

FRIDAY, March 14.

The Speaker took the chair at eleven o'clock.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:—
To incorporate the General Annual Conference of the Free Methodist Church of Ontario in Canada, and for other purposes—Mr. Badgerow.
To consolidate the debt of the town of Woodstock—Mr. Mowat. Respecting the union of certain Methodist Churches therein named—Mr. Morris. To amend the Synod and Rectory Sales Act affecting the diocese of Toronto—Mr. Morris.

TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. HARCOURT asked of the Minister of Education—Whether it was intended, and if so, when, to make provision for a suitable theoretical and practical course of professional training for all High School Teachers as recommended by the Teachers themselves at their last annual meeting.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) said it was intended to make suitable provisions for a theoretical and practical education of teachers, such as had been referred to in the question, but it could not be done this year. He hoped to be able to carry out this intention some time during the Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) introduced a bill entitled, An Act to amend the Act respecting the Toronto University. He explained that by this bill it was proposed to increase the representation of the Senate of the University by allowing High School masters to elect one additional representative. They were now represented by one member, and he proposed to give them two. He also proposed to give more power to the Convocation of the University, as requested by Convocation itself, which would give more elasticity as to the calling of meetings, etc. He proposed to enlarge the constituency electing representatives of the head masters of the High Schools. At present, only head masters could elect a representative, and he wished to extend the privilege to every teacher in the High Schools.

Mr. MEREDITH asked why the Public School teachers of the Province should not be represented in the Senate of the University?

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) explained that he had not been able to consider that question as yet. It was a large question, but it might be considered at a later stage.

The bill was read a first time.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Mr. CASCADEN moved for a return showing (1) All Provincial railways (Ontario) which were by the legislation of the Parliament of Canada or 1883 declared to be Dominion railways; (2) the mileage of each of said railways; (3) the amounts paid to each by the Provincial Government and by the municipalities respectively.

Mr. MEREDITH moved in amendment that the following be added to the motion:—"Also showing which of the said railways is now operated and managed by any railway company under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government."

Mr. HARDY held that the two motions should not necessarily go together.

Mr. FRASER said the hon. gentleman could have the return he desired, but he should bring his motion in in its proper place. Mr. Cascaden wished his information this session, but if the hon. gentleman's amendment was added it would be delayed for a year, as it would take some time to get the information required.

The amendment was lost on a division, and the motion was passed.

Mr. MEREDITH then moved his amendment as a substantive motion, and it was carried.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION.

Mr. BISHOP moved for an order of the House for a return showing the names of teachers on the superannuation list; the date of their superannuation; the amount received by each; their place of abode at the time of superannuation, and by whom their superannuation was recommended. He didn't believe in superannuation, and he didn't think the teachers believed in it. There were many who had been put on the list who should not have been so put on, and others had been neglected who had a right to the benefits of the Superannuation Act.

Mr. MEREDITH enquired of the Minister of Education what interpretation was to be placed on one of the provisions of the Act; whether it included teachers who were merely incapacitated from teaching, or if it was limited to those who were both incapacitated from teaching and doing other kinds of work.

Mr. ROSS said he was aware it had been alleged some were placed on the superannuated list who should not have been placed on it, but he himself was not personally aware of any. He promised to look into the point and report to the House.

Mr. MOWAT introduced a bill respecting mutual insurance companies.

THUNDER BAY TIMBER LIMITS.

Mr. MEREDITH moved for an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for a return of copies of all Orders in Council for the sale or disposal of timber or timber berths or lands in Thunder Bay district, or regulating the sale or disposal thereof, and of copies of all Orders in Council fixing the dues or fees to be paid in respect of such timber, and the bonus or pur-

chase money to be paid for such timber lands or berths, or the right to cut the timber therefrom, and also of copies of all Orders in Council or regulations relating to such lands; the timber thereon, and the rate of bonus or dues to be paid in respect thereof, and also for a map or sketch showing the area of the said district. He said considerable interest was being taken in the North Shore of Lake Superior, both as regards the timber and mining interests, and the returns would be valuable to many who were interested.

Mr. PARDEE said there were certain Orders in Council regulating the management of the timber in the Thunder Bay district. Since the Canada Pacific Railway had begun to be constructed timber was necessary for that purpose, and an order in Council had been passed. Subsequently a great demand was made for timber for local purposes in connection with Prince Arthur's Landing and the surrounding country, and another Order in Council was passed in 1882. These two were all the orders passed. In reply to Mr. Meredith he said the returns would likely be brought down this session.

Mr. MEREDITH moved for an order of the House for a return showing in detail the timber lots or berths in the Thunder Bay districts which have been sold or disposed of, with the names of the persons to whom the same have been sold or disposed of; the area of each such lot or berth; the price paid therefor; the rates of dues to be paid in respect of the timber to be cut therefrom, and the names of the present owners of such lots or berths, and showing also which, if any, of the lots upon which such rights to cut timber have been granted have been sold, and, if so, to whom, and the present owners of such lots. The motion was carried.

DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES.

Mr. MCCRANEY moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take evidence and report as to the expediency of exempting division lines in townships from the effect of the recent statute of limitations, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise. He said he didn't oppose the present statute of limitations in regard to property, but he thought a committee might be able to suggest some remedy by means of which certain peculiar and urgent cases might be met. There were many instances of hardship occurring because of farmers not being aware they had a right to claim under the statute of ten years' limitation. He instanced the case of Sheppardson v. McCullough, in which he thought the Courts had gone beyond the intention of the Act.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) said many cases of hardship had arisen in his neighbourhood. This question of boundary lines was an important one and required consideration. It was made one of the principal points of discussion with the farmers during his last election.

Mr. MEREDITH hoped no such change as was suggested would be carried out. The law as it now stood was really in the interests of those who sought for a change.

Mr. MOWAT thought the motion of his hon. friend would be productive of good. It was desirable to obtain all possible information on the question, and to see if any remedy could be found to meet many hard cases which undoubtedly arose under the ten years' limitation. The statute had proved of great utility and the modern tendency was to shorten the period even further. Their recent Act had prevented a great deal of litigation, and had given a degree of certainty which could not be accomplished by any other means. He didn't know of any provisions being made anywhere, certainly not in England, by which boundary matters were treated as an exception to the general rule. In fact, it was of more importance to put an end to disputes over boundaries than any other question affected in the Act. No one thought of such an exception when the recent bill was passed, and no one had ever thought of introducing a bill on the subject. He had no doubt hard cases had been caused by the statute of limitations, but on the other hand hard cases had been prevented and justice had been done which otherwise would not have been. The attention of the Government had been called every year to the matter, and it was possible they might be able to introduce some legislation which would protect the benefits at present enjoyed by the Act and at the same time relieve parties who suffered hardships. He approved of the appointment of the Committee, and it was quite possible its labours might result in showing no legislation on the subject could be effected without doing more harm than good.

Some other members supported the motion, and referred to specific cases where farmers had suffered hardship by reason of the Act. The motion was carried.

DETECTING CRIME.

Mr. BALFOUR moved for an order of the House for a return of a copy of the circular issued from the Attorney-General's Department, bearing date on the 14th day of January, 1882, with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice, with the answers to the circular, and any other correspondence on the subject. In support of his motion the hon. gentleman complained of the inefficiency of the county constabulary. There had been considerable public discussion on the appointment of a Provincial constabulary, and he thought the public generally were in its favour. The experience of the Niagara force had proved excellent. Very little was heard of crimes