

thought an Association receiving such a large grant should furnish the fullest information on agricultural matters.

Mr. WATERS thought the most ample information should be supplied by the Associations.

The motion was carried.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved for an order of the House for a return showing the sums paid in the several counties and united counties in Ontario to the county selectors of jurors for services performed as such, between the 10th day of September, 1879, and the 10th day of February, 1880; such return to show how many and which of the selectors acted, and how much was paid to each selector.

The motion was carried.

LODGERS AND BOARDERS.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Monk's Bill to protect the goods of lodgers and boarders against distresses for rent due to the superior landlord.

After discussing several clauses of the Bill the Committee rose and reported.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Liquor License Act. It was necessary that legislation should be obtained in the way of increasing the penalty for a breach of the law by those who had no licenses, as the present penalty was not sufficiently severe to secure a due observance of the law. One of the greatest evils in connection with the liquor traffic was the traffic carried on during the hours between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The Bill proposed to take away the licenses of those keeping open during prohibited hours, and to refuse renewing that license for two years. The Bill was not only in the interest of temperance men but also in the interest of those who are engaged in the sale of liquor. He had reason to know that there were not a few in his own city who were engaged in the liquor traffic who had come to the conclusion that legislation imposing severe penalties would have the effect of not only ensuring a better observance of the law, but would have the effect of putting a more respectable class into that particular business.

Mr. HARDY said the Government had under consideration the question of bringing the license law, if possible, nearer perfection. It was probable that the machinery which had been introduced from time to time for the detection and punishment of illicit dealers in liquors was being better understood by magistrates and people from year to year. It would be a serious blow to a dealer to have his license removed from him for two years, after which time his business would have all vanished, and his means of gaining a living in this way would be destroyed. If the hon. gentleman would not press his Bill at the present stage the Government would, during the recess, seriously consider the many representations made to them, and try to make such a provision as would meet the wishes of all concerned.

Mr. CALVIN believed the license law was defective, inasmuch as it held out no bounties to informers. He thought the complainant should have one-half of the amount recovered. Everybody admitted that whiskey drinking was an evil; the best proof of it was the fact that he was here in this House at the age of nearly 82 years—(hear, hear, and cheers)—for he had not drunk a drop of intoxicating liquors for 52 years. He was sure he would not have been alive to-day if he had carried on throughout his life as he had carried on during his younger days. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He could recall the names of fifty lumbermen who drank whiskey, who had started when he did, and not one of them was alive to-day except one—a gentleman in Detroit—and for a good many years back he had been a temperance man too. Some of them had cut their throats, others had died of *delirium tremens*, and others had drowned themselves. When he was first elected a member of this House he had thrown open a large number of taverns during his election—it was not illegal then—and one man had presented a bill for \$600 for liquor, but he would not pay it. (Laughter.) But the tavern-keeper had gone and changed the

whiskey into oats—(laughter)—and he had to pay the bill. (Loud laughter.) He advised those gentlemen who had gone on that trip to the North-West to turn their whiskey and their wine and their rum and cigars into oats (laughter), and the House would pay the bill and say no more about it. (Renewed laughter.) He would fight whiskey as long as he lived. (Cheers.)

Mr. GIBSON said that on the promise made by the Provincial Secretary he would withdraw the Bill, but if the measure of the Government did not embody the amendments he had suggested he would reintroduce the Bill next session.

The Bill was withdrawn and the order discharged.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Mr. PATTERSON moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act. He pointed out that there was nothing in the Railway Act to compel railway companies to build crossings for the convenience of farmers whose lands they crossed, and the object of the Bill was to remedy this important defect.

Mr. PARDEE said that there was a good deal of force in the remarks of the mover of the Bill, but the subject was one surrounded with great difficulties. At present railway companies refused to make crossings if there was any division of the land subsequent to the construction of their road. The question of drains was an important one in the same connection, and though legislation was undoubtedly required on this and other matters affecting the relations of railway companies with the public, it would not be well to pass an Act of this kind without careful consideration, and without consultation with all the parties whose interests would be affected. If the hon. member would withdraw the Bill the Government would endeavour to deal with the matter carefully, after consulting with railway men and other experienced persons.

Mr. PATTERSON thought the subject was of sufficient importance to entitle it to the present consideration of the House. He did not wish to withdraw.

Mr. PARDEE pointed out that the measure was not one that could be dealt with by merely altering a few words in the Bill, as great injustice might be inflicted on the railway companies by making such changes without due consideration. The whole question required to be dealt with in a careful manner, and in a way that would ensure perfect justice to individuals and to railways alike.

Mr. LAUDER said that in Lower Canada, where the land was divided up into small holdings, each resident has a railway crossing. He hoped the Government would not overlook the importance of the subject.

The Bill was declared lost on division.

The following Bills were passed through Committee:—

Respecting the removal of persons from county goals to Provincial institutions—Mr. Wood.

Respecting the Ontario Reformatory for boys—Mr. Wood.

DIVISION COURTS.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Hardy's Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Division Courts. A number of amendments were proposed by the mover of the Bill and others, in compliance with suggestions thrown out while discussing the Bill in its previous stages. Considerable discussion took place on some of the changes introduced.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

After recess.

The House resumed the consideration of the Division Courts' Bill. A few further amendments were made, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

Mr. FRASER moved the House into Committee of the Whole on the following resolutions:—

Resolved.—That it is expedient that new buildings should be provided for the proper and needful accommodation of the Provincial Legislature, and the Departments of the Public Service.