

the United States. What he had always maintained as desirable in a commission was to deal with procedure—to do away with all shams and to get at the real substance. The Bill before the House was in entire conformity with the views he had ever entertained, and was as a whole a masterpiece of law procedure by which our courts are to be guided; not in any great innovation contained in it, but in an avoidance of all that—in producing several sections calculated to work

out the principles which he had endeavoured to present to the House. The Bill, in language clear and concise, was drawn with greater skill and care than any Bill he had seen this Session, and he gave the Attorney-General, or whoever produced that Bill, greater credit than for any and all the Bills produced from the Treasury Benches this session.

Mr. RYKERT said that the hon. member paid the Government a doubtful compliment, because their Bills had been so much tinkered by the House that their original appearance was not recognizable. He (Mr. Rykert) believed in the entire fusion of the Courts, and so also had the late leader of gentlemen opposite. He went on to refer to the speeches and motions of Mr. Blake, to show that he was not only in favour of some action "in the direction of" but was strongly in favour of absolute fusion. He had no fault to find with the minor details of the Bill, but thought it should be of a larger character. The House would like to see the Bill which had been prepared by the Treasurer and vetoed by the Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS said that was merely a basis for a measure—nothing more.

Mr. RYKERT said the basis must have been a bad one.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS—You may see it yet.

Mr. RYKERT went on to say that the Bill was merely an amendment to the Law Reform Act. He objected to the voluntary principle which ran through it, by which a judge could throw a Bill out of Court. The provision should have been compulsory. Suitors might come with all their witnesses and be very much disappointed by having the judge refuse to try the legal issue. He also objected to the power given to judges to try cases without jury. If hon. gentlemen proposed to do away with the jury system they should say so.

Attorney-General MOWAT said the Commission had not been under the impression that it was their duty to codify the laws. He contended that his Bill was entirely consistent with the resolution moved by Mr. Blake, and explained the similarity of opinions expressed by the resolution and the Bill. By the Bill it was provided that a case should be decided entirely, in one court, or at least by one suit, instead of there being the present anomaly.

Mr. McCALL thought the Bill was in the right direction, but it did not go sufficiently far. He coincided in the objection taken by the member for Lincoln to the clause in the Bill which provided for the doing away with juries under certain circumstances. There was a strong feeling in the country against any such action, because the people placed great reliance on the jury system. He believed laymen had as much right as lawyers to speak on these matters.

The Bill was then read a second time.

It being six o'clock, the House rose.

After recess,

INSANE PERSONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill to make further provision as to the custody of insane persons. It contained a provision among others for the prevention of sending those afflicted with insanity to an asylum without full details of their antecedents being furnished the medical superintendent, and for the recapture and return of escaped lunatics. By this provision insane refugees from the United States could be returned by the Provincial authorities to the locality properly chargeable with their custody and maintenance.

Mr. CAMERON referred to the provision providing for the return of lunatics to the United States as one revolting to humanity. He suggested that some agreement between our Provincial Government and that of the United States might be made whereby reciprocal laws might be adopted in the premises.

Mr. RYKERT considered the Bill complicated, and likely to involve considerable expense.

Mr. CAMERON suggested that the sending of lunatics from Province to Province

should be constituted a crime.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE, in reference to a remark from the hon. member for Lincoln, refuted the statement that any great number of lunatics were at present incarcerated in the gaols of this Province.

Mr. BAXTER gave it as his experience that latterly great promptitude was shown in the removal of lunatics from county gaols to the proper asylums. Formerly this was not the case.

Dr. CLARKE suggested that suitable cells for the accommodation of lunatics should be provided in our gaols. This could be effected cheaply. He thought well of the measure. One of the great obstacles to the cure of insanity was the difficulty of getting official hold of the afflicted in the early stages of his or her ailment.

The motion was then carried and the Bill read a second time.

IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the incorporation of Immigration Aid Societies in Ontario. The societies contemplated were to be similar to those established in Ottawa last year. They had proved advantageous.

Mr. CAMERON thought that if these societies were to be subsidized, the "Home" agents ought to be dispensed with.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said that the ultimate dispensation of these agents was had in view by the Government, who intended to rely on these societies if they proved satisfactory after a trial of a year or so. There were some cabin passengers who had wrongfully received the \$6 bonus, but it was almost impossible to prevent such payments.

Mr. RYKERT attacked the Government for appointing party hangers-on to be immigration agents. He thought the Bill was very objectionable, and at the same time very futile. He admitted that private enterprises such as that conducted by Miss Rye should be encouraged, but he contended that no good could accrue from this wholesale subsidization of societies.

Mr. McCALL formerly considered the \$6 bonus as unwise and he still adhered to that opinion. He gave instances of parties drawing these bonuses and after remaining here a short time leaving for the United States. He therefore approved of the measure now under discussion. He would suggest that the Government should inaugurate a free grant settlement system, minus the infliction of settlement dues.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR said that those who had received bonuses usually wrote "home" informing their friends and relations of the inducements held out by this Government. There was great competition by Governments of new countries for immigration. Brazil and New Zealand carried female servants gratuitously, and the United States Government held out very attractive inducements. Hence we had to do the best we could. The great barrier to immigration was the high price of passages, and in the lessening of these within the coming year he hoped to be able, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, to do much.

The motion was carried, and the Bill read a second time.

REGISTRATION OF CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the registration of co-partnerships and other business firms, and briefly explained its provisions. The Bill was read a second time.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CROOKS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House, on the Bill respecting municipal institutions.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS moved the adoption of clause 74, in reference to the illegality of certain persons being candidates for municipal councils, as amended at last sitting.

Mr. MEREDITH offered an amendment permitting tavern-keepers to be candidates at municipal elections.

After some discussion, the clause, as originally amended, was adopted.

On clause 76, in reference to the qualification of electors, being put,

Mr. RYKERT objected to the compulsion of payment of taxes before the 14th of December, inasmuch as it would fall upon candidates to pay the taxes.

Hon. Mr. McKELLAR apprehended that one experiment of that kind by any candidate would be sufficient. He would not