

greatly fallen within the last few years, the timber trade had been becoming less and less profitable, and many lumbermen were now failing. And the reason was the increased price of stumpage—or the price of pine timber on the stump—which had risen from \$2 a thousand in 1872 to \$5 and \$6 in 1878. While this enormous destruction of pine had been going on in the United States the people of Ontario had been forced to reserve their resources on account of being denied access to the markets of the United State. They had been reserving them, and they were going to profit from them at a very early day. In the natural course of things the State of Michigan could not continue to produce the quantity of timber it was now producing. At the very utmost the pine resources of that State could not last more than ten years, and at the expiration of that time Americans would be very glad to throw off the duty and accept our lumber free. Even this year Ontario lumbermen had been able to fairly and moderately compete with the Americans in their own markets and pay the duty besides. (Hear, hear.) The lumber interest of Ontario was rapidly reviving, and its resources had received a great addition in the acquisition of territory which was the result of the award on the northern and western boundaries question. The revenue that would be derived from the sale of white spruce—of which an immense quantity grew in that district—and which was a very valuable timber—was perhaps the greatest benefit that would accrue to the country from that award. The time was not far distant when the timber revenue of Ontario, instead of being the paltry sum of to-day, would increase to a million dollars per annum, and remain at that, if need be, for five centuries to come. (Cheers.) He thought it unbecoming in hon. gentlemen opposite to belittle the position of the country before the world (hear, hear), and he trusted that they would hear less about a falling timber revenue in the future than they had in the past. There were besides other sources of revenue to which they might justly look, and for these reasons he thought it would be an unwise policy to keep on hand the surplus, while it might be put to good use in developing the latent resources of the country. Instead of hoarding it up and deriving four or five per cent. from it, he thought we might by a proper use of it derive fully 20 per cent. He acknowledged the feeling in the country in favour of reserving the money, but if they stopped this talk about increasing expenditures and about deficits which were not in existence and went into the country and explained the matter, it would be better. Other countries were even borrowing money to expend in developing their resources, and our children would not thank us for leaving the surplus for them to quarrel over. Some of it might be used in judiciously encouraging immigration. Thirty-five thousand people had gone into the district of Muskoka within the last ten years, and with good land and a good climate they were prospering. The only difficulty was in the lack of roads into the district. If it were a fact that people were leaving Canada for the Western States, they would continue unless we had a liberal immigration policy for the settlement of our own wild lands. Settlers had gone into several of the townships of Parry Sound, in which the Government had not expended a single dollar for colonization roads. He was not blaming the Government, for they had been willing to incur a moderate expenditure in that direction; but this continual cry about the expenditure was not likely to encourage them to go much further. If the Georgian Bay Branch were completed shortly, as seemed likely, probably 10,000 people would go into that country during the next year. With regard to the indemnity, he had signed the round-robin; but, so far as he was concerned, he was quite willing to dispense with the entire indemnity, and he hoped the time would come when men would be able to serve the people as members of this House without compensation. Doctors and lawyers, in the loss of practice, and merchants, in the loss of business, suffered much more than to the extent of \$800. He had voted for that amount, and he was going to vote straight and square for that amount still. They were asked to vote a condemnation of their own action, and if they did that, they must expect the people to do the same. There was

no doubt that hon. gentlemen opposite wanted to make political capital out of this matter, but they were not going to make much. The motion would be voted down. Every man on the Government side of the House would vote against it—(cheers)—and then they would be willing to take whatever course the Government desired with respect to the indemnity. But whatever was done he would go to his people and tell them plainly that he was opposed to the reduction from \$800. (Hear, hear.) He strongly disapproved of reducing the number of members of the House. If it should be reduced to forty, why not reduce it to thirty? He could well understand how some hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, who believed the Family Compact, when there was no representation at all, to have been the best Government we ever had, should want to lessen the power of Parliamentary Government. (Hear, hear.) That principle, however, so universally held sway at the present day that it could not be overthrown. Instead of diminishing the representation, the day was not far distant, he hoped, when it would be increased, as the growing population of the country would shortly demand something further to be done in that direction. He understood that it was the desire of both sides of the House not to sit to-night, and he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. MOWAT said that as several members on both sides were yet desirous of speaking, his hon. friend who led the Opposition and himself had come to the conclusion that the debate could not close to-night, and they had come to an arrangement to adjourn, subject, of course, to the approbation of the House. His own preference was to go on—(cries of "go on")—but a number of members, relying on that arrangement, had gone away. He seconded the motion to adjourn the debate.

The debate was adjourned, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Flesher—On Tuesday—Order of the House for a return of all moneys received by the Provincial Treasurer during the years '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, as fees forfeited by Division Court bailiffs. Such return to give the name of the bailiff forfeiting such fees, the name of the Division Court Clerk to whom such fees were paid, the style of the cause in which such fees were forfeited, and the amount of each forfeit separately. Also on Tuesday—Order of the House for copies of all correspondence, affidavits, or papers filed in the office of the Attorney-General from any person or persons respecting the south half of lot No. 14 in the 10th con. of the township of Tecumseh (part of the Mercer estate), or from any person or persons claiming the right to purchase said half lot.

Mr. Currie—On Tuesday—Bill to amend the Division Courts Act.

Bill to amend the Association Act.

Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Graham—On Tuesday next—Order of the House for a statement of the number of applications for loans which have been made under the Tile Drainage Act of 1878, the municipality by which applications have been made, the sums actually paid out of said fund, the municipality to which such payments have been made.

Mr. Boulter—On Tuesday next—Order of the House for copies of all reports of the Inspector of Colonization Roads to the Crown Lands Department for the last three years.