

is in this Parliament, is to be deprived of the privilege of applying to Parliament to get that which any man can get? If it be shown that advantages were given to him which were not given to others, there might be some question as to his treatment, but in Ontario nobody ever objects to members of the local Legislature getting timber limits from the province of Ontario.

Mr. Cook—Does that apply to other lumbermen besides Mr. Dickinson?

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)—Does what apply?

Mr. Cook—That he is a lumberman and has a right to get timber limits?

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)—I do not know what the hon. gentleman's point is. Mr. Dickinson was one, the other was Mr. Rykert, not acting for himself at all, but as a trustee for Mr. John Adams; and the third was Mr. Hugh Sutherland, who is certainly, as I said on a former occasion, not a friend of this Government, who is certainly a member of the party opposite, but who took the same advantage everybody could take by applying for a timber berth and operating it in the way required by the regulations. There was, undoubtedly,

#### A LARGE NUMBER OF PERMITS

issued, and a good deal has been made of their issue. No less than 6,837 permits were issued, but when I tell you that 4,581 of those were free permits issued to settlers under the regulations of settlement, to enable them to obtain cordwood, it will not be said, at any rate, that that was an act of corruption on the part of the Government. (Hear, hear.) I say 4,581 were issued to settlers free of charge. Then the number of permits issued to cut timber for railway construction purposes, by promoters and others, amounted to twenty-five. Then to cut cordwood upon berths along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, east of Monmouth station, thirty miles east of Winnipeg, about thirty-three permits were issued, and every one was obtained after public competition. Then there were permits for the cutting of logs and manufacturing them into lumber, under a policy which enabled the person to get a permit instead of a license. There were forty-two of these permits, out of which the holders of only about thirteen cut a large quantity.

Of the remainder of those 6,837 permits, 2,000 were given to settlers and others to cut cordwood, house logs, etc., when they required more than they could obtain under the ordinary free permits given to homesteaders. That is the whole history of these timber limits, these licenses and permits, and I will ask hon. gentlemen in this house to contrast the actual facts, as given to me by the officers of the department to date, to the 1st of May, with the arraignment of the hon. gentleman. (Cheers.)

#### LETTERS FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

He has been good enough to refer to letters, and to one written by myself, which, I confess, had passed out of my mind until I heard it quoted either by the hon. gentleman himself or his coadjutor in this work, the member from Huron. It was a letter written on behalf of Mr. T. H. Schneider, who was formerly a resident of Montreal. Now to show how little politics there was in this application, I may say that Mr. Schneider is the gentleman in whose office was held the caucus at which the late Mr. Holton presided, when I was a candidate for Montreal West against Mr. Mackenzie, and at which the arrangement was made that I was to be beaten, by Mr. Mackenzie being made the temperance candidate. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Schneider was the gentleman who went round Argenteuil, carrying, although he was a temperance advocate, the jar which went round for the benefit of the late Mr. Cushing at the time he defeated Mr. Abbott, and who was afterwards disqualified for eight years for the conduct chiefly of Mr. Schneider, who was a prominent Liberal. My connection with him arose through the friendship which springs up very often in such cases. He and I were brother vestrymen of the same church in Montreal—St. George's church—of which he was a prominent member, and when he removed to Winnipeg he wrote to me saying he was applying to the department in connection with some timber limits, and he wanted something done, and asked me to write to the department to urge action. That feeling of friendship, notwithstanding our political differences, induced me to send the letter referred to. I never knew what was done in that matter until somebody else intervened, and that was done which my letter failed to do. Among