

he was ahead of any legal gentleman on either side of the House. The professional gentlemen of the House made no objection to the salaries of judges or other members of their profession, but when it came to the salary of an intelligent layman they were anxious to reduce. What one of his legal friends would wish to take a salary of \$2,000 a year? He thought the farmers of the country would not appreciate economy of that kind. He said that the cost of the farm was just one-sixth of a cent per head of the population, and if they could not afford to pay this he did not know what they could afford to pay. Hon. members knew what a beneficial effect was exercised upon the farming of a whole township by the presence of one or two good farmers, and he believed the College would have the same effect on a much larger scale. Unless more scientific farming were done and a good rotation of crops observed the people of the older settled districts would grow poorer instead of richer. He advocated the establishment of farmers' institutes, as in Michigan, where the head of the College met the farmers of different sections during vacation and explained the correct working of a farm. He thought also that a model dairy should be established in connection with the farm.

Mr. BOULTER said that if this discussion was more temperate than that on the same subject a few years ago, it was because the management of the Model Farm had become better. He was glad to hear even members on the Government side propose improvements in the working of the institution, and believed that the success of the enterprise was assured.

The item was carried.

Concerning the amount of \$11,500 for the Ottawa Normal School,

Mr. MEREDITH asked if any additional expense for salaries of teachers would be occasioned by the Model School, and if so, what would be the estimated cost?

Mr. CROOKS said that the salaries to be paid in the Model School would be met by the fees received from the pupils.

Mr. WELLS said that the number of pupils in the Model School at Ottawa would not be sufficient to enable the same system to be carried out there as in Toronto.

Mr. CROOKS said that the number of pupils at Ottawa—three hundred—was sufficient to put the system in force.

The item was passed.

On the item of \$73,000 for Charges on Crown Lands,

Mr. PARDEE pointed out that the amount was \$16,000 less than last year, the decrease being in the surveys of townships in the Lake Superior, and Lake Huron, and Huron and Ottawa districts.

Mr. LAUDER thought it was a useless expenditure of money to survey new townships the soil of which would never be valuable for agricultural purposes. He read from the report of the Crown Lands Commissioner to show that large sums were spent on the survey of townships where there was little valuable timber, and where the land for farming purposes was utterly valueless. The sum of \$14,180 was spent in surveying into lots "howling wildernesses" which could never be settled upon. Not the slightest return could be expected from that outlay. The Commissioner should first send out an explorer to ascertain the character of the land before expensive surveys were undertaken.

Mr. PARDEE laid it down as a broad proposition that every foot of unsurveyed land along the shores and west of the Georgian Bay had to be surveyed. It was no reason that they should not be laid out in townships and lots that they contained no settlers. The Government of Sandfield Macdonald had surveyed township after township on the north shore of Lake Superior where there was not a settler to-day. His hon. friend had selected three or four townships which the surveyors had said did not contain much good farming land to expatiate upon; but he should remember that no townships, however small or valueless, could be skipped in a general survey of the country. If the Province could spare the money, he unhesitatingly said it would be advisable that all the unsurveyed parts of the Province, including the territory acquired by the late award, should be surveyed at once.

(Hear, hear.) Sooner or later they had to be surveyed, and it made all at one time the surveys would be much more uniform, and could be made to much more advantage than if done in parcels. He did not contend that the country lying between the Georgian Bay and the River Ottawa was a paradise, but it was reported by the surveyors to be largely good for agricultural purposes. It was plain that great inconvenience would result from any townships in that tract being omitted in the survey. It was not the case that the Sandfield Macdonald Government had sent out explorers before making surveys; they had invariably had surveys made wherever their information led them to believe that surveys were required.

The item passed, as did also the item \$59,630 27 for Refund Account.

On the item \$50,000 for Unforeseen and Unprovided,

Mr. MEREDITH objected to the payment of gratuities to servants of the Government whose services had been dispensed with without the express sanction of the House, or without a provision in the law to that effect. It had been shown that a number of such payments were made in 1877.

Mr. WOOD said that the Government had the right to grant a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of an official's service when from no fault of his own he was discharged. The hon. gentleman contended that it was right to grant a gratuity to a servant whose services had been dispensed with, while it was not right to grant a gratuity to the family of one who had died in the service of the country. The principle he argued for was that if an official on his death bed resigned his place he was entitled to a gratuity, and if he failed to do so he was not.

Mr. MEREDITH said that payments as gratuities had been made in 1877 to classes other than those for which the Act subsequently provided. He asked that if these gratuities were to be paid the ratification of the House should have been received. The caretaker in the Education Department had received \$1,000 as a retiring allowance.

Mr. WOOD said that a caretaker was equally deserving of a gratuity if he had discharged his duties well as an official of a higher class. The one referred to had only been treated in the same way that any other servant of the Government would have been.

Mr. MOWAT did not think it necessary that the payments for gratuities should be specified to the House, as they were not anticipated. When cases of peculiar hardship had arisen the Government had allowed gratuities to the families of officials who had died in the service of the Government. A report upon the circumstances of each case had to be made before the gratuity had been granted.

The item passed.

The Committee rose and reported.

MORTGAGEES.

The House went into Committee and passed the Bill to give mortgagees certain powers now commonly inserted in mortgages.—Mr. Mowat.

The Committee rose and reported.

The House adjourned at 11:15.

CORRECTION.

The remarks of Mr. Sinclair on the Bill relating to the incorporation of the village of Tiverton were inaccurately reported in yesterday's issue. He had intended to convey that it was reported in the local press of the county of Bruce that the County Council had attached the village to the South Riding of the county contrary to the statute, in accordance with, and not contrary to, the wishes of the inhabitants, as he was reported to have said.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Harkin—On Monday—Order of the House for a return showing the expense caused to or entailed upon every municipality in Ontario by the Courts held under the Voters' Lists Finality Act of 1878.

Mr. Grant—Order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence in reference to the holding of Division Courts in Lancaster, county of Glengarry.

Also—Order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence in reference