

Mr. Hoyle introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of administration of justice.

Mr. Eilber introduced a bill to amend the municipal act.

Mr. Lumsden on New Ontario.

Mr. Lumsden, resuming his speech in the debate on the address, said there had been some thirty townships surveyed of as good land as there was in the Province, in the upper Ottawa Valley. From a single house or two five years ago, two large villages had sprung up, one with 95 houses and the other with 76 houses. The Dominion analyst had declared that the soil there was capable of producing wheat constantly for seven years without any fertilizer. Wheat grown there weighed 62 1-2 pounds to the bushel. The roots could not be surpassed anywhere, while he saw flowers there that were as fine as could be grown here. On 22 acres of measured land in that district he had grown 88 waggonloads of clover hay, and he ventured to say that could not be equalled anywhere in old Ontario. He would be sorry if the time came when the Ontario Agricultural College paid, for when that time arrived experimenting would cease. (Ministerial applause.) In northern Ontario he had successfully grown for several years ensilage corn. At the present time in that district he was feeding 120 cattle on ensilage grown there. As to temperature, one of his steamers navigated Lake Temiscaming fifty miles and back on December 28 last. With all his experience in that country he never knew wheat to be frozen but once, and that was when it was sown on June 23.

Half Million Acres of Land.

There were there 500,000 acres of good land, covered with a mixed forest growth, with but little pine. It was on such good land, with conditions similar to what prevailed here a century ago, that our hardy sons should be settled, instead of going to foreign countries. He thought that fairly good roads should be built for the accommodation of the settlers who go into the northern country. He thought the references of the hon. member for East Hamilton (Mr. Carscallen) to Muskoka were wholly unwarranted. (Hear, hear.) He endorsed the principle of reserving for forest growth such lands as were unfitted for agriculture. He regretted that such lands as those east of Tweed were ever opened for settlement, and rejoiced that the Government proposed to reforest them.

He wished to congratulate heartily the Government on reserving a large area of forest in the Lake Temagami country, a locality which for beauty and attractiveness was unsurpassed on the continent. The increase of game in Algonquin Park since it had been made a reserve was quite remarkable. He complimented the Department of Crown Lands on the precautions it took against forest fires, and showed its importance by stating that in 1898 the United States lost \$20,000,000 worth of timber by fire devastation.

Mr. Lumsden referred briefly to the corrupt practices, saying the Liberal party all deplored them. It had been shown that the Conservatives had as

much of a machine as had the Liberals. Robert Birmingham was as much the organizer of the Conservative party as Alex. Smith of the Liberal party.

Mr. Wardell—He is not organizer for the Conservative party, and never was.

Mr. Lumsden—When did he cease to be?

Mr. Wardell—I say now distinctly that Mr. Birmingham has not been organizer of the Conservative party of this Province.

Mr. Lumsden, continuing, said we had now left our narrow provincialism behind, and had thrown in our lot with the motherland. As a result of the shedding of our Canadian blood under the Southern Cross there would grow up a grand free country under British influence, stretching from the Cape to Cairo. (Cheers.)

Member for East Toronto.

Mr. Pyne rang the changes upon the term "pea-jacket" Government which had been applied to the Ministers. He derided the claim of the Government to be considered a new Administration, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Hardy would still be the Premier but for the disgraceful affair which had occurred in the Parliament buildings. He discussed the financial condition of the Province, and expressed doubt as to the existence of a surplus. If there was any surplus it was obtained by disposing of the heritage of the people. The Government had done nothing to develop the great mineral resources of the Province, while in Britain, Germany, Belgium and other countries that were not nearly so rich in minerals, iron industries flourished and supported large populations. It was an outrage to bring direct taxation upon the people of Ontario when the resources of this Province were so unlimited. The charge was made that when timber was sold the fee simple in minerals on that land also passed to the purchaser.

Mr. Davis—That's not so.

Mr. Pyne said that many persons had been turned off timber lands when prospecting for minerals.

Mr. Davis said there was an explanation of that which would be acceptable to everybody. The policy of the department had been not to allow prospectors on timber limits where the pine was still uncut, for the reason that prospectors, in their movements to and fro, built fires for their camps, and such fires might endanger the timber. People could go in and prospect where the timber had been cut.

Mr. Pyne doubted whether such a policy was in the interest of the people. Timber limits were often held by speculators, and was it right to allow these people to deny prospectors the right to search for minerals? Mr. Pyne made a digression while speaking upon the loyalty question in order to pay his compliments to Mr. Tarte. He said Mr. Tarte was disloyal, but he did not voice the sentiments of the people of Quebec, and if he remained in his present position until the elections took place he would be driven from power by his compatriots.