

attached a penalty not only to an assessor who wilfully inserted a name on the voters' lists which had no right to be there, but to any person who procured the insertion of such. He might make some further explanations when the Bill came up for its second reading.

Mr. CAMERON agreed that there was a necessity for improvement in the matter to which the Bill referred. He contended, however, that the voters' lists should be considered final after having been submitted for revision.

BURNSIDE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. CHISHOLM moved, "That the order for the third reading of the Bill No. 14, respecting the Burnside Lying-in Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital, be discharged, and that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole." Carried.

Mr. CAMERON asked what was the reason for sending the Bill back.

Mr. CHISHOLM explained that the changes desired were only a few words, intended to provide for the better management of the two institutions. The changes did not affect the principle of the Bill.

Mr. CAMERON said this was a measure which had relation to a subject that medical men of the House ought to have given some attention to. Many medical journals in Great Britain and the United States were endeavouring to prove that this kind of institution was not beneficial, and that they were dangerous to the lives of persons who were compelled to seek relief in them. It had been found that where a number of persons had to be brought together in an institution of this kind, there was a much larger ratio of death than where treated in the poor tenements where they belonged. Considerable attention should be given for the purpose of seeing that there should be different houses in different localities where persons needing aid of this kind could be taken. Medical journals were condemning the present system. Under the management of the Trustees of the General Hospital the institution would probably be better managed than at present.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill, which was read a third time.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 5, respecting water-works, and to validate By-law No. 212 of the Town of Owen Sound.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved an amendment to clause No. 13 of the Bill, providing for the collection of water rates by the seizure of the property of persons occupying premises upon which there were taxes due, whether such persons had used the water or not.

Mr. FRASER objected to the clause as unjust, and said he could not be a party to such legislation as would compel persons who had not received value to have to pay the debts due upon premises which they chanced to occupy.

Mr. BELL favoured the introduction of the amendment proposed. He had found that in Toronto, where people were moving about continually, it was impossible to keep track of them, and by levying upon the goods of parties in possession of premises, the money was generally forthcoming either from the landlord or the last tenant.

Mr. FRASER asked whether the city of Toronto had ever seized a stranger's goods for water taxes?

Mr. BELL—Yes, we have, in a few cases.

Mr. FRASER—Then you have done wrong.

Mr. MACDOUGALL thought it would scarcely be fair to make an exception to this case, unless it was intended to make the change in all future cases.

Mr. FRASER said he thought the Corporation of Owen Sound would scarcely suffer.

Mr. SCOTT said if a change were contemplated at all it would be better to make a radical change by striking at the Assessment Act, and put them all upon the same basis.

In reference to paragraph 54, which proposed to free from liability to seizure all material used in the construction of the water-works, and upon which money had been advanced,

Mr. FRASER condemned the clause as even a more vicious one than the last one objected to. Responsible and independent parties, he thought, should be entrusted with the contracts, so that it should be unnecessary to advance money upon material.

Mr. BELL thought the clause a desirable one.

Mr. MEREDITH said the clause was covered by the Mechanics' Lien Act.

Messrs. Crooks, Miller, and Macdougall objected to the admission of the clause, after which the motion was put and lost on a division.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill as amended.

BILLS PASSED COMMITTEE.

The following Bills passed through Committee:—

To confirm sales made by the Order of Good Templars—Mr. Meredith.

The London Water-Works Amendment Act of 1878.—Mr. Meredith.

To enable the county of Bruce to assume the railway debts of certain municipalities.—Mr. Gibson.

To authorize the town of Dundas to exempt Messrs. Fisher from taxation.—Mr. McMahon.

Respecting the townships of Tilbury East, Raleigh, and Romney.—Mr. Coutts.

Respecting the debt of the county of Frontenac, and to make valid certain debentures of said county.—Mr. Deroche.

To authorize Henry Scarrow to add the name of Woodward to his present name.—Mr. Hodgins.

TORONTO WATER-WORKS.

On the Bill respecting the city of Toronto and the Toronto Water-Works,

Mr. BELL explained that the object was to prevent candidates for aldermen from becoming disqualified owing to the fact of their paying for the use of the city water. Several members of the City Council had virtually forfeited their seats at the civic Board. In one ward at the late elections there were six candidates, only one of whom could properly qualify, he being the only one who did not pay for city water.

Mr. FRASER—Is it a whitewashing bill? (Laughter.)

Mr. BELL—No; that is not the object.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Mr. MEREDITH moved the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Western University of London.

Mr. CROOKS explained that the circumstances under which the Diocese of Huron was placed, though not what should have been the case had the proper action been taken when other similar institutions were granted University powers, rendered it the duty of the Government to consider this measure in all its aspects. When the application was made for Queen's College and other institutions to be granted full powers, the policy of a national university should have been maintained, and this would have relieved the present Government from the difficulty which the present application presented. The opportunity that was offered in 1849 for perfecting a scheme for a national university was overlooked, and now the time was still more unfavourable. Another blow was given to the national policy by giving a charter to the Trinity College of the Church of England at Toronto. There had been exceptions to the idea of a national policy, and Universities had been established at Belleville, Kingston, Cobourg, and Toronto. The western section of Ontario, which numbered one-third of the entire population of the Province, was without any such institution, which was felt to be a great want not only by the Church of England, but by the people generally. It was a difficult thing to say that while the other denominations had all the advantages of such institutions the Church of England in Western Ontario should be denied. So far as the question of a national university was concerned, this