

Sick Children, Toronto, be added, the first to schedule A, and the latter to schedule C, of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly, and in doing so explained the position of these institutions.

Mr. LAUDER thought that the proper course would be for such aid to be asked for by petition, and he objected to the House being called upon for concurrence in grants like these without having any further information than that contained in the Inspector's report. The fund was now becoming a serious item in the public expenditure.

Mr. MERRICK said that these institutions were all situated in the cities and towns, and they should be compelled, as the rural municipalities were, to vote money for their own charities. The proper way would be to place all private institutions on an equal footing, and no Provincial aid be granted to them. He asked what applications for aid had been refused?

Mr. WOOD could not now give him the desired information, but he might say that within the last hour he had received two applications. He thought that the House would grant aid to deserving institutions whether they were situated in cities or not. They all knew, however, that almost all these charitable cases gravitated towards the county towns.

Mr. MEREDITH—What does the hon. gentleman say about county poorhouses?

Mr. WOOD said his opinion was that when every county had well conducted poorhouses, such as Waterloo county, they would then furnish a strong argument against such grants as were now asked for.

Mr. ROSS said they knew that the poor gravitated towards villages as well as towns. The cities absorbed the greatest portion of the present grant of \$78,000. If the poor-houses referred to asked for Government aid he could not believe they could be refused, as they would have a large claim for assistance. The small municipalities were now giving as much aid in proportion to their population as the cities. There were 58 charities now receiving Government aid, and of these no less than 21 were added during the last four years. Ottawa city alone contained 10 charitable institutions receiving aid. He thought the Government should begin to think of putting on the brakes in the direction of annual grants to charitable institutions.

The motion was carried.

JUDICATURE ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to further consider the Judicature Bill, Mr. Sinclair in the chair.

Form 127, Appendix "H," was struck out.

At six o'clock the Committee reported progress, and the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

At 7:30 the Speaker took the chair. The number of members present not being sufficient to constitute a quorum the House adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Wood—On Monday next—Bill to amend the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act.

Mr. Murray—On Monday—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Harcourt—On Tuesday—Enquiry of Ministry whether it is intended during the session to abolish the system of paying Sheriffs by fees, or to change in any way the present system.

Mr. McMaster—On Tuesday next—Address to the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and of Canada in pursuance of a resolution of this House passed during the session of 1879, with a view to have the allowance of \$1,000 a year paid by the Province to the judges of the Superior Courts assumed by the Dominion.

Mr. Meredith—On Tuesday next—Order of the House for a return showing:—1. The amounts expended for drainage works in the townships of Moore, Sombra, and Sarnia, in the county of Lambton. 2. The dates when such expenditure was made. 3. The amounts which have been repaid on account of such expenditure. 4. The amounts in arrear on account of such expenditure, and for what years such amounts are due.

Mr. Lauder—On Tuesday next—Enquiry of Minister of Education whether or not the loan from the Bank of Commerce of \$43,672 on the security of debentures belonging to the Upper Canada College Fund has been repaid. If repaid, when was the same so repaid, and out of what funds?
