

might then be more definitely determined whether the milk had been skimmed or watered.

#### Yet to be Settled.

The measure also will permit the appointment of Government inspectors to investigate the city and town milk supply, take samples of milk on farms, in transit, on the premises of dealers, or while being delivered to customers. As an instance of how the act works out, if Toronto desires such milk inspection the Government would make an appointment, and the city would pay for the inspector's services.

Replying to a question by Colonel Atkinson, the Attorney-General said J. C. Judd of London had acted as commissioner in inquiries concerning S. T. Bastedo and J. S. Webster in the Fisheries Department, G. R. Vanzant of Toronto jail, and Registrar Thomas McDonald of Dundas county. Messrs. Bastedo, Vanzant and McDonald had been dismissed as a result of these inquiries. The Bastedo commission had cost \$1,193; the Vanzant \$2,600, with the accounts of the commissioner and stenographer not yet adjusted, and the McDonald \$115.12, with the account of the commissioner not yet adjusted. Mr. Judd received for the Bastedo inquiry \$565, but for the other two inquiries no settlement has been arrived at yet.

Answering a question of Mr. Mahaffy (Muskoka), the Attorney-General stated that the amount of the assurance fund now on hand under the land titles act was \$80,922. The amount paid out of this by way of compensation or damages came to \$19,057.

#### Compulsory Powers.

Explaining his bill to amend the act respecting companies for supplying steam, heat, electricity or natural gas for heat, light and power, Mr. Preston said such companies had no power to cross other properties except by making an agreement. The companies claimed they should be put under the same terms as other public utilities, with permission to go to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The Bill received its second reading, and was referred to the Municipal Committee.

#### Dog Lake Power Bill.

When the House went into Committee on the bill of Mr. Beck to provide for the development of water power at Dog Lake, Mr. MacKay asked why a distinction should be made in favor of Port Arthur and the revenue of the Province drawn upon.

Hon. Mr. Beck said the revenue would come from rentals of the three power companies. This revenue would pay for the control of the flow as well as the actual work contemplated.

After Hon. Mr. MacKay had persisted in his view, Hon. Mr. Whitney said the Government realized the great opportunity which would come to the Province from an extended water power.

Mr. MacKay asked if the Government would still control the rates for power after these companies had paid the rentals, but no satisfactory answer was received.

#### A Four Million Loan.

When the House went into Committee on Hon. Mr. Matheson's resolution regarding the raising of money on the consolidated revenue fund, he explained that the amount would be \$4,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt wanted to know just what the money was required for, and in reply the Provincial Treasurer stated \$12,000,000 had been expended on the T. & N. O. Railway, which was \$3,000,000 more than had been borrowed. It would take one million of the proposed loan to complete the railway, while the remaining \$3,000,000 would be available for other purposes. It was his desire, he added, to borrow the money in England and not in Canada, because the financial strain was still felt in this country. He did not propose to " earmark the money " any more than that at present.

Mr. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie) asked if some of this money would be spent in aiding the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway or the Sudbury & Cobalt line, but the answer of the Provincial Treasurer was non-committal.

#### The Redistribution Bill.

In moving that the House go into committee on the redistribution bill Premier Whitney gave a brief outline of the work of the special committee. In the work of the committee the Government members occupied the same position as those of the Opposition, though the views of the Government, of course, were likely to prevail. They found the only census they could rely upon was the Dominion census of 1901, because the municipal census was no

census at all. In short, there were no reliable materials for a full and complete redistribution. They also found that the members from the Opposition did not care to take any part in the proceedings until the last two meetings, but he was not complaining of that. There was, he claimed, just as much reason to expect members from the Opposition to suggest changes as members from the Government side, though he did not know whether it made any difference in the end.

#### Have Done Their Best.

The minority report presented by Mr. Bowman, Mr. Whitney continued, was distinctly irregular, because it should have originated in the committee.

"We have done the best we could," he continued. He took it that the only real objection to the scheme was in Huron, Middlesex and Toronto. Emphatically the Premier stated that they absolutely refused to change any constituencies with the sole object of political advantage in view. Regarding Huron, he stated that not another riding would appear more reasonably and more properly divided. There had been two townships in that county which had been cut up in order to respond to the necessities of the Government of a former day.

#### Toronto's Case.

Coming to the question of Toronto, Mr. Whitney said he was amused that the Ministers residing in this city and representing outside constituencies should be considered as representing the city because they lived in Toronto. He pointed out that the population of Toronto was away over 300,000, and the number of people each of the present members represented was larger than any other riding in the Province. The proposal regarding Toronto was to add four new members without altering the present constituencies, and at the same time give every man a clear understanding of what he was doing when he voted. In Toronto the Government proposition was that each elector should vote for two members, and vote for them separately on different ballots. Then he read the following clauses which he proposed introducing in the bill:—

#### Clauses in the Bill.

"For each of the said electoral districts of the city of Toronto there shall be two seats in the Legislative Assembly, and each of the said districts shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly by two members as the senior member and the junior member for each district.

"The election of a member for each of such seats shall be separate and distinct from the election of a member for the other seat, and shall take place in all respects as if the election of a member for such seat were an election for a member in a district entitled to one member only, save and except that the same returning officer, deputy returning officers and poll clerk shall conduct both elections, and the polling of votes shall take place in the same polling places.

"Every person entitled to vote at the elections in such districts respectively shall be entitled to vote at the election of a member for each of such seats."

Continuing, he said that there should be two nominations, one for junior and one for senior candidates. The latter might be designated by "A" and "B" instead of junior and senior. In conclusion he stated that the Government proposed trying this experiment in Toronto to see how it would work out, and perhaps it would be applied to other cities at no distant date. It seemed to him that the simplicity of the scheme would commend itself to the House and the people.

#### Mr. MacKay's Amendment.

Hon. A. G. MacKay said that the Premier had himself supplied an excellent reason why the bill should not be proceeded with when he had stated that in two years' time a new census would be taken and then they would have reliable information. For twenty-three years there had been no general redistribution. There had been a measure in 1894 dealing with the cities only, and a partial measure in 1902 dealing with New Ontario. No matter what was the form of a constituency twenty-three years ago, with the changes of population which had taken place it was inconceivable that the form of the constituency should not also have been changed. He did not propose to go into the whole question, but would move as an amendment:

"That all the words of the motion

after the first word and the following substitution:

"The Speaker do not now call the **Zam-Bu** chair, but it be resolved that the opinion of this House, in view of the fact that another redistribution of seats will naturally follow the decennial census of 1910, it is not desirable at present to make any change in the basis of representation, except as to New Ontario, which should have additional representation," and moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

#### Third Readings.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Respecting the raising of loans authorized by the Legislature, Hon. Mr. Matheson; respecting the consolidated revenue fund, Hon. Mr. Matheson; respecting the city of Port Arthur, Mr. Preston (Port Arthur); to confirm a certain by-law of the united counties of McLean & Ridout, Mr. Mahaffy; respecting the township of Osgoode, in the county of Carleton, Mr. McElroy; respecting the town of Toronto Junction and to incorporate it as the city of West Toronto, Mr. Godfrey; respecting the town of North Toronto, Mr. Godfrey.