

Mr. Guthrie—Respecting the floating debt of the city of Guelph.

Mr. Bronson—To amend an act respecting St. Andrew's church, Ottawa.

Mr. Lockhart—To consolidate the debt of the town of Bowmanville.

Mr. McKay (Oxford)—To consolidate the debt of the town of Ingersoll.

Mr. Hartly—Respecting the school of mining and agriculture.

MAGISTRATES IN NIPISSING AND ALGOMA.

Mr. Whitney asked:—What are the names and postoffice addresses of the different police or stipendiary magistrates in the district of Algoma and the district of Nipissing? What are their salaries and duties respectively? Are any of the appointments temporary, and if so, which?

Sir Oliver Mowat in reply said:—The names and postoffice addresses of the stipendiary magistrates in the district of Nipissing are, Wm. Doran, Southern Nipissing, North Bay postoffice, salary, \$1,600; E. B. Borron, Northern Nipissing, Toronto, salary, \$1,300.

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed under the authority of section 3 of the unorganized territory act (R. S. O., 1887, cap. 91) and hold office during pleasure. The powers of a stipendiary magistrate are defined by sections 5, 7, 12 and 20 of said act, and may be shortly stated as follows: Under section 5 he is ex-officio a J. P. for the district for which he is appointed.

Under section 7 he has full power to do alone whatever is authorized by any statute in force in this province relating to matters within the legislative authority of the legislature of the province to be done by two or more justices of the peace. Under section 7 he has power to appoint a keeper for every common gaol in his district, etc. Under section 18 he is authorized to act as division court judge with the like jurisdiction and powers as are possessed by county court judges in division courts in counties, and to perform like duties. He also has power to try offences under the summary trials act, R. S. O., cap. 176.

There is no stipendiary magistrate in the district of Algoma.

Then as to police magistrates. W. A. Quibell, Sudbury, was appointed for the districts of Algoma and Nipissing at a salary of \$1,400, to only exercise jurisdiction in those portions of these districts lying on each side of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at a line drawn through a point two miles east of Sudbury and extending westerly to a line drawn through a point two miles west of Ridout Station. This jurisdiction has subsequently been extended on the east so as to include the townships of Neelon and Dryden and on the west by including the territory from Ridout to Chapleau. His appointment is temporary, probably for a few months only. George Burden of Algoma Mills was appointed police magistrate for the district of Algoma at a salary of \$1,400, to only exercise jurisdiction in that portion of the district which lies between Sault Ste. Marie and Whitefish Lake and extending twenty miles north of these points, the office to be held during pleasure. These police magistrates possess the same powers and perform the same duties as ordinary police magistrates.

Mr. Preston secured an order of the house for a return of the information not previously brought down giving the dates of all crown timber sales from 1871 to 1892, the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles and the prices obtained.

THE PARK HOSPITAL SCHEME.

Mr. Preston moved for a return giving the report of the committee of the senate of the University of Toronto appointed to inquire into the erection of the biological buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also copies of all correspondence with the government regarding the proposed Park hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park hospital, and all reports of any action taken in regard to the said Park hospital scheme, or regarding any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the senate of the University of Toronto, the university trustees or the Park hospital trustees, in connection with the lots leased to the Park hospital trustees; also copies of any correspondence with the government having reference to matters bearing upon medical education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto.

The motion was passed.

Mr. Whitney moved for the correspondence respecting the appointment or the conduct while in office of W. A. Quiball, a police magistrate for the districts of Algoma and Nipissing. Mr. Whitney stated that Mr. Quiball had been charged

with conduct in participating actively in politics and taking part in political meetings which was most improper in one holding the office he did. He was glad to learn that Mr. Quiball's appointment was merely temporary.

Sir Oliver replied that there was no correspondence, and there could be no object for the motion. He knew nothing of Mr. Quiball having taken part in political meetings. He believed him to be a very efficient officer.

The motion was withdrawn.

TOLL GATES.

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading of his bill, "To amend the general road companies act." In doing so, he stated that this legislation was proposed with a view to compelling owners of toll gates to reduce the fees charged in the case of light loads and conveyances. At present the same rate was charged for light loads going short distances as for heavier loads going farther on. The owners of these privileges had for a quarter of a century now been profiting in this way, and could well afford some slight concession. The law he proposed was one that prevailed in England. While there were many in the house who favored the abolition of all toll gates, it was difficult

to at once suggest a feasible and equitable scheme, and in the meantime his legislation would aid in relieving a burden felt by many farmers.

Mr. Meredith expressed the view that the obnoxious gates should be abolished altogether, and Mr. Whitney favored the measure. It was allowed to go to committee.

THE PHARMACY ACT.

Dr. McKay moved the second reading of a bill "to amend the pharmacy act." The bill was intended, he said, to enable the college council to regulate the examinations to correspond with the departmental examinations of the education department. The act was intended, also, to exclude from membership or from office on the board wholesale dealers. It defines the qualifications of persons desirous of serving as apprentices, and does away with the privilege of graduates in Great Britain registering under the pharmacy act of Ontario. The reason for this latter change was that the colleges in Great Britain did not reciprocate in this matter. Several drugs are added to the list of drugs scheduled as poisonous. "There was considerable opposition," he continued, "throughout the country to this measure. The druggists had a clause in it originally depriving general merchants of the right to sell ordinary patent medicines. When that measure was discussed by the druggists themselves, even the members of the association admitted that the provision was a monstrous one. There was no more reason why there should be danger from selling a patent medicine out of a retail dry goods store than out of a drug store. The druggists said it was not their intention to interfere with the sale of most of these patent medicines, but they said that they simply objected to a number of patent medicines that were dangerous to the public. Some patents, said to cure drunkenness contained more alcohol than was dispensed over the saloon bar, and medicines supposed to cure the opium habit did more to foster it than otherwise."

Several members cried "Lost" when it was proposed to pass the bill to committee, and the attorney-general gave an assurance that the objectionable clause had been entirely eliminated.

Dr. Preston and Mr. Waters dressed down the druggists for having even thought of putting such iniquitous legislation on the statute books, but Mr. Meredith mildly interposed that the bill as at present was not so far out. On motion of Dr. McKay the bill was referred to the following special committee:—Hon. Mr. Ross, Messrs. Meredith, Baxter, Meacham, Gilmour, Willoughby, Dowling, Preston, Ryerson, Wiley, McMahon, Wood (Hastings), Waters, Bishop, McKay (Victoria), Field, Gibson (Huron), Carpenter, and the mover.

A bill to amend the municipal act, introduced by Mr. Campbell of Durham, was read a second time.

Mr. Gibson brought down a return asked for by the opposition, giving particulars in the case of George Paget, who was charged with participating in the profits of a timber sale while employed by the crown lands department. A return was also handed in giving information concerning the sale of a timber limit to Mr. S. F. McKinnon.

The house adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock.