

with which they urge their particular principles. My hon. friend for whom I have the greatest respect has taken up the time of the House for some considerable length, in an entirely irrelevant discussion upon a matter which had nothing to do with what my hon. friend was talking about. I suppose my hon. friend was disappointed in not being able to make a temperance address in the Convention which has been going on, and where I see the hon. member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) spoke with his usual eloquence, and that speech which was perhaps bottled up in the Convention, has been, on the first opportunity, presented here. Had my hon. friend waited a day or two he would have had an opportunity, on Bill (No. 52), entitled an Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, to air, legitimately and in order, his eloquence and propound exactly what he said here to-day. But I cannot see how it was possible for any but a temperance man who is always intemperate, since he drinks like a fish, to introduce the temperance question in this discussion. I do not pretend that because my hon. friend drinks like a fish he breaks his temperance rule, but that he carries out his cold water principles. My hon. friend has brought forward in a most extraordinary manner, the example of prize fighters. Everybody knows it is necessary for those men, in order to succeed in their not very meritorious career, to abstain when training from drinking. My hon. friend, with great triumph, points this out; but if it is an argument against the use of alcohol, it is equally an argument against the use of vegetables, for some of those also are forbidden to prize fighters in their training regimen. I am sure no such discussion as that which my hon. friend introduced in this Bill would have been permitted were it not for the great respect in which the House holds the hon. member. Had the Speaker been in the chair he could not have gone on for one moment with his temperance tirade, if called to order. My hon. friend will remember that, although he has been indulged, on this occasion, in making a temperance address in an epigrammatic form, if you like, but still a condensed temperance address, for I recognize it—the hon. member for West Middlesex can get one off at any moment, he has a hundred of them cut and dry, which he has delivered all over the country—he has not the right to make temperance addresses on every occasion, whether pertinent or impertinent. We shall be glad to hear from the hon. gentleman, as no doubt we will from the hon. member for West Middlesex, on the proposition about to be made. I shall be glad to hear these hon. gentlemen attempt to discuss, on a principle of fairness, the opposition which I know they will make to that proposition.

Mr. BLAKE. I call the hon. gentleman to order. He has no right to discuss the provisions of a Bill not now before the House.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the whole discussion out of order. Nothing but a personal explanation would now be allowed.

Mr. LONGLEY. I do not rise for the purpose of speaking out of order, nor to say a single thing not pertinent; neither do I think I have said anything not quite pertinent to the question. But if I were ruled out of order in that particular, I apprehend there is not a gentleman in the House, who entertains any fair sense of justice, who would preclude me from the privilege of remarks of an exceedingly pointed character. I have as great respect for the hon. gentleman who has undertaken to give me a lecture, as any man in this House, still I scarcely think it comports with the position of any hon. gentleman in this House to undertake to lecture everybody. It would be rather an arduous task for any one to take upon himself to keep everybody in order; that is a task which the member for Niagara has taken upon himself, for the first time, to do. Now, I hope that you will allow him an

Mr. PLUMB.

opportunity of pointing out how the remarks which I made were inappropriate, inaccurate, and so forth. You might have known, from what has occurred, that the liquor interest was in danger to-day, just because the member for Niagara, and one or two other friends on the other side, started up to lecture me, in the hope that I should be placed in a false position and not understand what I was talking about. I think that about thirty or forty years of experience, of active work in the temperance cause, ought to make me, although a much humbler individual than those hon. gentlemen, and not assuming the superiority they sometimes assume, a tolerably fair judge of what I have been talking about.

Bill reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

GENERAL INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the second reading of Bill (No. 49) to amend "The General Inspection Act of 1874," and the Acts amending it.

Bill read the second time.

BANK ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the second reading of Bill (No. 50) to correct a clerical error in Schedule B to the Act 43 Vict., Chap. 22, amending "The Bank Act" and continuing the charters of certain banks.

Bill read the second time, considered in Committee, reported, read a third time and passed.

FLOATING OF CORDWOOD.

Mr. VANASSE. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of moving the second reading of Bill (No. 2) having for its object the regulating of wood over the non-navigable part of the St. Francis River. The Provincial Legislature passed, in 1876, an Act, 40 Victoria, chapter 67, to regulate the floating of cordwood over the unnavigable part of the River St. Francis. It is in order to complete this legislation that I have introduced the present Bill. There is a considerable trade in cordwood on this river and its tributaries, and the cordwood dealers are obliged, in the spring, to bring their wood in cribs to that portion of the river accessible to barges. As the legislation passed by the Quebec Legislature cannot be put into force on account of one part of the river being navigable and the other part not being so, considerable difficulties arise. Every year the traders engaged in this commerce get into trouble, and the question is finally settled in the law courts. It is in order to obviate these difficulties that the present Bill has been introduced. We ask that the legislation passed by the Quebec Legislature be confirmed by the Federal Legislature, inasmuch as it applies to the navigable part of the St. Francis River. The Quebec Statute provides for the appointment of a trustee, whose duty it is to see the quantity of wood that is floated upon the river, in order to prevent difficulties arising. When the wood reaches the place where the river becomes navigable and accessible to boats, the wood is withdrawn from the river, and it is ordinarily there that the difficulties begin. Those who have floated a quantity of spruce, or a quantity of hard wood, generally withdraw the contrary amount. With the appointment of a person who would know the quantity and the quality of the wood put into the water by each proprietor, these difficulties would be overcome.

Mr. BLAKE. I think the attention of the Government should be directed to this measure which, it seems to me, although it may be proper that some relief should be afforded to the parties, is of a very extraordinary description. I observe the recital of the Bill is, that the floating of cordwood is as a rule over non-navigable waters altogether, but the floating must be completed over a small portion of the