

of Canada, containing a population of two and a half millions, should have been obliged at the Conference to give up a point involving so important a principle, to the small provinces containing a population of only 800,000. (Hear, hear.) I say take those resolutions from first to last—there are seventy-two of them—let any man read them, and he cannot fail to come to the conclusion that from the first to the seventy-second, it is concession after concession on the part of Upper Canada to those Lower Provinces.

COL. HAULTAIN—What does New Brunswick say?

MR. SCATCHERD—What I say is, that I cannot see why this large province should have been overruled at that Conference with reference to this question of the Legislative Council. What did it matter to New Brunswick if the people of Upper Canada desire to have their legislative councillors elected? If New Brunswick desires to have hers nominated by the Crown, let it be so; but why prevent Upper Canada from having hers elected by the people? (Hear, hear.) Then the 43rd resolution I consider objectionable. The first clause of that resolution authorizes New Brunswick to impose duties on the export of timber, logs, masts, spars, deals, and sawed lumber. If this Intercolonial Railway is constructed, it will have very little passenger traffic during a large portion of the year, and I suppose it will do a large business in freight. Like other railways, it will be the means of conveying a large quantity of timber to the seaboard. It appears to me that any one interested in the timber business of this country must see that every stick of timber that will go on the Intercolonial Railway from Canada into New Brunswick will be liable to this export duty. I ask the Honorable President of the Council if that will not be the fact?

HON. MR. BROWN—I think the honorable gentleman could not have been present when the Honorable Finance Minister explained this matter. This export duty is the same as is paid on timber in this country in the shape of stumpage.

MR. SCATCHERD—That is not the point; no timber can go out of New Brunswick without paying an export duty. Is not that the law at the present time?

HON. MR. BROWN—No timber can go from our forests without paying a duty of exactly the same kind.

HON. MR. HOLTON—Exactly the same?

HON. MR. BROWN—What is the difference?

HON. MR. HOLTON—Does the honorable gentleman say that this export duty and stumpage are exactly the same in their nature?

HON. MR. BROWN—I say exactly the same, with reference to the lumber from which the Government of New Brunswick now derives a revenue. There will be some instances in which it will not work in exactly the same way.

HON. MR. HOLTON—Such as timber cut on private lands?

HON. MR. BROWN—There will be a difference as regards that. This was the way in which this arrangement arose. For myself, I regret it should be put in that shape, for I am opposed to all export duties. (Hear, hear.) Of course it was arranged that the Local Governments should have the lands, mines, minerals and Crown timber of their respective provinces. From our Crown timber here we receive a large revenue in the shape of stumpage, which is to go to Upper and Lower Canada respectively for their local purposes. But the New Brunswick delegates said—"We do not levy a stumpage duty on our Crown timber as you do; we find it better to levy it in the shape of an export duty"—and we complied with their desire that they should have their local revenue in that shape as an offset to our stumpage duty.

MR. McKELLAR—I think the question raised on this point by the honorable member for West Middlesex is hardly worth discussing, because timber from Canada will never be carried over the Intercolonial road. It does not pay to carry it over our own roads, and it would certainly never be carried by railway all that distance. (Hear, hear.)

MR. T. C. WALLBRIDGE—It is carried from Canada to Portland over the Grand Trunk for shipbuilding purposes. (Cries of "No, no.")

MR. SCATCHERD—My honorable friend from South Oxford has not come to the point, which is this, that it is not right for the people of New Brunswick to charge this duty on timber. What right have they to levy an export duty on our timber? Yet this resolution, it appears to me, would give them that right.

HON. MR. BROWN—My honorable friend will recollect that these resolutions are to be embodied in a statute, and the intention will be much more clearly stated in it. It was not by any means the intention that one pro-