheep were affected?—A. It was unavoidable.

Q. I understand they got permission to ship some of their sheep. They drove them a considerable distance to the railway station and were prevented from shipping them because the parties who bought them were asked to enter into a contract to slaughter the animals immediately on arrival at the place. That would occasion great loss?—A. Undoubtedly. So it is with all quarantines.

Q. In Ontario, when quarantine was instituted, I understand that you made the quarantine over as small a district as possible, but in this case in the North-west, it

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is a very large district that is quarantined. Quite a number of people suffered great inconvenience and loss?—A. I know it.

Q. I had some correspondence with the Messrs. Cumberland. They had a brother living in my constituency, and he complained very bitterly that they had been treated unfairly and caused to suffer great loss by the action of the government in this matter. I do not think it is a good explanation to say that you had not men enough. I think the government should have put you in a position to have sufficient men, so that the settlers might not be put to loss and inconvenience.—A. I cannot control the government or foretell what the government will do. The actual practice of the administration of quarantine can scarcely be compared in the Territories, where the population is sparse and widely scattered, with the state of things as they exist in Ontario. The plan pursued in Ontario is always to quarantine a farm, or one or two of the adjoining farms. That is the practice all over the world, but until I had sufficient men to ascertain accurately the extent of the disease in the North-west, there was no other course open to me than the one which I pursued.

Q. But it seems strange that these men should be permitted to drive the sheep to the station, and when they got the animals there, that this regulation should be enforced?—A. The department of agriculture is not altogether responsible for that. The mounted police took upon themselves to interfere with that.

Q. Would they interfere without orders from the proper officer, such as the veterinary inspector?—A. They did in that case.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. With reference to eradicating tuberculosis, the plan suggested in regard to cows supplying milk for cities and towns, I think the proposal is good, and that the department should see that they are free from disease. I am under the impression that considerable tuberculosis exists in the country. I think another regulation should be adopted, that is, for a certain length of time, say for one, two or three years,—that all male animals sold for breeding purposes, before they are sold, should be tested, to see whether or not they are entirely free from the disease. If bought when calves, a certificate should be forthcoming, that the dam and sire have been tested and found free from the disease. That would be one means of eradicating the disease in this country. I think another means of stamping out the disease would be by exercising care in the purchase of male animals. All male animals for breeding purposes should be tested with tuberculin. I am under the impression that another cause predisposes the animals to this disease, that is, by breeding from young animals—purchasing young animals and beginning to breed from them at 12 or 14 months, and, when they are about three years old, putting them away. It must weaken the constitution of animals to breed from them so young, and in that way they would be predisposed to the disease. An animal which was stronger and hardier would be better able to withstand the attack?—A. I quite agree with what Mr. McMillan has just said. It is quite in the line of my former reply, as to the suggested plan for dealing with the disease. If a breeder is thoroughly educated as to the causes which predispose an animal to the disease by which it is introduced, then, in his own defence, he will adopt measures to prevent it. There is no question whatever, that anything that tends to weaken the constitution of the animal, whether it be over-breeding, over-milking, or improper feed and nourishment when they are young—anything that weakens the constitution will predispose the animals to take the disease. They are far more prone to receive it than animals of a more robust constitution. I do not know that any legislation could compel a man to breed in any certain direction, but the education of the people will bring that about of itself.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. You think that the animals should be tested?—A. The testing of animals would certainly be a great safeguard. When the disease is discovered in a herd, my own firm conviction is that they should be exterminated. Not only is the disease communicable to other animals, but the buildings become affected, and are calculated to have an injurious effect upon healthy cows, if put into them.

Q. You were saying you had a plan which, if put in operation, would cost the government very little? Was that the plan you spoke of in Montreal?—A. Yes, by inducing the cities to get the dairymen to stop taking milk from tuberculous cows, and having precautions taken in the country districts whereby the animals could be dealt with as affected with a contagious disease.

Q. Do you not think it would be well to have a veterinary surgeon in every county or group of counties—would not that be beneficial?—A. That is a suggestion which I made—that they should be paid by the number of days they were employed.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you mean that the federal government should employ them?—A. Well, that is a question. This is a contagious disease affecting the entire Dominion. When the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act was revised in 1886, I placed tuberculosis in it as a contagious disease, whereas in France and England they did not classify it as such until three years later.

Q. They have now classified it?—A. Yes.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. How do you mean it is spread by contagion?—A. A bull is often the cause of the disease. A bull introduced into a herd will be almost certain to spread the disease among them.

When cattle are feeding opposite to one another, and they are coughing up sputa, and when that sputa dries on the troughs, racks or woodwork of the stalls, it floats in the air. The contagion is carried through the stable in that way.

Q. And that would be dangerous to the people taking care of the cattle?—A. There is no question about that. It has been proved beyond doubt. It is particularly liable to be communicated to old people and children, and to sick people, by means of milk.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is your opinion of the danger in consuming the meat of animals slaughtered after they have become affected with tuberculosis?—A. Experiments have proved that meat is also dangerous, but less so than milk, particularly if the meat is well cooked. If it is not sufficiently cooked, it is dangerous. That has been proved.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. With regard to the age of breeding from—that is an important question?—A. That would tend to weaken the constitution.

Q. As to the limit of age, what would you say is the proper age for a bull?—A. A bull is generally put to use in 18 months. After he turns a year he is made use of to a certain extent.

Q. Is that right?—A. I think so.

Q. A year?—A. Oh, yes.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Don't you think when you use young bulls of that description and use them that way for a few generations, it will tend to weaken the constitution of the offspring?—A. They may be used to a limited extent without injury.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. Does the ranch company with which you are connected, buy cattle from the United States and bring them across?—A. We have never bought a hoof from the United States since 1883 and 1884, when we brought in breeding herds.

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By Mr. Carpenter :

Q. I suppose you have been experimenting with tuberculosis to find a remedy for the disease?—A. I have not.

Q. You think there is no cure?—A. No.

By the Chairman :

Q. In your opinion, is tuberculin an infallible test of the indication of tuberculosis?—A. It is relied on by the profession almost implicitly now. In very few instances has it been found to fail. Animals have been found in a herd without the inspecting officer being able to find any symptoms and were looked upon as healthy. Yet when injected with tuberculin, they gave signs of the reaction, viz., a rise in temperature. When the animals were killed, in some of the small and in some of the large glands, tubercles were found to a certain extent. It is now accepted by the profession, the world over, as quite reliable. There will be cases where it will act in an aberrant manner. It may not be absolutely correct, but it is correct enough for all practical purposes.

PROMPT MEASURES AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS RECOMMENDED.

Q. I see by the act passed in 1886, which you speak of, regarding contagious and infectious diseases in animals, tuberculosis is one of them, and the governor in council may cause to be slaughtered animals which are affected or which have been in contact with infected animals. Has there been any effort made to carry out that provision of the act, now, or is it a dead letter?—A. It is a dead letter as far as tuberculosis is concerned. The government have never made up their minds to incur the large expenditure, which is necessary, until we had discovered a method by which we could go into a herd and pick out the actually diseased ones. When it was simply a clinical examination, it was almost impossible to determine accurately what animals were diseased and what animals were not; but now, with tuberculin, that objection is removed. It is now merely a matter of expense.

Q. Don't you think it would be better for the government to take it up now, and carry out the provision of this act which provides for slaughtering animals where tuberculosis is known to exist in many herds?—A. I certainly think it is the duty of the government, and it is the duty of the agriculturists of the Dominion to bring it to the notice of the government with the strong recommendation that we should take it up now, for, as I have stated before, we may reach the time as they have reached it in Great Britain, when they cannot face the cost. They would have to kill three-fourths of the cattle. The day will come when they will be forced to deal with it in Great Britain as a contagious disease, no matter what it costs, and when that date comes, they must replenish their herds, and if we can assure the older countries that we have large numbers of cattle absolutely free from tuberculosis, pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases, then Canada will be the country where cattle will be brought from across the water as breeding stock. That should be kept in mind by every agriculturist of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Let us get rid of what contagious disease we have, and let us declare to the world that we have absolute freedom from disease, and the time will come when they will come to Canada from the European countries and buy their breeding stock. I maintain that it is one of the greatest recommendations for the best class of emigrants to come to Canada, to have protection from contagious disease of cattle. We all know that the present depressed condition of the agriculturist in the old world commenced by the cattle losses, the loss of their stock, time and again, by pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and they dread these diseases. The land has depreciated in value from the cause that the farmers haven't the money, or are afraid to risk their money in stock. Now, if we can assure the world at large that we have no contagious disease among the cattle of Canada, there is going to be a proper peopling of the country with proper men. (Hear, hear.)

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. What is the cause of big-jaw?—A. This is also looked upon as a communicable disease to a certain extent. It is due to vegetable fungus, (*Actinomyces*), which

gets in the mucus membranes of the mouth when feeding and finds its way to the bones and other parts of the body.

Q. We notice it with cattle fed at distilleries. Is it true?—A. When cattle are fed on hot swill it favours the growth of the fungus.

Q. Does it affect the flesh?—A. It does. Sanitarians now prohibit the use of actinomycosis meat, as dangerous, because it is not confined to the jaw as is generally supposed. It is found in nearly every tissue of the body.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Can that disease be cured in the early stages?—A. Yes. Iodide of potassium given in dram doses, three or four times a day, will destroy the fungua.

Q. External application as well?—A. No, internal applications only.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. With regard to glanders in horses, you say you met it considerably in the west. Does it not come from their way of keeping their horses, sometimes by keeping them very thin in winter and then letting them out to a good pasture in the spring? Does not that quick change from thinness to flesh affect the blood so as to bring on glanders?—A. No. Glanders, like these other diseases, depends upon a specific germ. It is a specific disease, and unless that disease is present or communicated, the animal very rarely originates it *de novo*. Occasionally it has been known where animals have been affected with such a debilitating disease as influenza, when debilitated, especially if kept in badly ventilated and undrained stables. It assumes the form of Farcy, and it is said to originate in that way; as a rule, it is communicated from one animal to another.

Q. From the animal to the human subject?—A. And to the human subject.

By the Chairman :

Q. What means would you suggest other than what you have already given for the examination of tuberculosis? I mean the examination of cattle, the appointment of inspectors to examine cattle, and the use of tuberculin? Would it in your opinion be necessary to have a number of inspectors appointed or have the work carried on by a few?—A. No. I think it would be better to have an inspector in every county, if we could find one, and let him be appointed as an inspector, to be employed when necessary, and paid so much a day. I think that would be more economical. I would also suggest that these men, when appointed, should be compelled to take a course on bacteriology, and study the methods of the discovery of these diseases at one of the universities. I would make that a condition of their employment.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. That would be costly?—A. No.

Q. Are the Ontario men appointed on that condition?—A. Not at present.

By the Chairman :

Q. I think it would be well for you to give the committee a statement of the work you have to do, and the conditions under which you were appointed, and how you are paid?—A. When I suggested the establishment of the quarantine stations in 1885-6, it was at first merely permissive. If the owners of the cattle chose to leave them in quarantine, I was authorized by the government to keep them for eight days, or so. That was only a temporary arrangement. By and by the quarantine was extended for ninety days. When I was first employed, all my duties were to look after the Quebec quarantine station, to go down there twice a month. My rate of pay was fixed at \$1,500 a year, and travelling expenses. Since then it has been found necessary to examine all the out-going cattle, and, as you know, the numbers grew from 7,000 up to 130,000 and 140,000 head of cattle, besides a large number of sheep. Then came the extension of quarantine stations to Halifax, St. John, N.B., and the west, and the business has grown to be a very large one. As a matter

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of fact, on account of this work I am losing my entire practice, which was a valuable one. I regret to say that while promises have been made over and over again, that my remuneration should be increased, at all events to a fair rate of pay, in view of the vast amount of work that has been thrown on my shoulders—I may say that I am consulted by the minister and deputy minister on nearly everything transpiring in this connection—while my work has gone on increasing, the pay has not. I have repeatedly made a suggestion to the minister, both in Mr. Carling's time and in the present minister's time, and it was recommended by Sir John Macdonald that I should be put in a position to be independent of the ranch, or anything else, but nothing has been done.

Q. What salary do you get?—A. \$1,500 a year is all I get, and I can tell you I have sacrificed a good many thousands of dollars a year in earning that \$1,500; in continually travelling, as I do, over the Dominion from one end to the other, very largely on this business, I am simply wasting my time and my money, but having first taken up this work, and having conducted it with satisfaction to the country at least, for we have now no disease in Canada, I think I must be entitled to a little share of the credit, though I have never received the pay. I would have given it up long ago, but I saw other ways of making it up, and going into the ranching business was one of the ways that enabled me to do this work for almost nothing, the salary of a clerk. In fact, some of the inspectors working under me receive more than I do. Now, the ranching business, so far as we are concerned, is being wound up. We have determined to relinquish the ranching business, simply because we have received notice a year ago to purchase ten per cent of the land or to give it up. We have decided to give it up, and we are now selling it off, and it will be sold as soon as it can be turned into money. So that whether the insinuation is well grounded or not, that no confidence can be put in my reports because I am interested in ranching, that plea will soon cease.

Q. Provided you were put at the head of the branch, what arrangements would you suggest for exterminating the disease? You would have to organize a staff of men under you?—A. The best men we could find in each county of the Dominion and these men specially instructed. I would take upon myself to instruct them by issuing to them very plain directions as to what they would do under every conceivable case. They would have forms to make immediate reports to me or whoever was at the head of the department, and then action would be taken, so that there would be no delay, and we would not be subject to what we are to-day, newspaper reports of an alarming character without any foundation in fact, being circulated and giving rise to other newspaper reports across the water or in the States. When we had this system at work, we would know exactly what we were doing, within a few hours. At present we have no system, and frequently I have to leave my home and go to refute a false report, as far west as Maple Creek, over 2,000 miles.

Q. Then it would not be necessary for the inspectors to go and live near the college, you could give them such instruction that they could do the work without leaving home?—A. They could to a large extent, but I don't think they would refuse to spend a fortnight at a university.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. A fortnight would not be anything much, but I thought you meant a general course?—A. Oh, no; they could get such general instructions as would qualify them for their work, and directly they discovered an outbreak of disease, they could send in a report and we could tell them whether to kill the animal and send us a portion, or whether I should go or send some one to the spot.

Q. We had a peculiar case. We had a cow that died of tuberculosis, and we put it on the ice. The hogs ate it and they died of the same disease—A. Oh, yes, they would.

By the Chairman :

I understand that Dr. Smith, of Ontario, acts jointly with you. Do you find any difficulty in carrying out the examinations in that way when the department is appealed to?—A. No. I am referring to the Dominion as a whole, from ocean to ocean

By Mr. Sanborn :

Q. Is there any law compelling a man to slaughter diseased cattle? There is no compensation provided, I think. We had a herd in our neighbourhood, and the veterinary surgeon certified that it was suffering from disease. We condemned the cattle, but nothing was done?—A. But was he qualified?

Q. His name is McCurdy. Perhaps you know the gentleman?—A. He has no authority.

Mr. McMILLAN:—Was he licensed?

Mr. SANBORN:—Oh, yes.

Q. The idea of discrediting your evidence with the public interested in stock raising, was, of course, intended to delay the removal of the embargo on our cattle in England?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any idea who prompted the question in the British House of Commons?—A. Not the slightest.

Q. What steps should be taken to get rid of the diseased cattle in any county?

The CHAIRMAN.—I was going to read the two clauses from the Animals Contagious Diseases Act which will be found in the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 69. Clause 12 says:

“The governor in council may from time to time cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and animals which are or have been in contact with, or in close proximity to, a diseased animal or an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease.

13. “The governor in council may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this act, and wherever the animal slaughtered is so affected by infectious or contagious disease, the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal, before it became so affected, but shall not, in any case exceed \$20, in every other case the compensation shall be three-fourths of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of grade animals exceed \$50, and in any case of thoroughbred pedigreed animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed \$150, and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the minister of agriculture, or by some person appointed by him.

Q. As I understand it, although the act is there, it can only be set in motion by the governor in council?—A. The case to which Mr. Sanborn has alluded is one of tuberculosis, and the department, as I have already stated, have not yet undertaken to deal with that disease; and that is the reason why nothing has been done in this particular case. Mr. McCurdy, whose name was mentioned, is a veterinary surgeon, but is not a veterinary inspector of the government's, and he could not condemn the cattle to be slaughtered.

HOW CATTLE ARE INSPECTED AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Is there a close or careful inspection made of all cattle exported from this country?—A. Yes. We have two inspectors at Montreal.

Q. In the shipments by the “Lake Winnipeg,” the steamer that carried over the animal that was supposed to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and as a result of the investigation of which an embargo was placed upon all our cattle by the British government, were those animals inspected carefully before leaving Montreal?—A. They were inspected most thoroughly. Perhaps it may interest the committee if I describe the method in which the inspection is carried out. It is done in this way: The cattle are taken to Montreal by rail, and put in two yards, the Grand Trunk Railway Company's yard, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's yard. An inspector and three men, who are paid by the Dominion government, are on duty in each yard. These three men are employed for the purpose of keeping track of each

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man's cattle as they come in. When the animals are ready for the inspector, he goes there, and examines each animal thoroughly. The yard is closed and locked. After the inspector has got through, the cattle are taken out of each yard, passed through a chute and stamped. In one yard we use red paint, and in the other blue paint, to distinguish the yard from which the animals come. They are stamped "V.R." showing that they have been inspected. They are then passed out of the hands of the department of agriculture altogether, after they are stamped, and go on board the steamship. On the steamship they are in the hands of the marine department, where they are carefully looked after by the two inspectors of that department, Mr. Pope and Mr. Morgan. It is their duty to see that the steamer is supplied with proper fittings, that there is a plentiful supply of water and feed to last the voyage, and they also engage the men. The men are put on the ship's articles, so that they are entirely under the control of the marine department. A question often comes from England, as to what animals have been detained at Montreal. Well, we have often two or three train loads of cattle arriving at each yard in Montreal, during the day. It is but natural that there may be cases where, after a long railway journey some of the animals have become bruised or trampled upon. Possibly we may come across a toothless old cow which we would know would be the first to succumb during a hard voyage. We prevent such animals from going, by condemning them. We may come across a case of big jaw, and that animal we would not let go; or we might discover a case of tuberculosis and that we would not let go. In this way, we pick out the animals which we consider should not be shipped, and go to the full extent of the powers given us by the law, in preventing diseased or unsuitable animals from being sent to England. Professor Brown, who acts for the imperial government in veterinary matters, insinuated that the reason why they had not discovered any chronic cases of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the animals which have landed in England, is that our inspectors had prevented them from being sent forward. He says very clearly, at page 49 of the official report issued by the imperial board of agriculture on this subject, that the inspectors at Montreal inspect the animals so thoroughly that they keep back all the chronic cases and do not allow any to be shipped. I thank him for the compliment which he pays the ability of the inspectors at Montreal. Nowhere else in the world has such a compliment been paid to veterinary inspectors, but at the same time, I think that his statement is incorrect. Sometimes the inspectors examined from three to four thousand animals in a day, and it would be utterly impossible for any man to pick out all cases of chronic disease. It is a fact, nevertheless, that they have not found a single case of chronic disease in our animals.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON THE CASES ASSIGNED FOR THE IMPERIAL EMBARGO.

Q. Did you make any investigation yourself of any portion of the lungs of that animal that was supposed to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia?—A. Yes, my report has been printed. It is a very short one and perhaps it is as well that I should place it on record. It will only take a few minutes to read it. I state in my report to the minister of agriculture, that I received from his department on the 25th of November, 1893, portions of the lungs of the animals supposed to be affected. The report then continues:—

"The naked eye examination of the portions of lungs, said to be from Canadian animals, showed clearly:—

- (a.) The pleuro but slightly, though distinctly thickened.
- (b.) The section presents a uniform pale pink colour of the lung tissue.
- (c.) There is a total absence of hemorrhagic spots or necrosis, so characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

(d.) The interlobular lymph deposits which are well marked, are firm and can be easily picked out of the lymph spaces as oval or elongated wax-like bodies, with a smooth, convex surface, leaving smooth corresponding cavities in the lymph channels; the very peculiarities which were pointed out to me in Baltimore, in 1890, by Professor Welch, as a non-contagious form of pneumonia, which had till then been mistaken by the United States inspectors for the contagious disease.

Within a week afterwards, Dr. Smith, pathologist of the bureau of animal industries at Washington, pointed out the same condition. In January, 1891, Professor Brown, C.B., director of the veterinary branch of the board of agriculture, invited me to meet him at the royal veterinary college, London, to examine and compare two sets of lungs, one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other what he called "Canadian lung," a name which this diseased condition still continues to receive, notwithstanding that it is not known in Canada, being seen only in animals carried long railway or ocean journeys.

Transit-pneumonia would be a more applicable name by which to distinguish it. Canadian, it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked eye comparison of the two sets of lungs, by which the differences in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent, not only to both of us, but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, and as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession.

I find in the morsels of lungs sent for examination, the same peculiarities, and taking them in conjunction with the history of the animals from which they were obtained, as set forth in my reports, 27th September, "Search for pleuro-pneumonia at Pilot Mound. Ox, ex-ss, 'Lake Winnipeg,'" and 6th November, "Report of suspected steer in cargo of ss. 'Hurona.'" I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that the animals in question did not suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

This opinion, I am happy to say, is supported by no less authority than Professor Brown himself, who says in his report: "The cut surface of the lungs of the Canadian ox differed in some respects from those seen in pleuro-pneumonia in this country. For example, it has been pointed out that the lobules on the diseased part, instead of varying in colour from light pink to dark red or nearly black, were of a uniform vermilion tint, and that the interlobular bands were rather more dense than is generally observed in pleuro-pneumonia, and did not exhibit many small cavities (lymph spaces) filled with fluid. It is," he says, "undeniable that these peculiarities did exist.

"No satisfactory explanation of the deviations referred to has been offered, but the history of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American continent proves, beyond doubt, that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe."

In all of which I have no hesitation in concurring, nor have I any difficulty in deducing the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Professor Brown, viz., that the pathological differences clearly point to a different disease, and the non-contagiousness of this disease is illustrated by the case of the "Hurona," on board of which there were 763 susceptible cattle, yet not a single animal was infected by the Howe Island steer. History points to no case of such providential escape, either in England or America, in both of which countries the disease is equally contagious.

I have much pleasure in presenting the thoroughly scientific report of histological and bacteriological investigations of the specimens above referred to, by Professor J. G. Adami, formerly of Cambridge university, now pathologist of McGill university, by which it will be seen that he has arrived at a similar conclusion, viz., that the Canadian lungs show no conclusive evidence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if he does not express himself so positively, it is due to the fact that at the present stage of our knowledge of the microscopic changes and bacteriological facts characteristic of this disease, no such examination can be considered conclusive evidence, apart from the history of the animals and accurate clinical reports; besides, it must be remembered, that the portions of lung received by him, which were not accompanied by any information except what the label conveys, were not altogether insufficient for the purposes of such an important examination."

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Are you quite satisfied the animal was not affected with pleuro-pneumonia?
—A. Perfectly satisfied, and so are most of the members of the veterinary profession in Great Britain.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Professor Brown seems to assume that this is the normal condition of the North American contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Is that so?—A. He talks about a

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North American type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, he might just as well talk about a North American type of fire. The comparison is just about as fair a one; pleuro-pneumonia is pleuro-pneumonia wherever it is found on any part of the globe, and there has never been any difference found. I told you that after the visit I referred to in 1890, Professor Brown acknowledged these differences and these lungs have been passed as non-contagious until last year. He believed what I told him, that it was not contagious, but, whatever the reason is, he turns around and classes the identical condition as contagious.

Q. This is contagious pleuro-pneumonia of the United States. This is what he described?—A. I know contagious pleuro-pneumonia did exist then, but I believe it has been stamped out. No doubt the same errors are made in inspection of United States cattle.

Q. How long does it take to incubate?—A. From seventeen days to over three months.

Q. These cattle you speak of, would they have had time then to show before they were slaughtered, these cattle that went across with that one?—A. Oh, no, but there have been others since, between 1890 and now. There have been cattle that have been passed. There is another fact that has not been brought out. There has not been a single case of so-called Canadian pleuro-pneumonia found. Why? Because in 1890, Professor McCall and I went over this very question, and he agreed with me. He has never found a case, because we know we haven't got it; and a large number of cattle are landed at Glasgow.

By the Chairman :

Q. You remember last year we made a suggestion that there should be special veterinary inspectors over there who would attend the slaughtering of our cattle, at the different ports. What was done?—A. The same recommendation was made by the steamship people, by the cattle shippers and by the board of trade of Montreal, but Sir Charles Tupper, who has been working most energetically, employed Mr. Hunting, considering that perhaps it would be better than to have me go over there; that he thought everything would come out all right and it would not be necessary.

Q. We made a suggestion and named several parties, three or four of them, two Scotch veterinary surgeons and I think two English veterinary surgeons. Was it acted on or were any of the parties employed?—A. No.

Q. Well, I understand slaughtering is carried on at two or three yards at the same time. Who looks after the Canadian interests at each of the yards.

MR. McMILLAN :—The cattle are all slaughtered in one yard at every port.

THE CHAIRMAN :—Before that I understood they were slaughtered in three different places.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. Professor McEachran says he was benefited rather than injured by the scheduling of the cattle in the old country. The exporters of fat cattle were not benefited and I cannot see where the rancher would be benefited?—A. Mr. McMillan, you perhaps did not notice what I said. There is a difference between ranch cattle and fat cattle. Ranch cattle, I explained, were too wild to be taken into the country and they were slaughtered at the port. They could not be taken to any other market for that reason, hence the open market was useless for them.

By the Chairman :

Q. What is being done to look after Canadian interests where the cattle are slaughtered now?—A. The imperial authorities will not allow outsiders to have anything to do with the inspection.

Q. They have so expressed themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. With regard to any veterinary experts being present when the slaughtering takes place or when the examination is being made?—A. Mr. Hunting was invited to be present with the experts in London a few days ago, and Sir Charles Tupper was also present.

Q. In what portion is he?—A. He is employed by Sir Charles Tupper to look after Canadian interests.

Q. What is his standing? Is he in connection with any of the recognized colleges?—A. He is a private practitioner and the editor of a journal.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Does he stand high?—A. He is a man of considerable standing.

Mr. McMillan then read a newspaper dispatch containing a question asked in the imperial house of commons in which it was stated that Prof. McEachran certified that pleuro-pneumonia did exist in Canada. "At this statement," said Mr. McMillan, "I was very much surprised."

DR. McEACHRAN :—So was I.

By the Chairman :

Q. I would like to know what measures are taken now with regard to looking after Canadian interests there. I understand that the regulations make it absolutely obligatory that all the cattle should be slaughtered in one place. Is the veterinary surgeon that you speak of present at every slaughtering?—A. Impossible. They slaughter in Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and Deptford. He is only called when diseased lungs are sent up to London.

Q. Is there a veterinary surgeon present at each of these places where they are slaughtered?—A. Not that I am aware of. I understand that the British government will not allow any representative of Canada to be present.

Q. But I mean on their behalf?—A. Oh, they have their inspectors, and if they find diseased lungs they send them up to London.

Q. Under seal, the same as we send up water to be examined by analysis?—A. Yes.

Q. And they have expressed themselves as not willing to allow representatives of Canada to be present. What reason do they give for objecting?—A. They say that if they allow one country, they must allow every country.

Q. I suppose you have no additional information to give the committee beyond what appears in the papers from time to time, as to the outlook for the future, as to the probable removing of the embargo?—A. No.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Do the Americans keep experienced veterinary surgeons at each of the ports?—A. Yes, for three years past.

By the Chairman :

Q. Are they allowed to be present at the slaughtering?—A. They have been.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. How long will it be before you are independent of the ranch?—A. Three years. I may say the gentleman who asked the question in the British house of commons considered that he had put himself in a very ridiculous position. No attention is being paid to it, and it would be very foolish if there was. Professor Brown, the chief inspector for Great Britain, is principal of the royal veterinary college, he is veterinary surgeon to the royal agricultural society, and to another agricultural society, the strongest advocates for keeping this embargo on. It would be unfair to impeach his integrity on that account; it has not been done.

By Mr. McMullen :

Q. Do you know whether the droppings of the animals landed in England, in Glasgow and in London, are used in the way of manure?—A. They are.

Q. Do you think the people of England would run the risk of using droppings from diseased animals if they were conscientious in the belief that they were diseased?—A. I don't think they would, but in regard to pleuro-pneumonia, it is only

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communicable by living animals. The dead animal may be taken in with impunity. It is communicated by the germs in the breath of the living animal.

Q. It would not be communicated from the manure?—A. No.

Q. Are any of the cattle diseases communicated in that way?—A. Yes, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, and the like of those.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. There must have been some credit given to that statement, because the governor general must have been communicated with and asked that question. He would not make such a statement of his own account?—A. No, Lord Ripon, the colonial secretary, who has written an admirable letter to Mr. Herbert Gardner in our defence, and who is evidently stronger than any of us have been in his statements, telegraphed Lord Aberdeen, the governor general to ask if it was true that I was connected with a ranch. It was communicated to me and my reply was that I was connected with the ranch, but the ranchmen sold cattle on the ground, and that ranch cattle were benefited by the embargo remaining on.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Tuberculin could not be well injected into the animals for export after they had arrived at the port of Montreal?—A. It would be a difficult matter to inject them all with tuberculin, as sometimes seven or eight thousand head are shipped from the port of Montreal in a week.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. The veterinary could determine the amount of compensation to be awarded to an owner when his animal is ordered to be slaughtered?—A. No compensation can be given unless a valuation is made by an appraiser. That appraiser may be the inspector appointed by the minister of agriculture, or some other person, but where it is practicable it is better for the inspector to be the appraiser. He has to give a certificate of the actual value of the animal before it became diseased. Then the schedule provides for what he should get. If the animal is actually diseased, the owner gets one-third of its value; if it is slaughtered for being in contact with a diseased animal the owner gets two-thirds of the value. When we slaughter animals, it is done in that way. The auditor general never passes an account unless he has the appraiser's certificate and the slaughter certificate signed by the inspector and countersigned by the chief inspector or other officer acting for him.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. In any resolution that we passed we should be careful not to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the Canadian cattle industry in England?—A. As the question has been asked and answered that tuberculosis does exist in Canada as in England and the United States and other countries, there is no necessity to refuse full publication. We have never concealed the existence of disease. It is well known that tuberculosis exists, but to a much less extent than in any other country.

By Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia.) :

Q. Have you any inspectors for Manitoba and the North-west?—A. Yes. Mr. Evans, at Maple Creek, is one of our officers, and Mr. McFadden, at Emerson, is another.

Q. Why are not more appointed?—A. The whole difficulty is money. It appears to me that the importance of this question has never been fully understood, or the value of the services of the veterinary officers appreciated by the government as they should be. Veterinary surgeons are expected to sacrifice their time, which is valuable, and not receive anything like adequate compensation for their services. That is the great ground of complaint on the part of these men.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Has Dr. Smith, of Toronto, a regular salary from the department?—A. Yes; he receives \$500 a year.

By Mr. Dyer :

Q. What would you suggest should be done in the case mentioned by Mr. Sanborn?—A. Until the government decides to deal with tuberculosis as a contagious disease nothing can be done. There is no money to meet it. Parliament must take the matter up and vote an appropriation.

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Then it will be for this committee to take up the matter at once?—A. I should judge so.

Q. It is a very foolish thing to try and save money in a case of this kind, when the disease is spreading and judicious expenditure might save our farmers a vast amount of money?—A. I agree with you.

AN IMPRACTICABLE DEMAND BY THE IMPERIAL BOARD.

There is one point in connection with this export cattle trade which I would like the committee to thoroughly understand. It has been contended by Mr. Gardner and the contention has also been repeated by Lord Ripon, that we have failed in our duty here in tracing up the disease, because we have not slaughtered the different herds from which the suspected animals had come. I would put the matter to every member of the committee. Take, for instance, the last case which has cropped up. Probably there were twenty or thirty farmers from which the cattle in that steamer had been drafted. We have sent men to every farm. They have examined every animal on every farm, and have reported to the minister that they can find no disease. Now, where am I to begin to slaughter the animals?

By Mr. McNeill :

Q. Why should you slaughter them?—A. Well, they insist that we ought to do it. They say we fail in our examination, for instance, I read Mr. Gardner's report:

"The argument that the disease with which the animals recently landed were affected could not have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia because that malady is not known to exist in Canada, is only valid to the extent to which efficient measures are taken to secure information on the point, and *viva voce* inquiry and the external examination of animals, *without slaughter in a single case, are clearly insufficient for the purpose*, if the nature and attributes of the disease are kept fully in mind."

Now, gentlemen, I would like you to be informed that this recommendation has been made, but when asked by the minister of agriculture the other day what recommendation I had to make on the matter, I said: "I do not know whose herd to begin with." If there is a herd of which we had any suspicion then we might have grounds to go on, but if I took upon myself to arbitrarily say, I will go to John Smith's herd, or someone else's and slaughter those herds to please Mr. Gardner, I think I would run the country into considerable expense. Not only would the government have to pay compensation for the animals, but probably we should ruin the man. I mention this because I desire the committee to know that if the slaughtering is not done, why it is not done, and why I do not recommend it.

Q. If the animals do not show traces of disease, is not that enough?—A. The imperial authorities are not satisfied with that. They say we should slaughter the suspected herds.

By Senator Reid :

Q. Have the British government been asked to send experts to this country, at the expense of the Dominion government, to see whether pleuro-pneumonia exists or not?—A. They have been invited to do so.

Q. And have refused to send them?—Yes.

I certify that the above is a correct transcript of my evidence.

D. McEACHRAN, F.B.C., V.S.

Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion.

Agriculture and Colonization.

THE EVIDENCE

PART II.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Agriculture and Colonization.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization met this day at 10.30 a.m., Dr. SPROULE, chairman, presiding.

Mr. A. M. BURGESS, deputy minister of interior, attended, to give evidence at the request of the committee.

THE CHAIRMAN:—Mr. Burgess is before us this morning to give information regarding what has been done with respect to immigration. Is it the pleasure of the committee that he should make a statement of the work that has been done?

Mr. BURGESS:—I regret to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have not very much to add to what appears in the annual report. The immigration business of this season has been rather unsatisfactory, so far, and I am afraid from the reports we are receiving from the other side of the Atlantic that we cannot expect any improvement for the balance of the season. I beg to present to the committee a table giving figures for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June of this year, with the corresponding figures for last year:—

Statement of settlers in Canada arriving at ocean ports during the last six months.

	1894.	1893.
January	544	667
February	661	884
March	1,154	2,535
April	2,995	3,103
May	3,576	5,830
June	2,465	4,212
Total	<u>11,395</u>	<u>17,231</u>

The falling off in immigration into Canada is more than paralleled by the decrease in immigration into the United States.

We get printed reports from their immigration bureau every month, but they are about three months behind. The latest I have received is for May. There was a falling off for April of 52½ per cent as compared with the month of April of the previous year, and even the month of April, of the previous year was lower than the corresponding month of the year before that. For the month of May the decrease was nearly 75 per cent, as the table following will show:—

Statement of settlers in United States arriving at ocean ports during the last five months.

	1894.	1893.
January	9,208	14,831
February.....	9,602	12,568
March	19,468	42,639
April.....	36,099	75,261
May	33,277	95,385
Total.....	<u>107,654</u>	<u>240,684</u>

We have been endeavouring to find out through our agents on the other side of the Atlantic what the causes of this are. They are said by them to be two-fold. First, the hard times in the United States, which the people very naturally believe extend to Canada in the same degree, and second, that the wages of farm labourers in Great Britain and Ireland are very much better this summer than they have been for many years before. The continental immigration is governed, as nearly as we can learn, wholly by the reports received from what, in general terms, they call "America." There is great confusion in the minds of the majority of the European people, including to some extent the English, Irish and Scotch as to what "America" really consists of, and whether it does not include Canada as well as the United States. The homestead entries in the North west have also fallen off to some extent this year, but not in the same proportion as the general immigration to the country.

The situation is discouraging enough, but that portion of it at all events, to that extent, is encouraging, indicating that the people who are coming to this country are of a very good class, and are in a position to take up land at once. Generally we expect them to take employment upon the farms for a year or two before taking homesteads for themselves.

It may also be explained that this condition of affairs is, to a considerable extent, owing to the proportion of the whole immigration into Canada coming from the United States. Farmers continue to come from the United States, bringing with them, as I mentioned to the committee last year, their horses, their cattle, their agricultural implements, their household furniture, their wives and families, not in such numbers as they came last year, but still in fairly satisfactory numbers. That is what keeps up to a large extent the greater ratio than usual, of homestead entries, as compared with the immigration into the country generally. The same machinery which was in existence last year for the promotion of emigration in Great Britain and the European continent is at work to-day, and practically the same machinery for the reception and distribution of immigrants on this side of the Atlantic. The land guide system in the North-west will naturally cost a good deal less this year than last, because that is proportioned entirely to the number of people being served by it. As to the work at Quebec, it makes little difference, as can easily be understood, whether the officials are called upon to receive 1,000 immigrants or 10,000.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Will you give me the number approximately that came into the country this season?—A. 11,395 from January to June, inclusive.

Q. Do you know the figures for last year?—A. 17,231 for the corresponding period.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Do you keep count of those coming in from the United States?—A. We keep count of those taking up homesteads. We could not possibly keep count of all coming in.

Q. You have carried on the same system as last year?—A. Not to the same extent. We considered last year an exceptionally advantageous year to carry on our work in the United States. There were two fairs—the Chicago Fair and the California Winter Fair—which brought together a very large number of the people of the United States whom we desired to reach—a larger number than we could probably have an opportunity of reaching again.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Were the results satisfactory for the expenditure?—A. It is difficult to trace the direct effects of expenditures made for such as the World's Fair, but there is no doubt that intense interest was created among the farmers of the United States by the products of Canada exhibited at that fair, and very large numbers of them took with them the specimens of grain and other products, and subsequently entered into correspondence with the department, with reference to settlement in the North-west.

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Q. How much of a staff had you at the World's Fair?—A. We had at one period five men; they were not attached to the World's Fair staff, but were there purely to promote immigration.

Q. How long were they engaged?—A. From four to six months. They were not all employed the same length of time. Some of them remained there longer than others.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Do you consider that it was the best thing to distribute the literature away from the World's Fair buildings altogether?—A. We could not help ourselves. At the commencement we were not allowed to distribute pamphlets or general literature on the fair grounds at all.

Q. My opinion is that the advantages of Canada were not advertised on the fair grounds as they should have been?—A. The directors of the fair were responsible for that. We would gladly have advertised on the fair grounds if they had permitted us. The rules were somewhat relaxed later on in the season, in consequence of which we were enabled to do more on the grounds towards the end than at the beginning.

Q. Do I understand that no printed circulars were distributed in the Canadian department of the World's Fair, setting forth the advantages of Canada?—A. At the beginning, the privilege of distributing our immigration pamphlets on the grounds was refused us.

Q. My impression was that Canada's advantages were not properly advertised?—A. Well, that was the reason. We had plenty of facilities for advertising, and we gladly availed ourselves of every avenue open to us, but, as I have already stated, the directorate would not permit us. Towards the end of the fair, the rules were relaxed.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Could you not have distributed this literature at the gate?—A. Yes, that would have been quite possible and was done to some extent. It must not be forgotten, however, that in distributing pamphlets at the gates, you could not tell who the proper parties were to whom the literature should be distributed. The vast numbers coming and going would have exhausted an enormous quantity of printed matter, most of which, without doubt, would have been simply wasted.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. You stated that you are retaining the same staff in Europe. That was not the same as in the United States?—A. No.

Q. What, in your opinion, is the difference between the class of immigrants coming from the old country and those coming from the States?—A. Which is the better class of immigrants?—A. That is a very difficult question to answer. I may state, however, that so far as my individual opinion is concerned, taking all in all, the immigrants from the United States are fully up to the standard of the immigrants we are getting from Europe. They possess the great advantage of having had experience in methods of farming suitable to our North-west country.

Q. What is the reason of continuing the staff in the old country and cutting off the staff from which better immigrants are coming? Why should you reduce the staff in the United States and not make any reduction in the staff in the old country?—A. We contemplate cutting off the staff in the United States altogether by and by.

Q. You admit that we get a better class from the United States, and yet you have reduced the staff there, while you continue the full staff on the other side of the Atlantic?—A. Well, to begin with, the staff in Great Britain is small compared with that we at one time had in the United States. Then, we have still four agents in the United States working directly under the department, and several sub-agents working on a commission.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Who are those four agents?—A. Capt. Holmes, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Munson and Mr. Daly.

Q. Captain Holmes is laid off at present, I understand?—A. They will all be laid off soon.

Q. I understood Capt. Holmes to say that he would be laid off for three months, from the first of July?—A. That is correct.

Q. Then you have no person superintending the work in the United States?—A. Yes, we have.

Q. Was not Capt. Holmes the general superintendent for Canada of emigration work in the United States?—A. He was.

Q. Is he not to be continued in that employment?—A. We do not contemplate sending him on supervising work in the United States, as we did before.

Q. Is he not to be the head of the work in the United States?—A. He would hardly be said to be at the head of it. He was supervising the work of other men.

Q. I understand he was the chief immigration agent for Canada in the United States?—A. That was not his title, but it fairly described his duties.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. Was he the senior agent?—A. He was the supervising agent.

Q. Was he the senior agent?—A. Really, I do not remember. All those men were employed by the department of agriculture before they came to us. I forget which of them was the longest in the department.

Q. But Capt. Holmes was a very capable man?—A. That is the estimation in which we hold him.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you believe that he was very successful?—A. He was very successful, always.

By the Chairman :

Q. Where are those four agents working now, and who are they?—A. Mr. Swanson is working at present in the New England states, chiefly among the Scandinavians. He is a Scandinavian himself. Mr. Munson is engaged in the Pacific states, as you might call them—Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Mr. P. F. Daly is employed in the north-western states.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Have you anybody at work in the eastern states?—A. Yes, Mr. Swanson is at work there.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. And Capt. Holmes is on leave of absence?—A. The arrangement is not that he is dropped off altogether. He will be off for three months during the year.

Q. You have dropped off all the agents but these four?—A. All but these four.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Have they offices in their respective districts?—A. No; they are travelling about.

Q. What are their duties?—A. To ascertain within the states allotted to them, the names of farmers who are likely to be induced to emigrate to the North-west, to visit them at their farms to talk over the question of emigration with them, and give them all the information they want. Generally speaking, it is their duty to represent to the farmers of the United States the advantages which Canada offers as a field for settlement.

Q. How many farmers or others went from the eastern states this season?—A. The reports of this season's work are not yet in.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. Have you a report of each of the agents' work for the last year or two?—A. We have a general idea of what they have accomplished, and we have their own reports. It is very difficult, however, to ascertain exactly what the agents' work has produced in the form of settlers on our lands.

Agriculture and Colonization.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. You would have some idea of the number that came in?—A. Yes, but we do not expect to see the full results of any season's work during the same season.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. How do you classify these agents?—A. It is somewhat difficult to state the exact process. We have retained those who have apparently been most successful in inducing people to go to the North-west.

Q. How do you get at that number?—A. They report from time to time the parties they have taken and sent up, and we know from the inspecting officers on the way, whether the people have gone or not. All the parties going to Manitoba and the North-west, report first at the commissioner's office at Winnipeg.

Q. Supposing an agent sends his men to Winnipeg, who gets the credit for that?—A. The man who sends them.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Have you the numbers in the department who have come in this year?—A. We have the number of those who have taken up homesteads to the end of May, as shown by the statement submitted.

COLONIZATION.

Statistical Statement of Homesteaders, comparing the Reports of the Dominion Lands Agents, for the first five months of 1893, with those for the first five months of 1894.

NATIONALITIES.	1893. Entries.	1894. Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	286	244
do Quebec.....	62	24
do New Brunswick.....	.....	6
do Nova Scotia.....	8	8
do Prince Edward Island.....	3	3
do British Columbia.....	8	12
do Manitoba.....	63	45
do North-west Territories.....	16	34
Canadians who had previous entry.....	206	175
	652	551
Canadians returned from the States.....	74	83
United States.....	232	177
Newfoundland.....	.....	1
English.....	129	133
Irish.....	17	3
Scotch.....	35	34
French.....	50	55
Belgian.....	36	17
Germans.....	9	29
Austro-Hungarians.....	32	44
Hollanders.....	.....	1
Danes, other than Icelanders.....	5	3
Icelanders.....	26	10
Swedo-Norwegians.....	10	23
Russians, other than Mennonites and Poles.....	81	39
Mennonites.....	13	3
Poles.....	3	.....
Chinamen.....	1	.....
	1,405	1,206
Total.....	1,405	1,206
Number of souls.....	4,314	3,828

Q. Can you distinguish those who come from the United States and take up homesteads, from those who come from other parts of the world?—A. Yes; we ask them all from what country they come. If they come from the United States, we ask them from what state.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Mr. Holmes' report comes down to the 1st of November?—A. The information contained in my own contribution to the annual report includes to the end of December.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. You have no information as to the whole number of those coming in from the States, that is, as distinguished from those taking up land?—A. There was, at one time, an attempt made to get the numbers of those coming in, but the conclusion arrived at was that in view of the numerous avenues by which people come and go between the two countries, it was impossible to get figures that could be relied on.

Q. Is there any change in your policy towards immigration from the old country?—A. No.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. What is your opinion as to keeping on the agents in the old country when the immigrants from there are not as good a class as those coming from the United States? What is the use of keeping up that staff there and reducing that bringing in a better class of immigrants?—A. To dispense with the services of all our British agents at the present time would be, in reality, to cut ourselves off from those they are trying to move. We regard the situation as being very different in the United States. Canada is so near the United States that, having once started the people to come into this country, we rely largely upon the influence of the reports sent back by them to their friends.

Q. You have not worked on the same principle in Michigan, Dakota, and the United States, where you have expended so much money in sowing the seed. Now it is time to reap the harvest. Don't you think it would be more advisable for these men who have gone over the ground to reap what they have sown?—A. It would be very advisable if we had the money, but the appropriation that is given to us by parliament is not sufficient to permit the continuation of operations on such a large scale.

Q. Why not cut down the other half and get the kind of immigrants you want?—A. It would be quite easy to re-establish our agencies in the United States, if we found it necessary, but discontinuance in Great Britain for a time would undo all the good we have accomplished. Experience proves that.

By Mr. Corbould :

Q. What proportion of the total number of immigrants comes from the United States?—A. Immigrants?

Q. Homesteaders?—A. About as many from the States as from Great Britain and Ireland combined.

By Mr. McGregor :

Q. A large proportion of those coming from the States are Canadians?—A. About twenty-five per cent.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Have you dropped repatriation altogether?—A. I had forgotten to mention that. We have an agent in the eastern states, in addition to those mentioned, who is specially engaged in this work.

Q. He has been there for a number of years?—A. No, there is a new man employed upon this special work, who was recommended to us by the repatriation society of Montreal.

Agriculture and Colonization.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. It was stated in the house by an honourable member last year, that quite a number of those coming in from the States were undesirable immigrants?—A. That is not the fact in regard to any considerable proportion of them.

Q. It was stated by a member from that section of the country, whose position would enable him to know and come in contact with them. That has not been the experience of the department?—A. No. That statement referred to only one settlement, the Sheho Lake settlement. There was undoubtedly some who came there who were very poor, if that was a serious objection.

Q. I understood they were poor in character as well as in finances?—A. I don't think Mr. McDonald said that.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Are they principally farmers you are getting from the United States?—A. Yes, altogether.

Q. You said you had an agent in the States trying to repatriate Canadians?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is he working, and amongst whom?—A. Amongst the French Canadians who have left the province of Quebec, who are working at various employments in the United States, and who, finding those employments not remunerative, are likely to be moved to come back; they are coming back indeed, in large numbers.

Q. Have you any information as to the number coming back last year?—A. No. The repatriated French Canadians are going chiefly upon the undeveloped lands of their own province, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in northern Ontario.

Q. You know the customs department keeps count of settlers' effects and the value of their goods. Can you not keep count from them?—A. My minister has never been in favour of encouraging that method of numbering the people who come into the country. Like myself, he does not regard it as reliable, and he does not like to have himself or me committed to statements based upon it. But there does not seem to be any doubt that the work of repatriation is very successful at the present time. In addition to what the government is doing, there is a society of well-to-do French Canadians in Montreal, calling themselves the society of repatriation, who are putting considerable sums of money and a very great deal of energy into the work. Our agent is working in conjunction with them. His employment may be called a contribution by the federal government to the repatriation movement.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. Do you get many immigrants during the winter months from any place?—A. Not very many during the winter. We don't encourage them to come during that season.

By Mr. Marshall:

Q. Is the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibition car on now, or off?—A. It will probably be on about the same length of time this year as last. We didn't have the Canadian Pacific Railway car going the whole of the time last year, but at such periods of the year as the farmers would be most likely to be able to visit it. It would be no use to send the car out during harvest time, or at any busy season.

Q. It will go on again?—A. Very likely.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is it done by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company or by the government?—A. Jointly.

Q. Each bears a part of the expenses?—A. Yes.

Q. In what proportion?—A. We divide it as equally as we can.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. To what extent did you reduce the United States staff?—A. We reduced it from 30 to 5.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. But 30 was not the regular staff?—A. It included the fair staff and everybody engaged in the work of promoting immigration. You might call all those employed last year specially engaged.

Q. How many were there?—A. Thirty.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. How many was it before the fair began?—A. I named the maximum number last year. I think in the early part of the year it was 15 or 17. We about doubled the staff in the course of the year.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. When it is reported here that a hundred persons made homestead entries, does it mean they settled on the land?—A. Yes, that means they settled on the land.

Q. The report says the result of this work was that there were over a hundred entries in the Yorkton, Calgary and Edmonton districts; are these people who actually came in and took up land?—A. Some of them did not move in till spring. Those had entries made for them in advance; but the great proportion moved in with their families and made their entries themselves.

Q. All through the reports that holds good?—A. Yes. We have a very easy method of checking the entries. We have homestead inspectors all over that country, and if the homesteaders were not living upon or cultivating their lands, application would be made to cancel their entries. Applications of that kind have been very rare, as regards homestead entries made by or on behalf of people from the United States.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. What time are they allowed to move in?—A. Six months, if they enter before the beginning of September. If after the beginning of September, they have till the following June to settle on the land.

By the Chairman :

Q. I understood you to say that your minister was not very favourable to the calculation of the number of immigrants according to entries through the customs ports. Does the department of customs not take an account of the settlers' effects that are brought in?—A. Yes.

Q. Have you any knowledge of what the number is from that?—A. No, I have not made any effort to keep myself informed on that subject, for the reason that the government do not regard customs entries as a very reliable test. People of that class are coming and going all the time. The United States government at one time kept statistics based on customs entries, and published them as an indication of the extent to which Canadians were leaving Canada and going to the United States, but they found them so unreliable that they stopped taking them.

Q. What would be the object of getting the information for the trade and navigation returns?—A. The information is useful, although not exactly reliable for the purpose you indicate. I think that is what can justly be said of it. Take for instance the men who go from the Ottawa valley to work in the shanties in Michigan during the winter. Those men in passing to the States have their baggage entered as settlers' effects, but on coming back to Canada in the spring time, when their work in the shanties is finished, they also enter their belongings as settlers' effects when they reach the frontier. That is going on all the time between the two countries, and has led to considerable misapprehension in the United States and Canada as to the number of people moving from the one country to the other with the object of settling permanently.

Q. But that would not apply to immigrants from a foreign country?—A. Oh, no. You mean from European countries?

Q. Yes?—A. We get the actual numbers of those who arrive from Europe. There is and can be no mistake about that.

Agriculture and Colonization.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. The amount voted for immigration has been cut down?—A. The appropriation has not been cut down. That is the same as before.

Q. What is the difference in the cost of immigration agents during the last two years, in the United States, as compared with those in Great Britain?—A. That is all set out in the Auditor General's Report. I do not remember the figures. The total amount voted was \$150,000, which was expended in the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and the European continent.

Q. How much of that would be for the United States work?—A. About \$50,000.

Q. For the other work?—A. About \$100,000, but that would include printing, which inured to the benefit of immigration work in all the countries. For instance, the same literature that was used in Great Britain and Ireland was used in the United States.

Q. I suppose the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are doing something in the way of distributing literature in Great Britain and Ireland?—A. I hear something about that, but do not know to what extent.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. You say that \$50,000 was spent last year in the United States? Can you give us an idea of the number who came over each of the last three or four years?—A. In the annual report of the interior department we give the number of homesteaders and the number of souls. That information is all set out on page xii of the deputy's report of the interior department for the year 1893.

Q. Will you kindly read the information?—A. Of Canadians from the United States, in 1892, there were 100 and in 1893, 238. That is to say, 238 Canadians returned from the United States and made homestead entry in 1893, as compared with 100 in 1892. The average of each family would be about four.

By Mr. Dawson :

Q. Those figures do not include the total number of persons?—A. No, as already explained, we only count those making homestead entries.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. The total number would be 400 persons?—A. Yes; in 1892. In 1893, as I have said, there were 238 homestead entries. To obtain the number of people represented, you would have to multiply that number by four. Of United States citizens, other than Canadians, 413 made homestead entries in 1892, and 580 for the corresponding period of 1893.

Q. What would be the expense of locating those homesteaders?—A. We do not keep any separate account of locating homesteaders coming from the United States, but we give in the Public Accounts an exact statement of what the land guide system costs.

Q. Could you give us an idea of what the average cost would be, including those coming from all countries?—A. Getting them together and placing them on the land in the North-west?

Q. Yes?—A. No. I do not think any calculation of that kind could be made which would be of any value. We do not get the value of, or return for, what we have expended in the year in which the expenditure was made.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. It was expected that large numbers would come in from the United States this year, as for instance from Nebraska. Has that expectation been realized?—A. Fairly well.

Q. I see in some cases in the reports, there are strong expectations expressed that this year a larger number will come in than last, for instance, from Nebraska they expected a large number this year? Have those expectations been realized?—A. We have not brought in as large a number this year, so far, for reasons quite well

understood. The people settling in the North-west from Nebraska are in many respects like the people from Ontario who settled there. They had been in Nebraska from ten to fifteen years, and had earned their home-leads, and found themselves at the end of that time in a thickly settled district; many of them have four or five sons who want land, and it is very expensive to get there. They sell their land to their neighbours for \$20, \$25 or \$30 an acre, and move over to the North-west, where they get 160 acres for themselves and for each son of the age of 18 and over, free, and for those under age they buy land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at \$3 an acre.

Q. How is it from South Dakota? I see last year there were 100 entries. Is it as much this year?—A. Not so many entries this year.

Q. I understand that in South Dakota the land is very poor?—A. A great deal of inferior land has been taken up by settlers in South Dakota.

Q. Then it will have a good effect if those who have come to Canada send good reports home?—A. Yes.

Q. Have the reports not been good, then?—A. Yes, as a general rule; but of course the price of wheat has a depressing effect on immigration from the United States, as well as on immigration from Europe.

By Mr. Marshall :

Q. When you employ these agents, you don't expect a large return for the first year?—A. No.

Q. But they get over the ground?—A. Yes.

Q. Don't you think that the money we have expended in Michigan and Dakota ought to be followed up? By the time the agents have got hold of the right class of men to make good settlers and know the ground, is not that just the time to let them continue and reap the advantage of what they have done? I quite agree with cutting down the staff, but looking at the question from a practical point of view, would it not be very much better to cut the staff down on the other side and keep that in the United States?—A. The staff is not large on the other side of the Atlantic. There are only four men in Great Britain and Ireland who are doing the same kind of work as our agents are doing in the United States, where we still have five men employed. If it had not been for the condition of the finances, however, I think it would perhaps have been well not to cut the staff down in the United States quite as much as we did. Motives of economy induced its being cut down to its present proportions, but, without doubt, the time was opportune to reduce in any event.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you give any assistance to immigrants from European countries now?—A. No, no assistance.

Q. Do you give any aid to the steamship companies or steamship agents?—A. We give a good bonus to the steamship agents in European countries where we are not allowed to have agents of our own, and a small bonus to booking agents in Great Britain.

Q. What countries are those?—A. Sweden, Norway, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary.

Q. What bonus do you give?—A. Five dollars a head for all immigrants reaching Winnipeg, who are of what is called "ocean adult age"—that is, twelve years.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Does that go to the steamship companies?—A. To the agents themselves, not to the companies.

Q. That is simply a commission to them?—A. Yes, an addition to the commission which is paid them by the steamboat companies.

By the Chairman :

You say, "when they reach Winnipeg." Do the agents collect it as soon as they reach Winnipeg?—A. The list is held over, I think, three weeks in the Winnipeg office, so that our agents can assure themselves that the people on whom we are to pay the commission are not going to the United States.

Agriculture and Colonization.

Q. But it is not paid to any English, Irish or Scotch agents; just from Norway and Sweden?—A. There is a commission also paid to the booking agents in England, Scotland and Ireland of \$1.75 per ocean adult.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Do you pay that in addition to the commission they get from the companies?—A. Yes, in addition; the aim being to make it as much of an object to the booking agent to send a settler to Canada as for the longer and more expensive journey to Australia.

Q. Would you mind explaining that again?—A. A bonus of \$5 per head is paid to the steamboat agents in European countries, where we are not permitted to have agents of our own.

Q. That goes to the agent solely; nothing of that goes to the steamboat company?—A. Nothing to the steamboat company, but all to the agent solely.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Those passengers are delivered at Winnipeg before that is paid?—A. Yes. A bonus of \$1.75 per capita is paid to the booking agents in Great Britain and Ireland for the same class of immigrants, and in the same way, on arrival at Winnipeg.

Q. And they are all checked by your agents at Winnipeg?—A. Yes. The figure of \$1.75 was arrived at because that, added to the commission which the agents are paid by the steamboat companies, makes the net commission on a ticket sold to Winnipeg as much as it would be on a ticket to Australia or to New Zealand.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Does the \$1.75 go to a different party?—A. To the British booking agent alone.

Q. That is a different man to the one who gets the \$5?—A. The continental agent gets the \$5.

Q. I see that Sir Charles Tupper refers to advertising in the British papers. Is that advertising of the ordinary kind?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Don't some of these people come to Winnipeg with the intention of going to Dakota? Cannot the \$5 be claimed immediately on arrival at Winnipeg?—A. No, we hold the list for, I think, three weeks.

Q. I know last year a number of immigrants were taken into Dakota by way of Winnipeg?—A. We don't pay on those. The Canadian Pacific Railway book a large number for Dakota by way of Winnipeg, in the regular course of business, but no bonus is paid on them.

Q. What statement do you take from the parties?—A. We require not only a statement from them, but we have a steamboat manifest, and a report from our agent. We have German, Danish and Swedish officers at Winnipeg, whose duty is to make the requisite inquiries and report.

Q. Supposing these parties know that they get \$5 on arriving at Winnipeg or three weeks after, they would hide their intention of going to Dakota?—A. They do not get the \$5 themselves.

Q. Who gets it?—A. The continental booking agent who was instrumental in sending them.

Q. Could not the booking agents deal with it in such a way as to get the \$5?—A. I don't think the profit would be worth the trouble and the risk involved, and therefore, the danger is not great. We take every means in our power to assure ourselves that each man paid for is likely to be a permanent resident in the country.

By Mr. Dawson :

Q. You keep track of them for three weeks?—A. Of course, we have some chances to take. No doubt there is a danger that some of them may go to the States, but if they remain so long as three weeks or a month, the probability is strong that they will remain in Canada.

By the Chairman :

Q. Is there any difference in the steerage rates this year?—A. Yes; the companies are cutting rates heavily this year.

Q. They are lower?—A. Yes; very much lower.

By Mr. McMillan :

Q. To what parts have the immigrants from the United States gone?—A. All over; but more largely than elsewhere to the district between Calgary and Edmonton, because that district has such advantages for mixed farming, and particularly for the grazing of cattle.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. Sir Charles Tupper reports that an advertisement of Canada has been placed in 23,000 post offices in Great Britain?—Yes.

Q. What size are the advertisements?—A. About the size of a sheet of foolscap, which is the size prescribed by the postmaster general. The postmasters put up these notices under instructions from the British post office department, and the service is rendered gratis.

By Mr. Dawson :

Q. What fees are paid by settlers in taking up homesteads?—A. \$10 of a homestead entry fee.

Q. Who gets that fee?—A. The government. It goes to the credit of the receiver-general.

Q. The agents are paid by salary?—A. They are all paid by salary, and by salary only. They get no part of the fees.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you give any assistance to societies or individuals to bring out immigrants?—A. We have continued the system of paying \$2 per head to certain societies and individuals, for juvenile immigrants.

Q. What are those societies?—A. The list for last year is as follows, as set out in the annual report of the department:—

Mrs. Foster.....	5
Miss Rye.....	138
Dr. Stephenson's Homes	66
Dr. Barnardo.	828
Mr. Quarrier.	268
Mrs. Birt.....	109
Fegan's Homes.....	125
London Canadian Catholic Immigration Company.....	56
Rev. Mr. Wallace	239
Mr. Mark Whitwell.....	16
Miss Macpherson.....	117
John Middlemore	91
Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	86
London Reformatory and Refuge Union.....	27
Liverpool Catholic Protection Society.....	90
Rev. Mr. St. John.....	41
Rev. Mr. Barron.....	112
Mary Hill Industrial School.....	22
Young Colonists' Aid (Lord Aberdeen).....	43
Mr. W. J. Pady.....	88
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.....	7
London Orphanage of Mercy.....	8
Salford Protection Society.....	138

Total..... 2,720

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I may say that the \$2 per head is not paid for any of the children taken out of the workhouses.

Q. What supervision have you over the selection of those children in England? We were led to understand last year that only from two institutions, the Barnardo and Rye Homes, was there special supervision?—A. That is mentioned in my report. All the children sent to Canada under the auspices of the local government boards, are officially inspected and certified by qualified medical practitioners.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. But those practitioners are in no way responsible to the Canadian government. They are engaged and paid for by the society sending the children out here?—A. They are engaged and paid by the local government board.

Q. But under no responsibility to the government here?—A. No.

Q. Are they officially inspected here?—A. They are specially inspected at Quebec, if they are not properly certified on the other side or if for any other reason it appears desirable.

Q. That is not according to the minister's statement last year?—A. The minister corrected his statement in the house.

By Mr. Roome:

Q. By whom are they inspected at Quebec?—A. By a medical gentleman selected by the department.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron):

Q. It is an impossibility to ascertain the physical condition of those children by a superficial inspection at the port of entry. I am sure every doctor present will agree with me on that point. I think you might just as well throw that money to the bottom of the sea as to try and find out their history and physical conditions, when they land under our present system. It is a perfect mockery?—A. We do get their history and an annual inspection is made by an agent of the department, of the homes in which they are placed. That report is transmitted by the governor general to the local government board in England. This statement refers only to those sent out under the auspices of the local government board.

Q. You have a statement made to you by the private parties and societies whose interest it is to send them out. These people make it a life work to send the children out, and they have the inspection under their control and supervision. Those children are dumped on Canadian soil, who, in my opinion, should not be allowed to come here at all. It is just the same as if garbage were thrown into your backyard and allowed to remain there. We find from the testimony of disinterested parties in this country, that a large number of these children have turned out bad, and are poisoning our population by intermarrying with them. If you examine the records of the various prisons of Canada, you will find that there is a larger proportion of those youths kept there, than any other class?—A. Are you sure of that?

Q. I am sure of it. You will see that set out in the report of the Ontario prison commissioners. Some of the most eminent men in the country have testified that there has been a great deal of crime and immorality among these children. Read the opinion of Mr. Moylan, the inspector of penitentiaries. He says a large proportion of these immigrants find their way to the Kingston penitentiary?—A. I do not think the figures bear out Mr. Moylan's statements in that regard.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any knowledge of the percentage of those boys confined in our prisons compared with the general percentage of crime in the whole of Canada?—A. Naturally, I would not be willing to set my information and opinion against those of the inspector of penitentiaries. But my information is that only a small percentage of those in Canadian penitentiaries and reformatories are from this class.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Have any of these children been rejected here on arrival by our medical men?—A. Yes.

Q. And been sent back?—A. Yes, and sent back. Not very many, but there have been some.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. The question is repeatedly put by the Ontario prison commissioners as to the character and class of children coming from the old land.

I think myself this committee should unite in an expression of opinion that no such \$2 a head should be paid by this government to bring such a refuse of the old country civilization, and pour it in here among our people. We take more means to purify our cattle than to purify our population?—A. As to my own views on that question, I would refer you to the observations which I make upon page xxxvii of the annual report of the department of the interior, under the heading of "Juvenile Immigration."

"What I have said about the carefulness of the Canadian government as to the class of people who should be induced to come to the country, applies with particular force to the immigration of juveniles. The observations of the inspector of penitentiaries, in his report of last year, had the effect of directing a good deal of public attention to this matter, and so, at a still later period, had the deliverance of the grand jury at the Brandon autumn assizes, particularly in so far as concerns the operations of Dr. Barnardo. It may be explained that Dr. Barnardo's scheme receives no assistance from the government of Canada except the *per capita* grant of \$2 for such children as are not from workhouses, and the statutory land grant for the establishment at Russell, in Manitoba, where the training school is situated. I take this opportunity of stating that I paid several visits to that school, and in my opinion it is a most excellently conducted institution, under the care of a highly competent and faithful superintendent. The results produced have, under all circumstances, been admirable. The observations of the Brandon grand jury, which have received such extensive public notice on both sides of the Atlantic, would not appear to have been justified by any facts within the knowledge of the department, but under your direction a thorough investigation is at the present time being conducted, which will, it is believed, settle the question at issue definitely and finally.

"Various propositions, having for their object the promotion of juvenile immigration on an extensive scale, and directly under the auspices and with the assistance of the government of Canada, have been brought to your attention during the past year without receiving your approval. There appears to be a pretty strong sentiment, almost amounting to a prejudice, growing up in the minds of the Canadian people in regard to this class of immigration; and, despite the assurances to the contrary of the government of Canada and the ladies and gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic who interest themselves in the orphan children of the poor, the impression appears to prevail that a large proportion of this class of children are undesirable settlers in this new country. I am persuaded that this sentiment is not justified, but am free to confess that there are facts to be borne in mind, which go a long way to excuse its existence. For instance, it has to be remembered that in Canada, and especially in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the relation of the hired man and the female domestic servant to the farmer's family, is an entirely different relation from that to which the same classes of people in Great Britain and Ireland have been accustomed; and it is both right and proper that the farmer and his wife should be more than particular about the antecedents of the persons whose contact with their children must be so close, and whose influence upon their life and character must be so great. I trust that these remarks will not be taken to indicate an unfriendly disposition on my part towards this class of immigration. I believe, on the contrary, that it is a good thing, if not conducted upon too large a scale; but I might be permitted to observe in this relation, that there is room for the exercise of philanthropy, perhaps more effectively, in a somewhat different direction."

Agriculture and Colonization.

Q. Did you write that from any special information you had in regard to the character of these parties, and if you did, from what source did you get your information?—A. From the agents of the department all over the country and from my own observation.

Q. If you will read the report to which I referred, you will find the sworn evidence of prominent men in every section of the country, in every town and city of Canada, whose testimony is of a personal character, and who are able to judge. I think that would be before and above anything you could obtain from agents?—A. I did read that testimony, and I found another view of the question presented from that you present now. I found that Warden Massey of the central prison took a very different view of the case.

Q. He was about the only one?—A. I considered his evidence of very great consequence, because he was in a position that would enable him to know.

Q. Mr. Goldwin Smith, the late Mr. Howland, and several other prominent men spoke very strongly against it, and showed by their personal knowledge of the facts, that a large proportion of these immigrants were undesirable people for this country?—A. Well, of course, I have no desire or intention of throwing any doubt upon the value of that evidence, but I regarded the evidence of Warden Massey, based as it is on actual official experience and facts, as of much greater value than the general and limited observation by gentlemen like Mr. Smith and Mr. Howland.

Q. As you say, Dr. Barnardo's information is the best and the most to be depended upon in the whole list?—A. I quite agree with that.

By the Chairman :

Q. I see you have given other names of those who have brought out children, from 2 up to 100. What rule does the department follow in allowing this \$2 a head? Can any one go over to the old country and bring out a few children?—A. No. They can only do so on the authority of the minister or the high commissioner.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. I noticed you mentioned in your report that there were some brought out from reformatories?—A. Yes, but nothing was paid for children of that class.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. Were they not paid for?—A. No. None were paid for that came from workhouses or reformatories.

Q. I saw in looking over the reports that there were reformatories mentioned in the lists?—A. I know during the time I have had to do with immigration nothing has been paid for children of that class.

Q. When Sir John Carling was minister of agriculture I brought up this same question, and I put it in the house. There were 4, 5, or 6 reformatories from which a number had been taken. There were just twice as many paid for that year?—A. That was before immigration was transferred to the department of the interior. I am quite sure nothing is paid now for children brought from workhouses or any house of detention.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you any record of those received?—A. I will send over to the committee to-morrow a list of all the persons and institutions that got money from us last year. I was instructed by the minister to make such a list for him, and I have no doubt he will authorize me to send it to the committee.

By Mr. Macdonald (Huron) :

Q. How much was paid for these children?—A. I don't remember at this moment. It is stated in the report.

Q. Was there any money paid to anybody except to those mentioned?—A. Except to those mentioned, no aid of any description or kind, whatever.

By the Chairman :

Q. Do you know anything about the steerage passage rates from Liverpool and Londonderry?—A. They are cutting rates to that extent that I don't know what they are at this moment. Twelve dollars, if I remember rightly, was the rate from Liverpool to Quebec a little while ago.

Q. What literature are you distributing in the old country, now, for the purpose of promoting emigration?—A. We are distributing chiefly the Hand Book of Canada and a publication which we call "Western Canada." The contents of this latter pamphlet are varied from time to time. They consist chiefly of the letters of successful settlers, giving their testimony as to the advantages of the country and the success they have had.

Q. Is this information revised from time to time?—A. Yes. New letters are put in from time to time. The Hand Book of Canada is revised every year, the provincial authorities revising those portions which pertain to their own provinces: It is in great demand in Europe.

By Mr. Wilson :

Q. I understand large numbers of these hand-books are used as readers in the public schools in Great Britain and Ireland?—A. Yes. There has been a great demand for these books as school readers.

Q. How are they distributed to the general public?—A. They are put into the hands of the steamship agents and our own agents. The steamship agents are very numerous and therefore they are a very effective channel through which to distribute the information.

By Mr. Roome :

Q. Is it the intention of the government this year to send farmers over to lecture in England as they did a year or two ago?—A. I do not think so.

Q. It is partly done by the agents there?—A. Yes. And the tenant farmers and others who have visited Canada have continued to write letters to the press and to deliver lectures, and are always ready to furnish information relating to Canada.

Q. It is not the intention of the Department to increase its efforts in the immigration line?—A. No. The appropriation at the disposal of the department will not permit of any increase.

By the Chairman :

Q. Have you any knowledge of the class which came in most numerous last year?—A. Yes; farmers and agricultural labourers.

By Mr. Bain (Wentworth) :

Q. Is the falling off in emigration general?—A. Yes; to the United States the falling off is greater in proportion than to Canada.

Q. Is South Africa attracting many immigrants?—A. To those who are fond of speculative operations, like mining, South Africa offers many attractions.

By the Chairman :

Q. You named a number of individual societies under whose auspices children are brought out, and you say those children are inspected?—A. Yes.

Q. Are they all inspected?—A. Yes.

Q. No matter who brings them?—A. No matter who brings them.

Q. Have you got the history of these children—where they were brought from, and where they were collected?—A. Yes. That class of information is specially full in connection with the Barnardo children.

Q. But he is only one of a long list of individuals who sent out children?—A. He contributed 828 out of the total of 2,720 last year.

THE CHAIRMAN:—In connection with this question, I have a letter here from Mr. John Blyth, of Orchard, Grey, county, which I think the committee would be interested in hearing:—

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MR. BLYTH'S LETTER.

"There is a matter which should be considered by parliament, viz., the bringing into this country of boys by the various homes now in existence for that purpose. Greater restrictions should be placed upon those institutions than at present. For instance, boys who are brought out under the auspices of these institutions, if they commit a second offence in this country within a certain time, should be returned to the home whence the boy came, and at the expense of the institution. This would tend to make them more careful in their selections. As the law stands at present, police magistrates have power to commit, on second offence, boys under a certain age, to the Industrial school at the expense (\$2 a week) of the county in which the lad may have resided for one year previous. We have enough of those poor unfortunate boys amongst us, to take care of. I think I am justified in saying that quite a number of the boys who come out under the auspices of these homes turn out to be incorrigible. The county of Grey is, I believe, paying \$300 a year for the support of boys committed under the Juvenile Offenders Act. I cannot say at present if those boys were brought out by the homes or not, but I am fully of the opinion that this matter will soon become burdensome on the counties and should be studied and an effort made to remedy it as early as possible."—A. I think I may safely say, Mr. Chairman, that the present minister of the interior has not made up his mind either for or against this system of juvenile immigration, and is quite open to conviction either way. If I might be allowed the suggestion, should not the committee itself make the inquiry on this subject rather than to trust it into other hands.

By the Chairman :

Q. At this late stage of the session it would not be possible for the committee to make any inquiries?—A. It would be unfortunate if a decision were arrived at adversely to this class of immigration work, without due inquiry.

By Mr. Semple :

Q. What was the report of the grand jury at Brandon to which you have alluded?—A. The grand jury stated in effect that a boy charged with murder came from one of the Barnardo homes. On inquiry it turned out that they were wholly mistaken. The boy was the son of Canadian parents.

By Mr. Boyd :

Q. I understand that he came from the Barnardo home?—A. No. My information is that he never had been in a Barnardo home.

By the Chairman :

Q. I understood you to say, that not more than 2 per cent of the juvenile criminals in our institutions were of this class?—A. That is my recollection, but I do not undertake to make a definite statement on that point.

Q. How did you arrive at that? Was it from the reports of the reformatories and prisons?—A. Yes.

Q. Do they make a distinction between criminals who are native born and those in foreign countries?—A. They give the nationality of all criminals.

Q. It is from that information that you made your statement?—A. Yes, from my recollection of that information.

Q. It ought to be pretty reliable?—A. I did not particularly prepare myself for an examination on this subject, and I am speaking from recollection. I scarcely care to commit myself on such an important point without referring to the original source of information.

Mr. BURGESS.—Mr. Wilson suggests that I should read two extracts from the report of Sir Charles Tupper, showing the extent to which our publications are being used in the British schools. They are to be found on page 17 of part iii. of the Report of the Department of the Interior.

FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA, IN LONDON.

"From the letters I have addressed to you from time to time, you will be aware of the increasing attention which is now devoted to the history, geography and resources of Canada in the schools of the United Kingdom. As the result of my endeavours to bring about this co-operation in our work, I am now in frequent communication with more than 2,000 schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in different parts of the country. I have distributed 1,000 copies of the railway map of Canada amongst these schools, on the condition that the maps were mounted, varnished and hung upon the school-room walls. They have been accepted, in every case, on these conditions, and it will, I am sure, help to make the lessons about the Dominion more intelligent and instructive. It is, of course, not an ideal map for the purpose, but it is the best one we have, and it is said to answer the purpose very well.

"I mentioned in my report last year, that our pamphlets are being used as readers in many of the schools. During the last few years, from 50,000 to 100,000 have been distributed for this purpose, and applications for further supplies reach me daily. The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, when writing to me, invariably mention that the children take much more interest in books of this kind than in the ordinary dry geographical readers. The children are allowed also to take the books home in connection with the preparation of their lessons, and in this way Canada is brought before a good many households in which it would hardly otherwise be known, and many applications have been made to me in regard to emigration, as the result. The educational authorities recognize the advantage, from an imperial standpoint, of teaching the rising generation, more than was formerly done, about the colonies, and the subject is now specially mentioned in the Official Education Code. I am sure it cannot fail to have the most beneficial result, not only in making Canada better known in the mother country, but in training the rising generation to a proper appreciation of the advantages of the empire."

Having examined the preceding transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of Interior.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE,

The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee as recommendations for the promotion of the agricultural interests referred to in each:—

No. 1.—A REQUEST FOR AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Cleveland, "That this committee recommend the house to order the printing of an extra number of Experimental Farm Reports for 1893, to the extent of 150,000 copies, the distribution of this extra issue to be confined to members who represent rural constituencies."—Carried.

No. 2.—CANADIAN STOCK REGISTRATION.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "That this committee recommend to the government that action be taken to endeavour to induce the government of the United States to accept the certificates issued by the Stud, Herd and Stock records of Canada, so as to enable such registered stock to pass into the United States free from Customs duties."—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 2nd May, 1894.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION
RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE

(Addendum to p. 215, Committee's Report, 1894.)

No. 18.—EXPORT OF BUTTER.

Moved by Mr. McLennan, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "That this Committee are of opinion from evidence placed before them, that the Creamery butter manufactured in Canada and sent to the English markets, suffer from an unfounded prejudice which has hitherto affected, materially, the prices obtained, and consequently with the increase that this country should be making from year to year, in this important article of our dairy product, and therefore recommend that the Government will take such steps as will place our butter on the markets, in fair competition with all other butter imported into that country."—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46,

THURSDAY, 7th June, 1894.

The above resolution, No. 18, is a true copy as recorded in the minutes of the Committee meeting of the above date.

J. H. MACLEOD,
Clerk to Committee.

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No. 3.—AID TO THE DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Moved by Mr. Carpenter, seconded by Mr. McMillan,—“Resolved, That after hearing the representations of the delegation representing ‘The Dominion Cattle Breeders’ Association,’ this committee are of opinion that an association of that kind is of very great importance to the farmers of this country; and we hereby urge upon the government the importance of giving substantial assistance to aid the association in their laudable undertaking.”—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 2nd May, 1894.

For the grounds of the preceding resolutions 2 and 3, vide pp. 40-45.

No. 4.—ABATTOIR AND REFRIGERATOR SYSTEM.

At the meeting of the committee on the 1st May, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sproule, Cochrane, McMillan Dyer, Dupont, McLean (*King's*), Bowers, McDonald (*Assiniboia*), Boyd and Wilmot, to take into consideration and report to the standing committee, upon the proposal of Mr. Bender, pp. 34-39, in the matter of abattoirs and cold storage. At the meeting of the committee on the 8th May, the sub-committee reported as follows:—

“The sub-committee appointed to consider the proposition for providing public abattoirs and cold storage in connection with the export of fresh meats, submit the following report of the conclusions at which they have arrived.

“That it is advisable that substantial aid be granted to any company or companies who may undertake to establish and operate abattoirs and refrigerators in connection therewith, for the purpose of slaughtering, and the preservation of meats in a fresh condition for exportation.”

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 8th May, 1894.

T. S. SPROULE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Macdonald (*Huron*), seconded by Mr. Smith (*Ontario*), “That the report of the sub-committee, now read, be adopted.”—Carried.

No. 5.—DOMINION DAIRY EXHIBITIONS.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. Wilson, “That this committee would urge upon the government to set apart a sum, say \$10,000 yearly, for the purpose of establishing a dairy exhibition for the dominion of Canada, so as to stimulate the industry, by bringing exhibits from all parts of Canada into competition, by awarding prizes and medals. The said sum to be placed under the control of the minister of agriculture and the dominion dairy commissioner.—They to select the places for holding such exhibitions, to make regulations for the manner of awarding prizes and medals, and for the general management of the same.”

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 5th June, 1894.

The last preceding resolution was considered by the committee and adopted on the 12th June.

No. 5.—CONTRADICTION OF REPORTED PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. McDonald (*Assiniboia*), “That this committee having just now had their attention called by Mr. McMillan, and by the statement of the deputy minister of agriculture, in reference to a current report in the newspapers, that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canadian cattle, on the report of Dr. McEachran: and contradicted by the said statement of deputy minister, Mr. Lowe, now read to the committee, therefore, Resolved that this committee report on the matter to the house, to-day, in order to give the most authoritative and wide-spread contradiction possible to the falsity of the said newspaper report.”—Carried

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 7th June, 1894.

No. 7.—THE PUBLIC SERVICES OF J. C. CHAPAIS.

Moved by Mr. Bain (*Soulanges*), seconded by Mr. Girouard (*Two Mountains*), "That whereas Mr. J. C. Chapais has acted during the last four years as assistant dairy commissioner of Canada, and in such capacity has rendered great services to the farmers of the Dominion, and especially to the French-Canadian farmers: And whereas there are no experimental farms in the province of Quebec, a French speaking lecturer upon agriculture is more needed by the farmers of that province, therefore, Resolved that we recommend the permanent appointment of Mr. J. C. Chapais to the staff of the Central experimental farm, and that he receive a salary adequate to his services, which, in the opinion of the committee, are very valuable."—Carried on division.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 12th June, 1894.

No. 8.—EXTIRPATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Moved by Mr. Carpenter, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "That owing to the fact that tuberculosis exists to a limited extent among our cattle in some sections of the Dominion, and owing to the vital importance of the cattle industry to the people of Canada, this committee recommend the government to take the necessary steps to stamp out and prevent the spread of the disease throughout the Dominion, with as little delay as possible."—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 14th June, 1894.

No. 9.—THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF VETERINARY ADVISER.

Moved by Mr. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. McMillan, "That in the opinion of this committee, it is essential to the welfare of the export cattle trade of this country, that the chief veterinary adviser of the government should be entirely disconnected from the trade, and that he should be permanently appointed at such a salary as will be commensurate with his services, and enable him to devote his whole time to the service of the government: But this committee are fully satisfied that Dr. McEachran's report, that 'contagious pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada,' was in no way depreciated by his connection with Waldron Ranch."—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 14th June, 1894.

No. 10.—APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE.

Moved by Mr. Tyrwhitt, seconded by Mr. Carpenter, "That the following members, viz., Messrs. O'Brien, McNeil, Carpenter, McMillan, Dyer, Davis, Earle, Macdonald (*P.E.I.*), Wilmot, Cameron, Tyrwhitt, and the Chairman, be a sub-committee to consider and report to the standing committee upon the resolution of Mr. O'Brien, anent the position of dominion veterinary surgeon and the treatment of tuberculosis in Canadian herds."—Carried.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 14th June, 1894.

No. 11.—REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE LAST NAMED.

The Sub-Committee of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, appointed on the 14th June, inst., submit the following as their report:—

It is the opinion of this sub-committee that a veterinary staff should be organized, in connection with the department of agriculture, for the purpose of dealing with the subject of tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases of live cattle stock; and with the inspection of live stock for export.

That the head of this staff should be permanently appointed as chief veterinary adviser of the department of agriculture, with such salary and allowances as will

Agriculture and Colonization.

enable him to give his whole time to the service of the government, and justify the government in requiring him to do so.

That this sub-committee desire to express their great appreciation of the professional attainments of Dr. McEachran and of the valuable services rendered by him in the past; and the sub-committee hope that Dr. McEachran may be retained as veterinary adviser of the department of agriculture, on the conditions above mentioned.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 21st June, 1894.

T. S. SPROULE,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

The above report of the sub-committee was, on motion, adopted by the standing committee.

No. 12.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Moved by Mr. Cochrane, seconded by Mr. Semple,—“That this committee desire to record their high appreciation of the ability, fairness and great courtesy with which Dr. Sproule has fulfilled the office of chairman to the committee during the current and past sessions of parliament, since he first assumed the onerous duties of the chair, and that the thanks of this committee be now tendered Dr. Sproule, for these valuable services.”—Motion adopted and presented *pro forma*.

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 13th July, 1894.

The following resolutions were adopted *seriatim* at the meeting of the committee on the 13th July, 1894.

No. 13.—PRINTING OF REPORTS FOR CIRCULATION TO FARMERS, &c.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. McGregor, “That the committee recommend that 10,000 copies of the Agricultural Committee’s Report for the current session, over and above ‘the usual number,’ and 200 copies for the use of the committee, be printed in the usual proportions of English and French and distributed equally amongst the members of the house.”—Carried.

No. 14.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. McMillan, “That this committee recommend that the house authorize to be printed, 90,000 copies of the Experimental Farm Reports for 1893, in the usual proportions of English and French, and distributed among the members.”—Carried.

No. 15.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. Grieves, “That the committee recommend that hereafter the Experimental Farm Report and the Dairy Report be published under one cover, and both reports in a more condensed form than heretofore.”—Carried.

No. 16.—RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMANENCY.

Moved by Mr. Roome, seconded by Mr. Cochrane, “That the committee recommend to the minister of agriculture that Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry department at the Central experimental farm, be placed on the permanent staff of the said farm.”—Carried.

No. 17.—EMBODIMENT IN FINAL REPORT.

On motion, it was ordered, “That the preceding resolutions of this date, in relation to agriculture, be embodied in the final report of this committee to the house.”

COMMITTEE ROOM 46, 13th July, 1894.

The preceding resolutions numbered 1 to 17, inclusive, are true copies as recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, on the respective dates specified.

J. H. MACLEOD,
Clerk to Committee.

INTERIM REPORTS.

FRIDAY, 4th May, 1894.

Mr. Sproule, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the first report of the said committee, which is as follows:—

The committee recommend the printing of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) copies of the Experimental Farms Report for 1893, in the usual proportions of English and French, for distribution to such members of the house of commons only as represent rural constituencies.

Mr. Sproule, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the second report of the said committee, which is as follows:—

That in view of the importance of the agricultural interests of this country, of promoting a high standard of stock breeding, and of the additional necessary adjunct of a standard and recognized stud and stock registration, the committee recommend that this house grant such necessary aid to the Dominion cattle breeders' association, the object of which is the promoting of the works named, as will enable the association to prosecute its objects in such a manner as will obtain for them in the matter of stock records a recognized national and international standing.

Votes and Proceedings, No. 33.

THURSDAY, 7th June, 1894.

Mr. Sproule, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the third report of the said committee, which is as follows:—

That a telegraph despatch having appeared in some of the daily newspapers of yesterday, which states that "Professor McEachran is the principal certifier of the fact of existence of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle exported." The very reverse is the fact. The word "not" is left out. Mr. McEachran is the principal certifier that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada. Mr. McEachran says by telegraph that he is "connected with the Waldron Ranch. That ranch sells all its cattle on the ground. They are not exporters." He adds also that in so far as that ranch is concerned the cattle are increased in value by the embargo.

Mr. McEachran further asserts in his said message, that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada.

The committee recommend that the government be requested to take immediate action towards a refutation of the said newspaper despatch, with a view to disabusing the public mind from any erroneous impressions that may have resulted therefrom, in relation to the positive absence of pleuro-pneumonia amongst Canadian cattle herds.

Votes and Proceedings, No. 55.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 1894.

Mr. Sproule, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the fourth report of the said committee, which is as follows:—

The committee recommend that the house order the printing of five hundred copies of the evidence of each member of the Central experimental farm staff who appeared before the committee this session, that this issue of his own evidence be given to each of the said staff for personal distribution.

Votes and Proceedings, No. 72.

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