Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). It would not apply, in any case, to any of those goods put on the market. We are applying a minimum basis, but a manufacturer furnishes a higher grade to the Department, and he allows the saleable article to be a lower grade. It seems to me the words in the clause are necessary.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. If a person sells an article for \$40 a ton, I want him to be obliged to give what he says he is giving.

Mr. CASEY. With the Minister's explanation, I agree that the words are necessary; but I think the cases of those who have to submit to inspection are covered by the words used before, and these words are intended to apply to goods not sold at all.

Amendments agreed to.

Mr. FISHER. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is to be any penalty imposed on the manufacturer who adulterates? This clause provides for the person who sells; perhaps it includes the manufacturer.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. If the manufacturer keeps the article for himself, there is no great danger to anybody. He will have punishment enough.

On section 13,

Mr. CHAPLEAU. I would propose that the penalty be made \$500 instead of \$100.

Mr. CASEY. I do not know why a person who attaches a tag to a package it is not meant for should not be placed in the same position as a person who forges or utters a certificate. His crime might be made a misdemeanor, the same as the other, so that the second sub-section might be struck out.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. The first sub-section relates to a misdemeanor, because it is forgery of public writings, and we attach the same penalty to it as exists in the cases of forgery of that description. I think the fine provided in the second sub section is punishment enough for the offence.

Mr. CASEY. Should not imprisonment be added, in case of inability to pay the fine?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. I think my hon. friend is right, we should add, "and in default of payment, imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months."

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). If all these penalties are to go into the public revenue it strikes me that a farmer who purchases an inferior manure and is defrauded ought to have recourse for damages.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. That is provided for by common law.

On section 14,

Mr. CASEY. Does the Act permit any person but the inspector to institute a prosecution?

Mr. CHAPLEAU. Any person can prosecute when there is a penalty imposed. Any person may be the complainant.

Mr. CASEY. But when the Act specially states that a particular person may prosecute, that would shut out any other person.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. I would move to strike out the clause. It might look as if we wanted to prevent any other person from prosecuting.

Motion agreed to.

On section 15,

Mr. CHAPLEAU. I wish to strike out the words after Council an absolute power to grant the the word "shall" to the word "to," and make the section of any terms and conditions whatever?

read: "All penalties recovered under this Act shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of Canada."

Amendment agreed to.

On section 16,

Mr. CHAPLEAU. I propose the following amendment: "All the provisions of the Adulteration of Food Act, of 1884, or, in the event of a repeal thereof, of any Act substituted therefor during the present Session."

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. FISHER. I hope the Minister will try, on the third reading, to give us the information he promised.

Mr. CHAPLEAU. Yes; and I shall have to find a clause for the prosecution and recovery of the penalties.

Bill reported.

Amendments read the first and second times, and concurred in.

## LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

House again resolved itself into Committee to consider certain resolutions (p. 2440) to authorise grants of Dominion lands to certain railways in the North-West.

On resolution 1 (North Western Coal and Navigation Railway Company),

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I explained yesterday the object of this resolution. I think the papers were laid before the House some time ago, showing the different phases through which the negotiations between that company and the Government went. In the case of that company, as well as the other companies, the terms under which certain arrangements were made between them and the Government for lands in aid of the construction of this line had to be changed, from time to time, until the 17th January, 1885, when an Order in Council was passed, providing that, subject to the approval of Parliament, the reserve of land made by the Order in Council of September, 1884, should be increased to 3,840 acres per mile, from Medicine Hat to the coal lands of the company on Belly River. The company will pay 10 cents per acre for the survey and other incidental expenses. The condition of this grant is that the line will be completed by the month of August next. I understand that this condition will be fulfilled. The railway is being pushed with vigor, and if anything should occur to delay it, it would be only on account of the troubles which have existed in the North-West; but I understand that there is very little chance of any delay taking place. The line is now pushed with great vigor, and will give access to these lands, which promise to give good coal, not only to the railways, but also to the settlers in that neighborhood, and further east and west.

Mr. BLAKE. I think it is a matter of regret that the Orders in Council and other papers connected with these various grants should not have been printed and laid on the Table some time ago. The papers themselves have been laid on the Table time enough, but it is obvious that those members who have not had the opportunity of reading the papers in the manuscript form in which they came down, and the number of these is naturally very limited, have not had any means of ascertaining the particulars. I would ask the hon. gentleman one question of a general nature, and applicable to the whole of the resolutions, whether it is proposed, in the Bill to be founded upon these resolutions, that the grants should be stated to be in the terms and conditions in the Order in Council submitted to Parliament in each case, or whether it is intended to give the Governor in Council an absolute power to grant these lands, irrespective