

Similar dispatch was shown in the case of Hon. Mr. Dryden's bill respecting cheese and butter associations, and Hon. Mr. Davis' bill requiring a visit to public institutions from the inspector only once a year.

The Revenue Bill.

The House went into committee on the revenue bill for the purpose of making a number of verbal changes.

Mr. Matheson thought that the Mutual Reserve Association of New York should be put on the same basis as friendly societies, the Foresters, for example.

Hon. Mr. Hardy pointed out that the two societies were not similar. The Foresters' society was a friendly organization, while the other concern mentioned was one which went into speculative business for profit.

Mr. Matheson—The whole principle of this bill is not to tax on the ability to pay, but along lines of least resistance. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was reported with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davis introduced a bill to amend the act regulating mining corporations.

Statute Law Changes.

The House went into committee on the Attorney-General's bill to amend the statute law which has already been explained. The bill was reported.

The Registration Act.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the registry act was given a second reading. The most important provision is one which declares that no instrument shall be registrable unless it contains a description of the lands conveyed, with the exception of wills, probates, letters of administration and powers of attorney, which may be registered in the general registry office.

Shooting of Deer.

Mr. Gibson moved the second reading of a bill to amend the game law act. The most important provision, he said, was that repealing the prohibition in

the present law against the shooting of deer in the water. The view he had, and it was shared in by the Game Commissioners, was that as long as the bounding of deer was allowed it would be inexpedient to continue in the law the provision against shooting in the water. There were also sections in the bill permitting game to be kept in cold storage during the close season, providing for the licensing of guides, and requiring carrying companies not only to have coupons attached to the game they transported, but to have the articles boxed up in such a way that the contents could be seen.

Mr. Reid (Addington) approved of the decision to allow deer to be shot in the water, but expressed himself strongly against the practice of clubbing deer to death.

Mr. McLaughlin was very much opposed to shooting deer in the water. It was a provision that would be in the interest of pot-hunters.

Mr. Conmee said the same law ought not to apply to all sections of the Province. A law that would be beneficial

in the eastern part of the Province would not suit the northern sections of Ontario.

Mr. Kidd suggested that a number of good men be appointed at small salaries to protect the game. There was no doubt that in certain sections of the Province deer were slaughtered indiscriminately before the open season began. The law was not enforced, because there was no one to look after it.

The bill was read a second time.

Charcoal Iron Smelting.

Hon. Mr. Gibson moved the House into committee on the resolutions granting aid to blast furnaces which use charcoal made in Ontario as fuel for smelting ores. He explained the Government's policy in regard to encouraging charcoal iron smelting at some length, and also spoke of the rearrangement which the bill amending the mines act would effect in the prices and rentals of mining lands. Mr. Gibson in opening said that the Government's propositions were most important, and, he had very little doubt, would commend themselves to members on both sides of the House. He reminded the House of the encouragement which had already been granted to blast furnaces, and claimed that the assistance rendered was just sufficient to obtain in Ontario the establishment of that important industry. He then proceeded to give statistics showing the development which blast furnaces had already made in the Province.

The Hamilton Industry.

"The blast furnace at Hamilton," said Mr. Gibson, "was started in 1896, and in the three years, 1896-97-98, it has produced 100,566 net tons of pig metal, valued at \$1,172,696. It employs about 130 men, and the amount of wages paid for labor in the three years has been \$148,475. Last year it produced 48,253 tons of pig metal, valued at \$530,788, and it paid for labor \$61,475. The following statistics will give some idea of the extent of the operations carried on:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Ores smelted, net tons	51,138	37,492	77,024
Ontario ore, net tons	15,270	2,770	20,968
Pig metal product, net tons..	28,302	24,011	48,253
Value of pig metal	\$353,780	\$288,128	\$530,788
Wages paid for labor	\$ 47,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 61,475
Number of men employed	125	130	130

"Coke fuel is used," I may say, "at these works.

Charcoal Iron.

"A blast furnace has been completed at Deseronto this year for the production of charcoal iron, and all the charcoal fuel to be used is made in the Province, which gives employment to a large number of men. A second charcoal furnace is to be erected this year at the Town of Midland, which will begin with a capacity of 60 tons pig metal per day. It will employ not less than 200 men. Payment out of the iron mining fund will be made to these two furnaces, as provided in the bill. The Hamilton furnace has earned from the fund during the past three years about