

much more deleterious by that process than it is after having been kept for two years, so I think it is a great advantage, even from that point of view, to have the liquor of the age that is spoken of, or a still greater age, and that the same result, as regards health, is not attained by eliminating the fusil oil by means of chemicals.

The clause was adopted.

HON. MR. VIDAL, from the Committee, reported the Bill without amendment.

At six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

CULLING TIMBER BILL.

SECOND READING.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL moved thesecond reading of Bill (154), "An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the culling and measuring of timber in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec." He said—The object of this bill is to empower the Governor in Council to make regulations in each department of the supervisor's office Provision is made for granting annuities not exceeding \$200. per annum to such persons as are incapacitated by reason of age, infirmity or otherwise from pursuing their business of culling, or whose services are no longer required. In the ordinary affairs of life the man who gets too old for his business has not the advantage of \$200 a year, but these men form part of a corporation, and there is no other way of dealing with them. There are more cullers than are necessary to measure the timber at Quebec, and the only way to reduce their number is to weed them out gradually. The old men fall first and it seems hard to discharge them without making this allowance. They are to be reduced in this way: the whole number shall not exceed 30, apportioned as follows, cullers of square timber 15, cullers of deals 12, cullers of staves, masts, spars, etc., 3. For the payment of the annuity to be granted, in the first place the fund of the corporation is to be charged, but if that fails, then it is to be charged to the consolidated revenue.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL.

HON. MR. WARK—I do not know how it is that this business has got into the hands of the Dominion Government at all. We ship a good deal of lumber from the ports of New Brunswick, and the surveyors of that lumber are appointed by the local authorities. The corporation of St. John appoints the necessary staff there, and the local authorities at the several Gulf ports appoint their own cullers. I should think this is a matter belonging to Quebec, and the appointments up here ought to belong to the authorities of the city of Ottawa. I cannot see how the Dominion Government came to take this in hand more than the culling of timber in the lower provinces.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—It has been proposed to take over the culling of timber in the lower provinces also. It is done under the power which enables this Parliament to deal with trade and commerce, and the greatest commerce of the country is in wood. There is this difficulty in dealing with the subject: when we were trying to consolidate the Statutes, we found that there was law in the Province of Ontario and Quebec in one direction, and in New Brunswick in another, and it became impossible to consolidate the law without repealing one or the other, and therefore the matter was put over for further specific legislation for the Dominion Parliament, but I think undoubtedly the subject lies within the province of the Dominion Parliament. It may be that no provision was made in New Brunswick by the legislature of the province, before Confederation, similar to the provision which existed in Canada when it was a province by itself, and this is only carrying out the provision of Canada in that respect. I think we might pursue the same course with New Brunswick when the time came to do so.

HON. MR. WARK—I do not think it is considered desirable to do so.

HON. SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL—It is desirable that there should be a uniform system of culling. Good timber exported from New Brunswick is not equal in quality to good timber exported from Quebec. Many years ago this matter was taken over by the Province of Canada as properly