

another matter.

Mr. McKELLAR said he did not understand how the settler was to live, if he was not allowed to use the timber on the land he was clearing. He asked the Commissioner to explain this.

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said the settler would, as far as possible, be excluded from what were purely timber lands. In the direction of Georgian Bay there were lands on which there was timber, and which was also suitable for agricultural purposes. On these the settler would be allowed to use all the timber necessary for building or fencing purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR—After he uses all he requires for his own use, can he do anything with the rest which he cuts in the process of clearing.

Hon. J. S. McDONALD—He will be permitted to sell, if he pays the timber dues.

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said, if the settler could sell the timber out in performing the settlement duties, instead of being a loss to him, it would be a gain, as much as to the lumberman—that he should sell the timber and pay the dues, up to the 15 acres that he was clearing.

Mr. COCKBURN said settlers were to get the benefit of the timber when they got their patents, after the lapse of five years; perhaps by that time all the timber would be stripped off. He would prefer having it provided that, so soon as the local Crown Lands agent was satisfied that the settler was a *bona fide* occupant, he should have the benefit of the timber. He did not think there were so many cases as had been represented, of people going in under the pretence of settlement, in order to plunder the timber; he (Mr. Cockburn) thought the interests of the settler and the lumberman were not hostile, but in many respects identical, and that they should be made to cooperate together. He hoped the commissioner would offer some inducements to persuade those in arrears to pay up. In many cases, he believed it would be impossible for them to pay both principal and interest.

Mr. SCOTT (Ottawa) complimented the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the ability and energy he had devoted to the subject. He thought the resolutions amply fulfilled the promise of the speech. To have introduced a general homestead exemption law would not, he thought, have been in accordance with the wishes of the people. The question had been agitated in the election in Kussell, and the gentleman who opposed a general homestead law was elected over his opponents by an overwhelming majority. But, while approving generally of the policy of the Government, he was afraid the selection of the districts within which the free grants were to be given, was not a wise one. They were generally the districts traversed by the colonization roads, which had proved