

second-class certificate was identical or almost so with the course for instruction, the two examinations might

VERY WELL BE AMALGAMATED.

Accordingly, as a member of the Senate of Toronto University I submitted a scheme for this object which involved the division of the examination between the examiners of Toronto University and the Central Committee. After a full discussion of the question by the Senate I concluded it was open to grave objections and so I withdrew it. In order, however, to prevent any collision between the two examinations, as they are both held at the High Schools of the Province, it was agreed that the presiding examiner intrusted with conducting the Departmental Examination should also take charge of the candidates for instruction, and forward their papers to the Department, to be sent therefrom to the Registrar of the University. So far as the preparation of the examination papers or the reading of the answers is concerned, there has been no amalgamation whatever. Now, the hon. gentleman asks if the Department is willing to extend a similar privilege to the other universities. My answer to this is, most certainly. I am, however, considering two propositions by which the whole work of such examinations might be

VERY MUCH SIMPLIFIED.

One proposition is that the three universities not under the direction of the Government should agree upon a common matriculation, the papers to be sent to the Department for distribution to such places as require them, and the answers of the candidates to be returned to the registrars of the respective universities. The larger scheme, and the one which I would very much rejoice to see carried, involves that all the universities of Ontario agree upon a common matriculation. I see no reason why this may not be done. As the papers would be finally examined by the examiners of their respective universities, each could retain its own standard for admission. Failing to secure the adoption of either of the schemes outlined, I am nevertheless willing to extend to every university the same facilities for local examinations as those agreed upon for Toronto University. I am anxious to unify and simplify as far as possible the work of higher education. In a matter of this kind there need be no jealousy. All our universities are labouring with great energy, and I believe with great success, to furnish the best facilities for the acquisition of that culture which characterizes the best universities in the United States or the continent of Europe, to all those who enter their halls. And if my Department can assist in any way to promote this end, I shall feel that I am doing nothing more than what is expected of a department entrusted with the great interests which this House has committed to my care.

Mr. MORRIS said the observations made were eminently satisfactory.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BAXTER moved — That Sessional Paper, No. 43, of the session of 1881, containing minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto for 1880, be referred to the Standing Committee on Printing, in order that the advisability of printing the same may be considered. Carried.

CENTRAL PRISON LABOUR.

Mr. ERMATINGER moved for a return showing the number of convicts confined in the Central Prison, and employed at work which competes with the work of other citizens of the Province; the kind of work; the number employed at each kind of work, and the amounts received by the Government for each convict so employed. He made this motion at the request of a labour organization who were under the impression that their interests were injured by the system and thought that work should be provided which did not come in competition with outside labour.

Hon. A. S. HARDY said that the motion should be limited to some period of time so as to facilitate the obtaining of the information. There were now some 400 prisoners in the Central Prison. About 100 were engaged in broom making on Nelson's contract, about 100 on the Brandon contract for the manufacture of small sleds for children, toy wheelbarrows, washboards, etc. He did not think that in any of these there was any competition with outside labour, except perhaps in the article of washboards. The Government's object had always been to select industries in which there would not be competition with outside labour, but it was impossible altogether to avoid such competition. Broom making, he believed, was carried on to a very limited extent in this country. Then there were about 100 engaged in brickmaking. It was the custom of the Government to hold conferences with the local brickmakers from time to time, and to make such arrangements as to create as little competition as possible. Then there were some twenty shoemakers

and twenty tailors employed in making the prison clothing. In this respect he did not suppose that there was any interference with outside labour. In New York State the system of piece price labour had been introduced to a certain extent. It involved a large expenditure for changing machinery, and this was being done as the contracts expired. He believed that the change had not materially lessened the amount of competition with outside labour.

The motion was amended so as to refer to employment at the present time, and carried.

SALES OF MARSH LANDS.

Mr. MORGAN moved for a return showing in detail all lands, known as marsh lands, sold in the front of the township of Walsingham; to whom sold; to whom patents have been issued, and the number of acres in each case. Carried.

NORTHERN COLONIZATION ROAD.

Mr. MEREDITH moved for a return showing the amount expended on the Northern Colonization Road in the township of Gladstone, since the year 1881; showing the details of expenditure in each year; the persons to whom moneys were paid and for what purposes; and also a return giving the like particulars of the expenditure upon the bridge over the Nississaga River, in the same township. Carried.

ALGOMA AFFAIRS.

Mr. LYON moved that in the opinion of this house it would be advisable for the Government to take into consideration at an early day the necessity of introducing legislation respecting the better administration of justice in Algoma, also respecting the punishment of offences against public morals, such as the use of abusive language; also respecting the collection of school rates, and for the collection for non-performance of statute labour in the unorganized territory of Algoma; and also respecting the two cent land tax where actual settlement and occupation exists. He said, I consider that the law for

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

is very unfair as applied to Algoma, where the same fees are only allowed to magistrates and constables that are allowed in the old settled parts of the Province. When arrests are made in Algoma prisoners have to be conveyed a great distance to gaol, in some instances from two to three hundred miles through a rough country, and through woods where there are no roads. This is very different from making arrests in the older settled portions of the Province, where the counties are small, and where there are good macadamized and turnpike roads. The arrest and commitment of prisoners in Algoma often takes from one to two weeks, and the costs of two constables hiring teams or boats, in some instances both, necessarily makes it very expensive to convey prisoners to gaol. The fees allowed the constables are eleven cents a mile and \$1 50 for making the arrest, which is quite inadequate to pay the travelling expenses without making any allowance for the constables' services whatever. You can easily see that in a district 500 miles long with a sparsely settled country, and in many places no roads, the unfairness of the law as it now stands. I will give you an instance of a case that occurred in Algoma some two years ago. Two men were arrested for highway robbery at Biscotasing, near Sudbury:—Two constables had to be employed to take charge of the prisoners and convey them to gaol at Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of two hundred miles; a hand car had to be hired to take the prisoners over the Algoma Branch of the C.P. Railway, where there are no trains running; the constables and prisoners had to wait at Algoma Mills for a steamboat to take them to the Sault. When they arrived there the case could not be tried for three days. The magistrates had to furnish money for the whole outlay, and all they could collect by law was the regular fees, which amounted to some thirty dollars less than the costs incurred. You can imagine how enthusiastic those magistrates would be in making another arrest of the same kind. The same thing can be said in carrying out the license law. Where offences are committed there is very often only one magistrate. It requires two magistrates so try those cases; another magistrate has to be sent for, and it may take him three days, but oftener a week is spent over a case. The magistrates have to pay their own travelling expenses, and lose their own time, and when they try a case they get a fee of fifty cents. In all fairness and justice to the magistrates and constables in Algoma, their fees either ought to be increased or police constables appointed and paid a salary, and placed at reasonable distances from each other, in order that the administration of justice may be more efficiently carried out in that district. In unorganized territory in Algoma there is no provision made in the statutes for the punishment of offences