

the Province. As for the
the commisison, he had only
ance at it, but could see two or
things in it which did not alto-
square with the Attorney-Gen-
s arguments. Mr. Whitney then
ferred to the conversion of the Pat-
ron member of the commission, and
asked if it had been by the arguments
brought forward. The County Councils,
he held, would be far more familiar
with the claims and qualifications of the
applicants for the position than would
be the Executive Council of the Pro-
vince, who might be some hundred
miles away, and could not know them
at all well. Mr. Whitney then read
some paragraphs from The Globe's con-
densation of the report, with reference
to appointments to vacant offices with-
in a fixed time, and the prohibition of
members of the Legislature accepting
offices, and held that these showed
small confidence in the Government's
administration of affairs, and also con-
tending that the officials appointed by
the Government constituted a standing
guard of partizans. He concluded by
arguing strongly against the system of
direct election, objecting to the periodic
turmoil which would be caused by the
elections, and declaring his preference
for appointment by County Councils.

Hon. Mr. Dryden said the speech that
the House had just listened to remind-
ed him of a story of a law suit between
a young lawyer and an old one. The
young man spoke to the jury for a long
time and then sat down. The old man
rose and said: "I think I shall follow
the example of my learned friend and
submit the case without argument." He
submitted, Mr. Dryden declared, that
Mr. Whitney had not presented any ar-
gument in behalf of his position. What
was the object for which the change
was to be made? It could not be said
that a better class of men would be ap-
pointed by County Councils. The ap-
pointments would still be made from
party reasons—(Opposition "No, no")
—and the occasional default of Coun-
ty Treasurers was evidence on that
point. He believed the Opposition's mo-
tive in recommending this change was
purely political, and that they did not
really wish to see a change take place.

Mr. McNichol was the Patron spokes-
man. He repeated that they were not
there to make or unmake Governments.
That as they had already declared
they would wait before taking action
until the report of the commission had
been presented and the policy of the
Government announced, they would not
change their determination under the
present circumstances. On some other
occasions the Opposition had stolen the
Patrons' clothes, but in this matter their
policies were all different. The Patrons
were not in favor of appointment by
County Councils. In conclusion, he de-
clared the Patrons' disapproval of the
practice of bringing in resolutions at
this time when they could not be amend-
ed.

Mr. Biggar pointed out that by the
way the resolution was drafted the City
of Belleville and Town of Trenton,
which would have no representation in
the County Council of Hastings, would
have no voice in appointments. For
this reason and without expressing any
opinion upon the merits of the question
he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. Haggerty, the independent mem-
ber for North Hastings, explained that
the County Council of Hastings had
passed a resolution along the line of this
resolution, and he would, out of defer-
ence to that expression of opinion, vote
for it.

Mr. Stratton explained that he would
oppose the resolution because he did not
think that either election by the people
or by County Councils would be an im-
provement upon the present system. The
County Council of Peterborough had
passed a resolution asking their repre-
sentatives to vote against the change
proposed in the resolution.

Col. Matheson said that one ground
against appointments by the Provincial
Government was that it was a part of
the centralization of power by which
this Government entrenched itself in of-
fice. He argued strongly against the
election of county officials by popular
vote, but referred to the excellence of
the county officers of Lanark to show
the practicability of appointments by
the County Council.

Mr. Marter said that this subject had
been brought up in three Parliaments.
This, he thought, showed there was
some public opinion behind it. It was
very well known that the present sys-
tem was simply appointment by the sit-
ting members of the constituencies
which sent supporters to the Govern-
ment. The Government knew nothing
about the qualifications of the ap-
pointee. Was it reasonable to say that
one man was wiser than all the mem-

bers of a County Council? If the people
had the filling of offices the officials
would be more amenable to public op-
inion and convenience, and would not
swarm over the Province at election
times electioneering for the Government
that appointed them. It followed, too,
that if the people appointed the of-
ficials they would have control of their
remuneration, and money would be sav-
ed in that way. He did not think the
charge could be made that the Opposi-
tion were trimming their sails to catch
any vote. He wished to state emphati-
cally that they had taken their present
position long before the Patrons were
heard of in this country.

The vote was then taken, with the re-
sult that the Opposition's resolution
was defeated by a majority of 33, the
vote being 53 to 23. The Patrons vot-
ed with the majority. The division list
is as follows:—

Yeas—Beatty (Leeds), Carnegie,
Crawford, Fallis, Gurd, Haggerty, His-
cott, Howland, Kerns, Langford, Little,
McCallum, Magwood, Marter, Mat-
son, Meacham, Miscampbell, Preston,
Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), St.
John, Whitney, Willoughby—23.

Nays—Awrey, Barr, Bennett, Biggar,
Blezard, Bronson, Campbell, Carpenter,
Caven, Chapple, Charlton, Cleland,
Conmee, Craig, Currie, Dana, Davis,
Dryden, Dynes, Evanturel, Farwell,
Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Garrow, Ger-
man, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Hur-
on), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock,
Hobbs, Loughrin, McDonald, McKay
(Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McLaren,
McLean, McNeil, McNichol, McNish,
McPherson, Middleton, Moore, Mowat,
O'Keefe, Paton, Richardson, Robertson,
Robillard, Shore, Stratton, Taylor,
Truax, Wood—56.

The House went into Committee of
Supply, and as it was 6 o'clock rose for
recess.

The House went into Committee of
Supply at 8 o'clock. Before Mr. E. J.
Davis took the chair, Sir Oliver Mowat,
with a smiling face, arose and informed
Mr. Speaker that he had no doubt all
would be pleased to know that the re-
sult of the election in Haldimand had
been that their old friend Dr. Baxter
would return to his accustomed seat
with some 400 majority. A burst of ap-
plause came from the Liberal ranks, and
as the noise died away Hon. J. M. Gib-
son remarked "Carried," in the tone in
which the unanimous passing of a mo-
tion is usually announced. A burst of
laughter followed the ejaculation and
the House went into committee.

The vote of \$8,425 for immigration was
carried, and then Mr. Dryden took up
the vote of \$183,486 for agriculture. The
Minister explained that the estimates
include \$250 more for the Experimental
Union, whose excellent work he explain-
ed. He noted the fact that the vote of
\$800 for the Central Farmers' Institute
is dropped, the usefulness of that or-
ganization having, he thought, ceased,
and that \$5,000, instead of \$3,000 as be-
fore, is to be given for lecturers for
farmers' institutes in consequence of the
further steps to improve the system. He
further noted the extra \$1,000 voted to
the experimental fruit stations, and the
excellent work done already by these
stations, and then spoke of the latest
departure of the department, the vote of
\$1,800 for practical instruction in fruit
spraying by travelling operators. He
said that three deputations would be
sent out, who, in the very short time in
which spraying is possible, are expected
to visit 30 electoral districts in this first
year. In response to a question from
Major Hiscott, who is a practical fruit-
grower, Mr. Dryden explained that the
deputations will do the work very thor-
oughly in point both of time and labor.
The discussion was carried on at some
length, Mr. Whitney proposing that a
scheme of technical instruction be de-
vised for the benefit of farmers; but Mr.
Dryden was inclined to think it difficult
to get sufficient attendance to make
such a scheme workable. The vote was
finally passed, and then the House pass-
ed to the consideration of the vote of
\$190,416 57 for hospitals and charities.
In this connection Mr. Howland sug-
gested that inmates of hospitals aided
by the Government should be disfran-
chised. The matter was discussed for
some time, Mr. Gibson not agreeing with
Mr. Howland's stand. Hon. Mr. Harty,
in this connection, mentioned
the stories of paupers voting
at the Kingston election, and
stated that the vote from those in-
stitutions was divided, that he knew of
no patients other than those paying for
their keep who voted, and that only
some 30 or 40 voted altogether. The
vote was then passed, and the House
adjourned at 9.50 p.m.