

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Chicoutimi (Mr. Cimon) is perfectly right. I will not say that he has fatigued me, but the word harass is a good word. I think he has harassed as much as it was possible to harass a Minister; and if he is second to any one in this respect, it is only to the hon. member for Gaspé (Mr. Fortin), who, for perseverance, is second to none in this House. But, joking apart, the hon. member is certainly right. Since the question of carrying the mails by the road to Lake St. John has been raised, he has not ceased to request that the mails should be carried by this route, and finally the Government consented. It was because the member for Chicoutimi applied to the Quebec Government, and set the influence of that Government to work upon the Ottawa Government. The Quebec Government having provided to grant a subsidy of \$1,500, the Ottawa Government have granted a like sum to pay their share of the cost of carrying the mails by this route.

Motion agreed to.

WATER LEVEL OF LAKE MANITOBA.

Mr. RYAN (Marquette), in moving for copies of any reports or surveys, made since last Session, upon the present water level of Lake Manitoba, and the estimated cost of lowering the same, said: During last Session the level of the water in Lake Manitoba was between three and four feet higher than usual, and as the land in the neighborhood of the lake is very flat, the unusual volume of water had the effect of submerging several thousand acres of land. To the south of the lake the land is of first class quality; in fact, it is not surpassed in any other part of the Province, and several of the farms in Marquette county were situated on the borders of the lake. The owners of these farms, who were amongst the first settlers of the county were, in many instances, driven from their farms. During the past season, the Government, very properly appreciating the magnitude of the damage sustained in the manner I have described, sent a surveyor to the outlet of Lake Manitoba—which is a small river—to examine the nature of the obstruction and to ascertain whether the level of the lake could be reduced by such an expenditure as might be considered justifiable. The name of the engineer sent out by the Government for that purpose was, I believe, Mr. Moshier. I have not seen his report, but I may say that its publication is very anxiously looked for by my constituents, who take a deep interest in the matter. It is for the purpose of obtaining the production of this report that I make the present motion; and I may be permitted to give expression to the strong desire on the part of my constituents that, if the report should disclose that the amount of the expenditure required would not be very large, a sum should be placed in the Estimates for the prosecution of the work.

Mr. LANGEVIN. This question has not escaped the attention of the Government, as the hon. gentleman will see by the fact that an engineer was sent to examine the locality. The matter is now receiving the best consideration of the Government.

Motion agreed to.

FRENCH SHIPPING BOUNTIES BILL.

Mr. BURPEE (St. John) moved for copies of all correspondence which the Government may have had with their agent in London, the Imperial Government, or other parties, relating to the French Shipping Bounties Bill, which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, and is now under the consideration of the French Senate. He said: In a discussion which took place in the other branch of the Legislature on a motion referring to the tariff on Canadian vessels going into France, the subject of this motion was

Mr. CIMON.

alluded to by the leader of the Government in the Senate. The Bounties Bill referred to in the present motion is one which gives 20 and 60 cents per ton on the construction of ships in France, and it further grants a bonus of one and one-half francs per thousand miles traversed by French ships, the distance not merely being calculated from one French port to another, or to a foreign port, but between different foreign ports. Strong remonstrances have been made in Great Britain to this measure, and attention has frequently been called to it in the Imperial Parliament. My object is to have any correspondence that may have taken place on the subject with our authorities brought down. I trust that our Government will heartily join in any remonstrances that may be made by the Imperial authorities against the measure.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. If there is any correspondence on this subject, it will be brought down. It is possible that correspondence may have taken place between the High Commissioner and the authorities there, though I am not aware of it at this moment.

Motion agreed to.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. LONGLEY moved for a statement of the number of Judges in the different Provinces, whose salaries will be affected by the proposed resolutions of the hon. the Minister of Justice, dated the 31st January last past, as well as the amount of additional salary that will be received in each case, should a Bill founded on said resolutions pass this Parliament, discriminating between the different classes of Judges indicated in the said resolutions. He said: I desire, with the consent of this House, to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "Parliament," the words "also the date of appointment in each case."

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou). There is no objection to giving the information asked for by the hon. member for Annapolis. An Order of the House has already passed, requiring a statement of the population of the several judicial districts, and that when completed will furnish my hon. friend with the information he requires. But the statement will be made and laid on the Table as soon as it can be prepared.

Motion, as amended, agreed to.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. FARROW moved for a return showing the amount of money sent by Post Office Orders to Great Britain and Ireland, during the past year, 1880, and the cost of the same; also, the amount sent by Post Office Orders to the United States for the same time, and the cost of the same. He said: The object of this motion I believe to be a very important one. It is no doubt a great convenience to send money from here to the United Kingdom at a cheap rate; and it is also a great convenience for parties residing in the old country to be able to send money here. We have similar advantages in sending money to the United States, but I find that we have not the same facilities for exchanging money orders with the old country that we have with the United States. We know that a great many people have emigrated to this country from England, Ireland and Scotland, and that the number is constantly increasing. In fact, we may call Canada, especially Ontario, a second edition of England, Ireland and Scotland. It is a fact that a great amount of money is sent from the United Kingdom to Canada. Sometimes it is sent by the more wealthy people there to friends in this country to help them to get along. It may be that a poor family has purchased a small farm, and being unable to pay for it, money is sent here from the old country.