

Mr. CASEY. I was saying that the hon. gentleman could point out the effect of a flour duty.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is quite unnecessary; you are doing it so well.

Mr. CASEY. It is quite unnecessary to say more, as between the arguments which I am able to present to the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Burns), and the snub he has just received from the hon. member for Northumberland, he will be able to see that it does mean something.

Mr. MITCHELL. This conversational style of debate is not very—

Some hon. MEMBERS. Order.

Mr. MITCHELL. This conversational style of debate gives me—

Some hon. MEMBERS. Order.

Mr. MITCHELL. I rise to a question of order. I rose for the purpose of saying that this conversational style of debate prevents my hearing references to myself and my county. I asked the hon. gentleman to explain what he had said, because, in consequence of the conversation going on all around me, I could not hear what he said.

Mr. CASEY. I was not disturbed by the hon. gentleman's interruption. It is rather pleasant, in the course of a long speech—

Mr. MITCHELL. Make it shorter then.

Mr. CASEY—to have an interruption, and I hope the hon. gentleman will favor me again, and whenever I have anything to say about the Grand Trunk shareholders, I will call his attention to it.

Mr. MITCHELL. I hope you will make it a little more clear than you have the flour duties.

Mr. CASEY. An effort has been made by some of the millers to have an increase in the flour duty. The Millers' Association, I believe, have tried to obtain it. The singular fact stares us in the face that the Finance Minister has not chosen to deal with the question in his Budget Speech. We are pretty certain that it is before him for consideration, and it is certainly usual, when a change of that kind is contemplated, to refer to it in the Budget Speech—either to indicate that the change will take place or that the request has been refused. However, I am bound to say that the principal millers in my own county have not chosen to sustain that demand. I have written to them to get their opinions, and they have intimated that they do not care for any change, unless it amounted to a dollar a bushel.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. A dollar a bushel.

Mr. CASEY. I should say a dollar a barrel. Because they say, in effect, that the American millers have the opportunity of selling their finer grades in the Eastern States, and with the high prices obtained for these, and with access to the finest qualities of western wheat at low prices, they are able to sell inferior grades to the constituents of my hon. friend from Gloucester and my hon. friend from Northumberland, and quite undersell the Canadian miller by selling the inferior grade cheaper. If the Ontario miller were allowed to import these grades of American wheat at reduced rates, to mix with the better quality of our wheat, they could keep their mills going the whole year and could supply their Lower Province customers at a lower rate and with better flour. I have not investigated this argument to its utmost extent, but I intend to lay the arguments of my milling friends before the Government and to ask them to come to some decision on the subject. I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to, and debate adjourned.

House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1885.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

TERRY DIVORCE BILL.

Mr. TAYLOR moved first reading of Bill (No. 97) for the relief of Fairy Emily Jane Terry—(*from the Senate*).

Motion agreed to, on a division.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. MULOCK moved first reading of Bill (No. 98) to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections. He said: This Bill is to repeal section 1 of 39 Vic., cap. 9, which has been found not workable, and substitute what I hope will be found workable machinery for it. Under section 1, 39 Vic., cap. 9, provision is supposed to be made for proceedings against third parties, which the courts have held to be unworkable, and recently the courts of the Province of Ontario, have recognised some of the regulations of the Legislature of Ontario as workable and have proceeded under them. It is to some extent incorporating those provisions in lieu of our own. It is a matter of practice, not a matter of principle.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

TEMPERANCE ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOURBEAU moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 93) to amend the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. He said: This amendment is to authorise the priest and the minister, in a parish where it is required, to grant a certificate for medical purposes. The second part of the Temperance Act of 1878, section 99, sub-section 4, says:

"Provided also that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusive medicinal purposes, or for *bona fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only by such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Lieutenant Governor in each Province, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town; and in cities not exceeding one for every 4,000 inhabitants; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, to be removed from the premises and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man."

By the amendment that I introduce, it will be provided that the priest or the minister serving the parish where the person requires the liquor will be able to grant certificates.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 101), to amend the Law respecting bridges, booms and other works constructed over, or in navigable waters under the authority of Provincial Acts. He said: The object of this Bill is to correct an error that occurred when a certain Bill was passed, in the clause giving power to the Governor in Council to make rules and regulations in order that the works on navigable waters might not interfere with navigation, or, when the plans were approved and the site selected, if obstacles were found to be created by such works, by such Order in Council the company or party having so erected a work over a navigable water might be compelled to remedy the evil caused by such work, and this is to reinstate the power.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

THE FACTORY BILL.

Mr. BERGIN. The Factory Bill has been printed in English and to-morrow morning, we are assured by the