solutions which affected the salaries of County Court judges. Owing to the cost of living being greater now than formerly, the Government left that it was only right to make these increases, and for his part he could not see why an inequality should exist between the salaries received by the chief justices and the pulsae judges of the amaller previnces.

Mr. BLAKE approved of granting such salaries to the judges as would enable the country to secure the services of able lawyers as judges, and insimated that the cost of living having increased since the introduction of the National Policy it was only just to make up the consequent less to the judges. He presumed that with regard to the other increases the hon, gentleman spoke as prospective Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was introduced.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

introduced.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the second reading of the bill to amoud the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880. He explained that after making due enquiry and research, the Government had arrived at the conclusion to maintain the gravity test in the interest of public safety, and the flash test stood in the same position. The excess of paraffin in the oil operated very injuriously, as at a certain degree of tomperature it drystallized, precipitated, and generated explosions. The Government began to regulate this trade in 1868, and last year the flash test was placed on Canadian oil at 115 and on imported oil at 120, and the gravity test at 8.02. They now proposed to put the flash test at 115 on both Canadian and imported oils, and had/ne objection, if the House desired it, to place the gravity test at 8.03. In the States oil was not allowed to be exported unless it was subjected to both the tests mentioned, and the gravity test was there fixed at 8.02. They also proposed to introduce an amendment to prevent smuggling, enacting that packages from which the marks, etc., were not obliterated would be seized and forfeited to the Crown, the penalty being \$1 for each offence.

Mr. COLBY observed that it was obvious that the paramount object of this legislation should be to secure the safety of the people. It had been originated owing to the alarming number of accidents which had occurred, and in preventing these explosions the legislation had been eminently successful. The effect of the high fire and gravity tests—while those insured safety—was to enhance the cost of oil, and the point to determine was what was the lowest safety point, and no laboratory test could satisfactorily settle this matter. PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

oil, and the point to determine was what was the lowest safety point, and no laboratory test could satisfactorily settle this matter. He favoured a relaxation of the gravity test, but not that of the fire test. It was prudent now to relax the test to 8.05, and possibly it might be increased to 8.07, but these propositions were entirely experimental, and they must wait until the question was practically settled under the new conditions by use of the oils in the homes of the people. He believed that the popular idea that this legislation had advanced the price of oil was erroneous, and pointed out that it was generally forgotten that the measures had been increased one-fifth in capacity when making comparisons.

ifth in capacity when making comparisons. The cost of oil in Portland was 13 cents, and The cost of oil in Portland was 13 cents, and adding freight and return charges, American oil would cost laid down in Sherbrooks, 21 8-10 cents per gallon. The price was the same in Cleveland, and while these prices should have determined the price of Canadian oil, possibly somewhat higher figures had been given than were justified under the circumstances. The figure 8.05 was within the safety line, and if experience proved that they could go further he would be glad to see the test reduced next session to 3.07, and still further if possible. He was convinced that we must have a gravity test, and the problem as to its degree should be solved, not by discussion tests in the labratory, but from experience. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. ORTON congratulated the Government on the course which it had taken, which he believed would enable reducers to produce cheaper and to sell at a lower rate to the public. New springs had, he understood been discovered, and a clearer and better oil was to be put in the market.

was to be put in the market.

The bill was read a second time.

On motion the gravity test was changed THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

On the order for returning the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Langevin, that the liouse go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions respecting telegraphic communications between the Pacific coast of the Dominion and Asia.

Mr. LANGEVIN said having considered the circumstances the Government had come to the conclusion to ask the House to passet the resolutions, but in so doing to strike out the clause giving the telegraph company the ex-

in which to commence operations.

Mr. BLAKE believed that the House would receive the announcement made by the Minister of Public Works with a feeling of gratification. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know why action was not taken under the General Act.

Mr. LANGEVIN said that the Govern.

Mr. Lancevin said that the Govern-ment were of opinion that this was the pro-per course to pursue under the circumstances. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) stated that the elimination of the monopoly clause removed the objection which the other day he made the objection which the other day he made to these resolutions. He was quite sure that the feeling of the House was that no preferential advantage should be given to anyone—(hear, hear)—and as Mr. Fleming had devoted great attention to this subject, he had no objection to the passage of the measure under altered circumstances.

The committee reported the resolutions and a bill was introduced.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. McCARTHY moved the House into committee on the bill to remove doubts as to the true construction of section 12 of the Northern Railway Company Act, 1877.

Mr. BUNTING moved in amendment that the bill be committed this day six months.

The amendment was lost:—Yeas, 41; nays,

72.
The bill passed through committee, and was read a third time.
The following bills were read a third time:
Respecting the Korthern Railway Company of Canada.—Mr. Boultbee.
To amend the Act incurporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company. -Mr. Brooks.
Respecting "La Banque Ville Marie"-Mr.

Desjardins.
To incorporate the "Acadia Steamship Company"—Mr. Longley.
The bill to iscorporate the British and Colonial Insurance Company (Mr. Beaty) was THE MERCER REFORMATORY.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou, N.S.) moved the second reading of the bill with reference to the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and the Central Prison. Carried. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Mr. McDONALD (Pietou) moved the second reading of the bill respecting the naturalization of diens. Under the existing Acts respecting naturalization three years residence in this country and the observance of the proper forms conferred the rights of British subjects in Canada on aliens availing themselves of the law. The privileges thus conferred on aliens were, however, confined to Canada alone, and did not confer the same rights as if the parties were naturalized under the Imperial Acts. The empire had entered into conventions by treaty with various foreign nations with a view to permitting the conferring of the rights of British subjects upon those coming from such foreign countries, and the principal object of this bill was to put the law in this country on such a footing as with the consent of the Imperial authorities, who he had reason to believe on the passage of this law would take such measures heaving maturalized in Canada not enjoy. passage of this law would have such mea-ses as were necessary, to confer upon par-becoming naturalized in Canada, not only rights and privileges of British subjects Canada, but the high privileges and nunities of British addies a second

under the Imperial Act. This was very important to the country in view of the expected large emigration, particularly from Germany. The bill was very much on the model of the Imperial Act. The first part had reference to the status of aliens before an aturalization, and permitted them to hold all kinds of real and personal property with the exception of British shipping. The same clause indicated that aliens were not qualified to exercise the municipal or parliamentary franchise, or to hold municipal or parliamentary offices. Another clause dealt with the expatriation of British subjects, and provided, that where a British subject had become naturalized by a foreign State he could be restored to the rights of a subject. Section 17 provided that until agreed upon by convention between Great Britain and the particular State to which the particular parties belonged, naturalization in this country did not obliterate the natural allegiance of a naturalized subject to the country of his birth.

| The content of the