

Mr. MEREDITH—For the construction of water-works in the city of London.

Mr. CHRISTIE—To separate the city of Hamilton from the county of Wentworth for gaol, judicial and registration purposes.

Mr. BETHUNE—To enable the town of Cornwall to exempt certain manufactories in the town of Cornwall from taxation for a period not exceeding twenty one years.

Mr. SCOTT (Grey)—To incorporate the village of Meaford as a town.

Also—To enable the Trustees of Knox's Church, Owen Sound, to sell certain church property.

Mr. BETHUNE—To authorise the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas to admit John P. McMillan to practise in these courts.

Mr. MEREDITH—Respecting certain streets requiring land for market purposes in London.

Mr. GIFFORD—To incorporate the Cobourg Hotel Company.

Mr. MEREDITH—To amend the Acts respecting the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company.

Also—To legalise and confirm the sale of certain lands made by the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, London, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Also—To incorporate the London Street Railway Company.

Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the Agricultural Emperium.

Mr. McMANUS—To incorporate the village of Orangeville as a town.

Mr. WOOD (Victoria)—To amend the Acts respecting the Fenelon Falls Railway Company.

Mr. PRINCE—To incorporate the North Shore of Lake Superior Silver Mining Company of Canada.

Also—To confirm certain surveys in the township of Sandwich East.

Also—To incorporate the Leamington and Windsor Railway Company.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE brought down returns respecting the Normal School, and the number of pupils that have attended to qualify as teachers during the years 1869, '70, '71 and '72.

DISPUTES BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS moved the third reading of the Bill to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and workmen.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that in reference to any dispute arising in regard to future increase of wages, there was no provision made in the Bill for the settling of the matter by the Board. He asked if there was any objection to include such a provision in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS said there was a particular limitation to the powers of the Board created by the Bill, which, in its scope, endeavoured to accomplish two things—one was to allay ill-blood which might arise from want of opportunities to settle matters in dispute; but the primary object of the Bill was to settle difficulties simply by discussion. It provided to some extent that the body to whom disputes were to be referred should have all the powers of a Board of Arbitration; but it would not be within the reasonable scope of the measure that the parties composing the Board should decide upon what should be the rate of wages. Something beyond that was the primary object of the Council. It was not intended to establish a tribunal which should settle all differences; but where points of difference might arise they could be referred to the Board to be discussed and amicably settled. The present Act gave similar power to the Boards of Arbitration as possessed by Boards of a like character in England, and most of the differences that had arisen in that country had been amicably settled by means of these Boards.

Mr. CAMERON said that one of the most mischievous things was the disagreement between masters and employees in reference to increase of wages, and it was one which frequently lead to strikes. A number of men are employed, say in a certain printing-office. They give notice that they will strike unless their wages are increased within a certain time. The master will not yield to the demand. In such a case there might be reason on both sides, and a Board might settle these differences in a manner mutually satisfactory. As the Bill now stood the Board would only be able to arbitrate on past disputes.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT said that elsewhere it was found exceedingly beneficial to have

Bodies like those designed by the Bill, and it was in the interest of both employers and employed that there should be a means to settle, by discussion, matters in dispute between them. Such discussions had been found extremely valuable in England, where a similar Act was in force, and good results had arisen from it.

Mr. CAMERON said he must not be understood as being opposed to the Bill. What he asked was that it should be made more extensive in its operation, so that it could deal with disputes that were to come up, in addition to those that had already arisen and were past.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT replied that the Bill gave the Boards similar powers to what they possessed in England, and at present he did not think it should go beyond that.

The Bill then passed the third reading.

DRAINAGE.

On motion of **Mr. McKELLAR**, the House went into Committee, **Mr. Hodgins** in the chair, on Bill to authorize the investment of certain moneys in debentures to be issued for the construction of drainage works by municipalities.

After some discussion as to the drainage of absentee or unoccupied lands and several minor details, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again for the purpose of adding a schedule containing a form of by-law to be passed by the municipalities.

DEAF-MUTE AND BLIND INSTITUTIONS.

On motion of **Hon. Mr. PARDEE**, the House went into Committee (**Mr. Sinclair** in the chair), on the Bill respecting institutions for the education and instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind in Ontario. The Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendments.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

After recess,

UNIVERSITY CONVERSAZIONE.

Mr. MACDONALD referred to the invitation extended by the University to members of the House to attend the conversazione on Friday evening, and asked what business the Government proposed bringing up on that evening, as doubtless many hon. gentlemen would like to be present at the entertainment, as they had been at that of last year. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CROOKS asked the hon. gentleman to allow his question to stand over. Friday, he said, was Government day, and it would be necessary to see how far public business would be interfered with by an adjournment.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS moved the second reading of his Bill to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits. The Bill was a brief one, and he would state briefly the principle underlying it. In most business undertakings the difficulty was to define the relative interest of the employed as well as the employer, and to decide how far there was a community or identity of interest between them in the success of that business in which they were engaged. The interest of the workman or clerk might simply consist in earning his salary or daily wages, while the interest of the employer whose capital was largely invested was in securing profits to himself. The interests of both, however, might be made more nearly alike, and an effort had been made in other countries to more nearly harmonize the interests by the introduction of the co-operative principle, but there were sometimes practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this principle. An agreement by which workmen should share in the profits of a business might now be entered into, but there were always difficulties surrounding such an agreement, and the Bill before the House was designed to simplify the matter. It provided that an agreement might be entered into between the employer and the employed by which a defined share in the annual or other net profits or proceeds of the trade or business carried on by the employer might be allotted and paid to the person employed, in lieu of or in addition to his salary or wages. This agreement would not create any relation in the nature of partnership, or any rights or liabilities of co-partners; and any person in whose favour such agreement was made should have no right to examine into the accounts or interfere in any way in the management or concerns of the trade or business; and any periodical or other statement or return, by the employer, of the net profits or proceeds of the