

the Award when made was to be final. The member for Glengarry had boasted of his being a son of his constituency, and of his loyalty to Ontario while he was at the same time found endorsing the action of the Government which took away 100,000 square miles from Ontario. There was no doubt that the Government disallowed the Streams Bill to accommodate a wealthy and powerful political supporter, while the bill was framed and passed in the interest, not of Mr. Caldwell as had been stated, but in the interest of all Ontario. (Applause.) He was glad to be able to say that he had been agreeably disappointed in regard to the labours of the Agricultural Commission, and he thought the gentlemen who had charge of that work deserved the thanks of the House and the agricultural community generally. On the Market Fee question he thought if they were removed there might also be something done in the way of removing the tolls. The erection of new Parliament Buildings was an absolute necessity, and it would have been well if the Government had gone on promptly with the work when it was first mooted. He had always thought, however, that the sum of half a million of dollars asked for this work was not sufficient, and he did not think the country would object to an expenditure of a million dollars for this purpose. It was, perhaps, to be regretted that the Government expended the proceeds of the Mercer estate without having established their undoubted right to do so, and he believed that if the final result should be in favour of the right of the Dominion Government to this money they would require Ontario to hand this amount over to the Dominion Treasury.

Mr. LONG said he was pleased to know that the National Policy had engaged so large a share of public attention, and he thought if there was one thing more than another that had contributed to the country's prosperity it was that measure. It was difficult to see how protection had in any way affected the price of barley, for the reason that during late years, owing to the good harvests, we had exported barley in large quantities instead of importing it. The Government had very properly placed a duty on long staple wools, because these are the grades of wool that can be produced in the country, and as such they should be taxed. It was found that we could not raise the finer wools in Canada, and these had very properly been placed on the free list. The Dominion Government, however, had found that the present duties brought them a larger revenue than was required to carry on the affairs of the country, and they had intimated their intention of remitting the duties on tea and cotton. Continuing, he pointed out that the Macenzie Government was unable to carry on the affairs of the country without large yearly deficits.

Mr. GIBSON—Does Sir John govern the country at less cost?

Mr. LONG said that at all events he was able to show a large surplus. During the last two sessions the Government had put forward resolutions condemning the action of Sir John Macdonald's Administration in reference to the Boundary Award, and the Opposition had unanimously assented to them. It was beginning to be apparent, however, that the Government was intent on making political capital in this way, and he for one did not intend again to vote for a resolution expressing regret that the Dominion Government had not done justice to Ontario in regard to the Boundary Award. It was gratifying to find that the question of insurance was beginning to engage the attention of the Government, and he hoped it would result in securing greater uniformity in insurance policies, and at the same time rid them of many objectionable provisions, under cover of which the companies sought to escape paying just claims for losses incurred by those who had insured with them. The Agricultural Commission report was a work for which the Government deserved great credit. It had supplied more useful information to the agricultural class of the Province than they could perhaps, collect in any other way, and if it had cost three times the amount expended upon it, it would still have been cheap. The Government had done wisely in publishing and circulating those reports in the way they had done, and they would have been justified in even going to further lengths in this matter. On the question of market fees he would like to see matters remain just as they are, leaving it to the people to exercise their own judgment in the matter. If the bill which the Government promised to bring down on this question would be in the direction of abolishing market fees he thought it would be a great injustice to towns and villages who had at considerable cost erected market buildings for the convenience of the farmers. The Government had done wrong in interfering with market fees at all, and if anything were done to abolish them the tolls should also be removed.

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

After recess.

Mr. LONG continued his remarks on market fees. In Collingwood and Barrie he knew that the farmers did not object to paying fees when they got in return adequate accommodation. He hoped that the question would be left as it was, especially as municipalities had the power to abolish the fees already under the Municipal Act. With reference to the paragraph in the Speech referring to the Parliament Buildings he remarked that it was altogether likely that with the increased price of labour and material, these buildings would cost a million more dollars than estimated. He charged the Government with taking an undue power into their hands in appointing Division Court clerks and bailiffs, gaolers, license commissioners, and inspectors, who were all acting as political agents. He concluded by referring to what he termed the "shelving" of members of the House during the recess.

Mr. MURRAY deplored the exhibition of party spirit with reference to matters on which there should be but one opinion. He referred to the disallowance of the Streams Act and the Boundary Award. The Opposition were in sympathy with a spirit manifested by the Dominion Government, which was adverse to their Province. Regarding the Streams Bill, he thought it was a very strong point that no petitions had ever been presented against the passage of the Act passed by that House. (Hear, hear.) But a boastful supporter of the Dominion Government succeeded in inducing that Government to say that the Act was a bad one, and induced them to veto the Act. A good deal had been said with reference to the success of the National Policy, but he saw, in the majority given to him at the Ontario elections

after being defeated for the Commons in 1873 an indication of the reversion of feeling in his constituency against the way in which they had been deceived by the cry of protection. Adverting to the objection urged against the system of appointing Division Court clerks and bailiffs, he thought

that the system had been passed upon in the last election. The Government had to account to the people for their Acts every four years, but the County Judges who formerly appointed these officials were not responsible to the people in any way. (Applause.) The hon. member proceeded to deal with the subject of bush fires. He hoped that the Government would see their way to assist those who suffered so much from these devastating fires. They might achieve the object in view by increasing the appropriations for colonization roads. The people were led to believe that they would get roads constructed to their very doors. He contended that the Government and the House had not kept faith with the people in this respect. He complimented the Government on the appreciation shown for the Agricultural Commission report, which was heartily welcomed by the farmers. (Applause.)

Mr. BOULTER had heard so many misstatements made by hon. gentlemen opposite that he felt constrained to speak. It seemed to him to be the effort of these hon. members to fasten upon the Opposition a policy consenting to the spoliation of the Province of half of its domain. He thought that the clause in the Act passed by the Commons fixed the western boundary of Ontario as near as it was possible to fix it. The Government pointed them to a dotted line on a map shown to the Senate by Sir Alex. Campbell, but unless better reasoning than that prevailed to prove a spoliation of the Province, the Opposition would have to withdraw its former support in that matter.

Mr. MEREDITH—Hear, hear.

Mr. BOULTER continuing said he was sorry that the award had not been confirmed by Parliament. With respect to the Streams Act and the right of disallowance he thought that there was a power above that House, and so long as they had British connection they would have to submit to it. He read an article from a lumber journal to show the prospects of speedy diminution of the revenue from timber limits. If they could do something for the prevention of disease as indicated in the Speech, he thought they would deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of Ontario. The removal from office of a license inspector in the county of Hastings was commented upon, also the dismissal of the sheriff and gaoler of that county. The new gaoler allowed prisoners to escape without making an effort to recapture them. He had nothing to say against the new sheriff, who was a good man. He, however, refused to accept the nominee of the Government for the position of deputy sheriff, alleging that he was incapable, and the present unsatisfactory incumbent still retained office.

Mr. BAXTER observed that it was a noteworthy fact the hon. member who had just taken his seat had failed to bring a single charge against the Administration. (Hear, hear.) On the arbitration question the last speaker expressed the hope that Ontario would get all the territory that had been awarded, while defending the Dominion Government in its attempt to wrest one-half of Ontario's territory from it. The Attorney-General had done right in refusing to submit the question to a second arbitration, and the people would have condemned him if he had done otherwise after the very careful manner in which the subject was considered by those eminent arbitrators. Many members of the Opposition were doubtless in sympathy with the Attorney-General on this subject, but in obedience to their leader at Ottawa, who had said that he would not give a fig for a man who would only sustain him when he was right, they continued to show opposition to the Government on these questions. It would be found, however, that the Attorney-General's course would be approved of by the country at large. One of the most important questions pressing itself upon the House was that relating to public health. He concluded with a vigorous defence of the course of the Government.

Mr. CASCADEN endorsed the remarks of the last speaker in reference to the necessity of better health laws. At the present time the neighbouring Republic was overrun with a disease which was entirely preventible, and if it should spread to the large centres of population in this country they would be found more prompt in adopting the legislation on the subject which the country would eventually claim at their hands. Some years ago the Government took steps to provide for the establishment of Boards of Health in the municipalities, but the law was found to be a dead letter simply because it was found to be inapplicable. Municipal Councillors were very good in their legitimate sphere, but in matters of this kind they were about as unfit as the member for Glengarry would have the House believe laymen were incapable of discussing constitutional questions. (Laughter.) He proposed that those local Boards of sanitation which were created some years ago should be empowered to appoint medical officers in each municipality; that there should be a Central Board of sanitation, having supervision over all subordinate boards, and that this Central Board should be required to disseminate information on subjects relating to public health. Whatever course might be taken by the Government on this matter it was necessary that they should appropriate a sum sufficient to put some feasible sanitary scheme into full operation, and he had no hesitation in guaranteeing that the results would be satisfactory. Respecting the proposed new Parliamentary Buildings he found that his constituents of all parties believed that the appropriation of half a million dollars was inadequate for the purpose, and he believed they were prepared to endorse the Government in an expenditure of double that sum. Under the Act for quieting titles it was provided that when a fence purporting to be a boundary between two properties had remained in the same position for ten years, the land on each side became the property of the respective owners. This law had been found to be a hardship in some cases, and the Government would do well to remedy the evil. Market fees, he believed, should be abolished altogether as a relic of the past. The report of the Agricultural Commission had met with the encomiums of all, and it was gratifying to find that it was decided to establish a Bureau of Statistics. The formation of boards of this kind in other countries had been of great value to farmers, and to the mercantile popula-