

in which they are, and that the character of the road is not all that we might have expected as regards the pass through the mountains.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill was read the second time.

TIMBER CULLING BILL.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (154), "An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the culling and measuring of timber in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec."

In the Committee.

HON. MR. PELLETIER—I hope the Minister will reconsider the clause which provides for the reduction of the cullers of staves and spars. While I was in Quebec lately I met several of the cullers, and they all complained that the proposed reduction in the number of cullers of staves and masts was too great. The number now is five, and one of them devotes his attention exclusively to culling masts. In reducing the number to three only two would remain for the culling of staves and laths. The one who culls masts knows nothing about staves and laths. They all contend, and the supervisor of cullers there thinks, that the reduction from five to three is too great, because only two would remain for the culling of staves and masts.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—I will consider the suggestion of the hon. gentleman and mention it to the Minister. We can report the Bill now, and if any amendment should be considered necessary it can be made at the third reading.

HON. MR. MACDONALD (B. C.) from the Committee, reported the Bill without amendment.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (156) "An

Act to restrict and regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada."

In the Committee,

On the 5th clause,

HON. MR. ALMON—I have an amendment to move in this case. There are 18,000 Chinese already settled in British Columbia and are allowed to remain inhabitants of that province. They came out there to work on the railway and, of course, having no money to bring their wives with them, they came alone, and you are keeping 18,000 men in the vigor of manhood in that place without the possibility of contracting any connubial tie. What will be the result of it? If violence takes place on women, who will be to blame for it? Will it be those 18,000 men, or will it be this House who compel them to live there without being able to contract marriage? It would be well to amend the Bill so that a Chinaman can send to his own country and bring out his wife. In our country a man in contracting marriage does not buy a pig in a poke, but in China it is different, where in 99 cases out of 100 the man does not see the woman to whom he is to be married until the day he is married, and there is nothing inconsonant with their habits and customs for a man to send home an order to his parents to have a wife sent out to him.

HON. MR. NELSON—At present there is no restriction on Chinese females coming into British Columbia; yet they come in exceedingly small numbers. In fact there is no Chinese woman of good character at all allowed to leave China, and those who come to this country are of the very worst class. None but Chinese prostitutes come to the country, and if you were to give them this privilege I do not think it would be of any benefit.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—I am very much struck with what the hon. gentleman from British Columbia has just said. Before he spoke I had no objections to altering the clause in the way the hon. gentleman from Halifax suggests, but, as pointed out by the hon. gentleman op-

HON. MR. POWER.