would be liable for injuries to an employee received through his committing boilers or engines to the care of a boy or unskilled person. The employer would be liable under the common law, and companies are usually careful in employing only skiled persons. So that class of injuries would be exceedingly rare. The hon, gentleman has not given any reason why we should depart from the lines laid down by the Imperial Parliament.

The clause was adopted Hon. C. F. FRASER said, in relation to sub-section 4 of section 4, that he proposed to omit it from the Act. It was urged by the workmen that is would be injurious to seemselves rather than a benefit if the railway companies were compelled to conform to this clause. He proposed, therefore, that the last word "or "of sub-section 3 of section 4 and sub-section 4 be struck out. This latter reads :- "By reason of the running-boards on the roof of any box car used for freighting purposes on any such railway not being of a sufficient thickness and strength, and at least thirty inches in width, and with proper and safe supports extending the whole length of such car and beyond the end thereof to a point not more than two inches less than that to which the dead-wood or bumpers at each end of such car shall then be likewise extending." To section the proposed to add words which would show that no deduction should be made from any compensation given under the Act on account of any insurance provided by the injured person.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION. Mr. MEREDITH suggested that the

amount of compensation should not be limited to three years' wages, but extended to five years.

Hon. C. F. FRASER said the limit was the same as that in the Imperial Act, and this Bill was providing for workmen what no State in the Union, nor any of the Provinces in the Dominion, had done for their workmen. The matter was fully argued in the Imperial Parliament, and it was decided that it would be better for all sides to know the outside amount that might be recovered under the Act, and thereby litigation would be avoided. It was then pointed out that if the amount to be recovered were left without a limit, it would only be better for the lawyer. It was also shown that, taking the practice under the common law and Lord Campbell's Act, Sir Farrer Herschell was able to prove that, taking all the cases, the result was that the verdict did not exceed three years' earnings of the person who was killed. If the leader of the Opposition looked over the cases which have come under his knowledge he would find that there have been no large verdicts recovered. For his own part he could say that he had not been able to get larger verdicts than the amount stated. The clause was adopted,

MUST PACK FROGS.

To clause 8 Hon. C. F. FRASER made an addition making it clear that nothing under the Act should be a bar to an action when the injury arose from the failure on the part of a railway to pack frogs.

Sub-section 10 of clause 11 was amended so that the amount to be deposited by a person filing his application shall be \$4 for each assessor, instead of \$10 in the Bill.

The blank in clause 16 was filled up so that it reads: This Act shall not come into operation until the first day of July next, after the final passage of the Act, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

The Act was then reported as amended and the amendments concurred in. THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. BALFOUR moved the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Franchise and Representation Act of 1835.

Mr. KERR moved that adopted sons should be placed in the same position as sons so far as regarded the right to vote.

Mr. GIBSON (Hurones was afraid that a great many sons would be adopted about election times. (Laughter)

The amendment was loss. Mr. BALFOUR moved the adoption of the clause allowing workmen to absent themselves from twelve to two on election days for the purpose of recording their votes.

Mr. MERRICK thought that there was too much disposition in the House to consult the interests of workingmen to the exclusion of other interests. He thought this provision would be injurious to employers, and would practically mean the shutting down of the establishment for the day. He moved that the clause be struck out.

Hon. C. F. PRASER said he did not think that the lo an hour a day once in four years would be a very serious matter for any manufacturing establishment.

Mr. MEREDITH opposed the provision of the Bill because it placed the workman under an obligation to the employer. Mr. BRODER thought the workingmen of

the country took sufficient interest in the

affairs of the country to sacrifice an hour in order to vote. Let the workingman stand on his own footing like any other man.

Hon. Jas. YOUNG said that while there had been no great demand for this measure, it was becoming more and more difficult for workingmen in cities to poll their votes during noon hour. He thought the Bill provided the best way out of the difficulty.

Mr. NEELON had never seen any trouble in all the votes in St. Catharines being polled within polling hours. He thought the present polling hours should be maintained. Mr. MORIN moved that the provisions of the Bill should be extended to villages and townships. Mr. Waters supported that motion.

Mr. WHITE objected to interference in the relations between masters and workmen. Mr. Creighton and Mr. Hess suggested that election day be made a public holiday. The amendments moved by Messrs. Merrick, Morin, and Ermatinger were lost.

The Committee reported the Bill. Hon. A. M. ROSS presented the report of the Committee on the Bill respecting Agri-

culture & Arts. The House adjourned at 11:20.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Bishop-On Wednesday next-Order of the House for a return of copies of all rules and regulations in force at the University of Toronto with regard to the admission of visitors to the library, museum,

and tower. Mr. Meredith-On Wednesday next-Order of the House for a return of (1) all berths, limits, lots, or other tracts of land on which, since the year 1871, the right to cut timber has been granted by license, permit, or otherwise, without the same having been first offered for sale by public auction, with the names of the persons to whom such right was granted, and the bonus agreed to be paid in respect thereof, and the area of each such berth limit, lot, or tract of land. 2. A like return with respect to berths, limits, lots, or other tracts of land, rights to cut timber on which having once been offered for sale by public auction, were withdrawn or not sold by reason of the default of the purchaser or otherwise, and were afterwards disposed of by private sale.

Mr. Bishop-On, Wednesday next-Enquiry of Minister of Education whether it is the custom to charge an admission fee or otherwise to visitors for admission to the University of Toronto or the tower thereof.

Mr. Meredith-On Wednesday next-Order of the House for a return showing, 1, the persons by whom and the limit or berth in respect of which the bonuses appearing as accruals from woods and forests were payoble in each year since 1871. 2. The balance which remained unpaid on account of bonuses on the 31st December in each year since 1871, with the names of the persons by whom the same were respectively owing and the amount owed by each of them and in respect of what limit or berth it was due, and the period during which it had remained unpaid after it become due. 3. The amounts which, in each of the said years, were allowed to nicensees in reduction n the sums owing by them with the names of the persons to whom the allowances were made and the reasons for making them.

Mr. Meredith - On Wednesday next-Order of the House for a return, showing on a map or plan, each timber limit or berth now under license, and each timber limit or berth disposed of at the sale in October last, whether yetu nder license or not, with the names of the present licensees or owners thereof marked thereon, and the area thereof, and the bonus per square mile paid in respect thereof, and the dates when the same were respectively first placed under license.