

Many ranges are being constructed in an inexpensive way where one or two targets are sufficient. In these large ranges we have 40 or 50 targets; in the Ottawa range I think there are 55 targets.

Mr. INGRAM. I noticed a short time ago there was a landslide at Quebec. Can that landslide in any way affect the walls of the fortifications?

The MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE. No, it is on the front, next to the river. Those slides occur every year.

Some resolutions reported.

ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL (Hon. Wm. Mulock) moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BORDEN (Halifax). What business is it intended to take up to-morrow?

The POSTMASTER GENERAL. If there are any government Bills they will be proceeded with, and after that branch of the business is disposed of, we will proceed with the estimates, taking up Agriculture and that part referring to quarantine, and Professor Robertson's branches.

Motion agreed to, and House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Friday, April 11, 1902.

The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.

CRIMINAL CODE, 1902.

Mr. B. RUSSELL (Hants) moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 108) to amend the Criminal Code, 1892. He said: The Bill makes some amendments in the law in regard to cases stated by magistrates, by way of appeal from summary convictions and orders. It seems that at present the statute is not effective. Amongst other things it provides that rules of court be made by judges to regulate procedure, but it says nothing as to what is to be done in the event of there being no rules of court, which has occurred in our province, and may occur in other provinces. This Bill adopts the English procedure in that matter. There are other matters of procedure which it is proposed to simplify in relation to cases stated by way of appeal from summary convictions.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

Hon. Mr. BORDEN (King's).

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES.

The PRIME MINISTER (Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier) moved:

That the name of Mr. George Loy be added to the following standing committees: Private Bills, Printing, Public Accounts and Agriculture.

Motion agreed to.

SUPPLY.

House again in Committee of Supply.

Commissioner's branch for agriculture and dairying, including cold storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of Canadian farm products, employees paid from this sum not to be subject to the Civil Service Act, \$210,000.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Hon. Sydney Fisher). I suppose it will be proper for me to give an explanation in brief form of the considerable items of increase which are here. The item as you will see is considerably increased over the corresponding item last year, which was \$188,600. I may say* that while there is some increase in a number of the branches of this department, the chief increase here is due to an undertaking which we have decided upon on behalf of the cheese industry in Canada. Last season's cheese trade was not quite so satisfactory as the cheese trade of Canada has been for many years past and the causes of this have become quite apparent not only to the Department of Agriculture but to those who are engaged in the trade. It appears evident that the demand in England has been for a slightly different character of cheese from that which Canada has been supplying in the past and that to meet that demand our people have been endeavouring to make a softer and moister cheese, sending it forward under the old conditions. These old conditions were quite satisfactory for the harder and dryer cheese which Canada has been supplying in such large quantities for many years, but are not suitable for the character of the cheese now demanded by the English market and which our people have been trying to send forward. That quality of cheese requires that it should be cured and handled in a cooler temperature. A great deal of the injury that has been done during the last season or two has been done in the curing rooms of the factories. It is well known that these curing rooms are not very thoroughly constructed as a general rule and that the heat is not under control, especially in the hot weather of summer. A series of experiments has been carried on for some years back by my department. Another series has been carried on by the Guelph Agricultural College and still another series with most important results in the state of New York. The results of these experi-