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Mr. McLaughlin—An act to amend the assessment act by exempting farming implements and vehicles, hay, grain and other farm products, the property of the owners or tenants of farms, from taxation.

Private bills—Mr. Joynt—An act respecting the Village of Merrickville. Mr. German—Respecting the Town of Niagara Falls. Dr. Pyne—To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto. Mr. Clarke—To encourage the erection

of summer hotels at Cobourg by certain exemptions. Mr. Barber—To consolidate the floating debt of the Town of Brampton. Mr. Richardson—To confirm by-law No. 740 of the Township of York. Mr. Miscampbell—To authorize the sale of Knox Church, Toronto. Mr. Conmee—Act respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Mr. Malcolm—Act respecting the Town of Kincardine. Mr. Clarke—An act respecting the debenture debt of the Town of Sarnia. Mr. Guibord—To authorize the transfer of Presbyterian Church property at Osgoode as a burial ground.

#### To Enforce the Rules.

“Before entering on the orders of the day,” said the Speaker, “I desire to draw the attention of the House, and more particularly the new members, to rules three and ten. The third rule reads as follows: ‘When the House has adjourned the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker has left the chair,’ and the tenth rule reads as follows: ‘Every member desiring to speak is to rise in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.’ During the August session, a large number of new members being in this House, I did not think proper to enforce this rule, but, this being the second session, I intend to do so. Such expressions as ‘Gentlemen, I thank you for a patient hearing,’ or the appellation of ‘gentlemen’ within the precincts of this hall, are unparliamentary expressions which cannot be received in the future.”

#### The Budget Debate.

Mr. Hislop (East Huron), who resumed the debate upon the budget, pointed out that it was not to be supposed the policy of the Government would meet with the unqualified approval of the Opposition, who for twenty-seven long years have been trying to obtain control of the reins of government. He admitted that during that long period the Government had made mistakes, and had not always done those things which they ought to have done. This sentiment was applauded by the Opposition, but Mr. Hislop, continuing, declared that the Government in this respect were only human, and went on to compare their record with that of the Opposition, who had during their long exile in the arctic regions of Opposition to a far greater extent done that which they ought not to have done, which they now regretted, and the memory of which they would fain blot out, and the assertion was received with much applause from the Government benches. He congratulated the Government upon retaining the confidence of the people, founded in the wise and economical administration of the affairs of the Province, under which the expenditure had increased less proportionately than in

any other Province of the Dominion. He defended the educational policy of the Government, which found its best justification in the high standard of cultivation and enlightenment characterizing the young men and women of the Province. The contention of the Opposition that the Experimental Farm and College should be self-sustaining was held up to ridicule as unreason-

able to a degree, and Mr. Hislop challenged the Opposition to show a similar educational institution that had ever been made self-sustaining. Replying to the charges of the Opposition, the truth of which he denied, that the Province was drifting toward direct taxation, he asked who had done more to bring about such a state of affairs than the hon. members of the Opposition and their friends in endeavoring to cut off sources of revenue from the Province, and referred to the attempts of the late Conservative Government at Ottawa to obtain control of the revenue from liquor licenses and to steal from Ontario the rich and fertile territories affected by the boundary question.

#### Mr. Duff on Education.

Mr. Duff (Con., West Simcoe) followed, deprecating the habit of Liberals of justifying the large expenditure of the Ontario Government by the fact that certain expenditures of the late Conservative Government at Ottawa were even larger. They ought to confine the discussion to purely Provincial matters. He explained that John Sandfield Macdonald's surplus was \$3,800,000 in cash; he did not have to count in school funds, etc. Mr. Duff vigorously attacked Mr. Ross' educational policy and evolved the following rather vague remedial suggestion:—“The public school should be an institution within itself, to such an extent that the chil-

dren will be fitted—that those who do not wish to take a higher education should be fitted—in the best possible manner to fulfil the duties of life, taking into consideration the fact that they were obliged to leave school at an early age.” Mr. Duff went on to criticize the cost of the management of the farm in connection with the agricultural college at Guelph, and asserted that colonization road moneys should be expended by the municipalities interested. He referred approvingly to Mr. Stratton's remarks upon the manufacture of Ontario's raw material in the country, and stated that not a pound of ore or a stick of pulpwood should be taken out in a raw state. He hoped the Government would announce a policy along this line. In conclusion, he dealt with the bye-elections, and revived the charge that strange deputy returning officers had operated in East Elgin.

#### Work for Canadians.

Mr. Farwell taunted the Opposition with dealing in generalities and failing to suggest any improved methods for administering the affairs of the Province. He gave credit to the Minister of Agriculture for having done much to improve the condition of the agricultural industry, and thereby contributed largely towards the solution of the problem of keeping the young men on the farms. On the other hand, the Opposition by shouting about the coughing