



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister      W. W. Cory, C.M.G., Deputy Minister  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
O. S. Finnie, Director

# CANADA'S ARCTIC ISLANDS

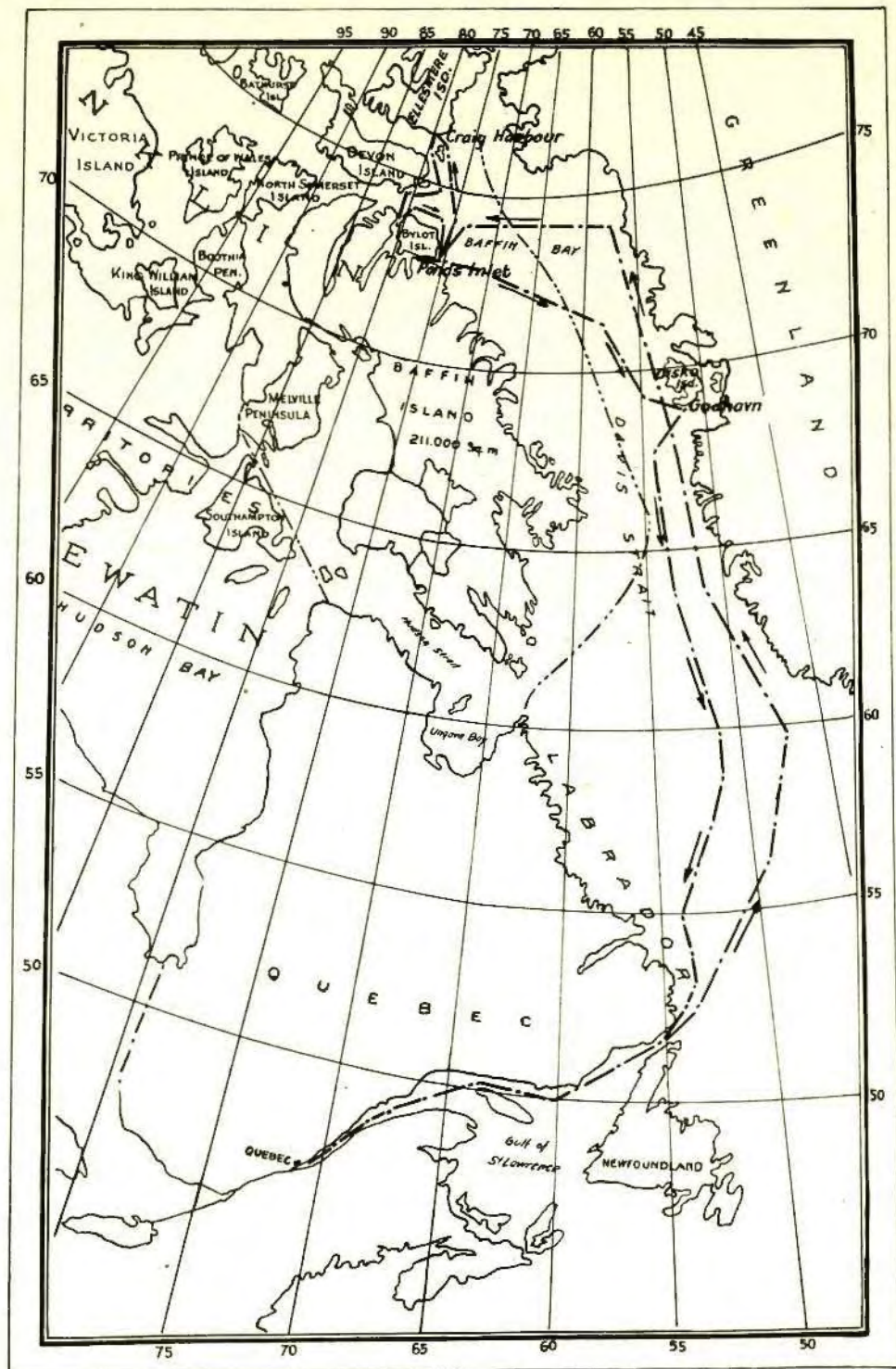
Log of Canadian Expedition

1922



F. A. ACLAND  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
Ottawa  
1923





Track of the G.G.S. Arctic, 1922 shown thus - - -

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# CANADA'S ARCTIC ISLANDS

## LOG OF CANADIAN EXPEDITION

### 1922

By J. D. CRAIG, B.Sc., D.L.S., M.E.I.C.  
International Boundary Commission

WITH AN APPENDIX  
AVIATION IN THE ARCTIC

By MAJOR R. A. LOGAN  
Department of National Defence



F. A. ACLAND  
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## CANADA'S ARCTIC ISLANDS

### The C. G. S. "Arctic" Expedition During 1922

By J. D. CRAIG

One of the greatest, possibly the greatest, of Canada's unexploited treasures of natural resources may develop in that region known as the Arctic archipelago, which lies north of the mainland of the North American continent and to the westward of Greenland. While this whole region is ordinarily looked on as a vast, icebound, inhospitable, and barren waste, the Canadian Government has been sending occasional expeditions to explore and report upon it and gradually the amount of information available concerning it is increasing. Just as Alaska, years ago, was considered by the majority of people to be practically valueless, so there is even to-day a strong belief in many quarters that our northern islands have practically no economic value. Alaska, however, has proved to be a source of no inconsiderable revenue, as had been foreseen by those who were instrumental in promoting its purchase by the United States, and to-day those who have had the opportunity of analyzing the data on file about our northern islands believe that some day, possibly in the not too distant future, our little known far northern districts will prove to be more than merely a source of interest to the explorer, the big game hunter, and the trader.

The islands of the Arctic archipelago extend from the north side of Hudson bay and Hudson strait, in 62 degrees north latitude, to 83 degrees north latitude, a distance of 1,500 miles. Their greatest extension westward is along the 73rd parallel, from the west side of Baffin bay to 125 degrees west longitude, a distance of 500 miles.

Following is a list, subject to corrections, of the islands having an area greater than 500 square miles, with their approximate areas: (a)

	Area square miles
Southampton.. . . .	19,100
Baffin.. . . .	211,000
Bylot.. . . .	5,100
North Somerset.. . . .	9,000
Prince of Wales.. . . .	14,000
King William.. . . .	6,200
Victoria.. . . .	74,400
Banks.. . . .	26,400
North Devon.. . . .	21,900
Ellesmere.. . . .	76,600
Axel Heiberg.. . . .	13,200
Cornwallis.. . . .	2,700
Bathurst.. . . .	7,000
North Cornwall.. . . .	600
King Christian.. . . .	2,600
Amund Ringnes.. . . .	2,200
Ellef Ringnes.. . . .	4,800
Eglinton.. . . .	700
Melville.. . . .	16,200
Prince Patrick.. . . .	7,100
	520,800

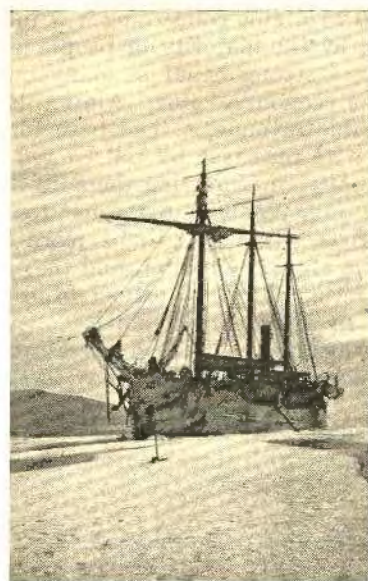
(a) The above list does not include islands reported by Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913 to 1918.



This, it might be pointed out, is slightly greater than the combined areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

#### THE EXPEDITION OF 1922

In line with the policy of the Government, and continuing the work inaugurated years ago when expeditions were sent north under Commander A. P. Low and Captain J. E. Bernier, the Department of the Interior, through its North West Territories Branch, organized an expedition in 1922, and the result was the establishment of police posts, customs houses, and post offices at various points throughout the North, the intention being to establish additional similar posts from year to year until there is assurance that Canadian laws and regulations will be well administered in the regions controlled by these outposts of civilization.



Steamer "Arctic" in ice, Ponds Inlet.

Certain facts brought out in 1920 by the investigations conducted by the Reindeer and Musk-Ox Commission impressed upon the Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to protect both the natives and the big game in the far north. Trading companies, British and foreign, were establishing posts and sending expeditions into that region, and it seemed expedient to have the Canadian Government represented on the ground by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

It was at first intended to send an expedition north in 1921, but this was later abandoned. Captain H. C. Pickels, of Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, was appointed in command of the ship *Arctic* upon her transfer from the Department of Marine and Fisheries late in 1920. Captain Pickels had had long experience in northern navigation and came highly recommended by Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of Labrador fame. He had immediate charge of all work in connection with the repair and outfitting of the ship from the time of his appointment until his regrettable and very sudden death on October 1, 1921. During his comparatively

short connection with the Department, he had endeared himself to all by his cheery good will and by his devotion to his work, and his untimely demise was much regretted.

The ship remained in winter quarters until June, 1922, when Captain J. E. Bernier, who had been appointed to succeed Captain Pickels, took command. Captain Bernier's previous experience in the north, both on Government expeditions, when in command of the *Arctic* on some of her previous voyages, and on private enterprises in command of a ship of his own, made him a peculiarly valuable official for the Government from every point of view and the experience of the past season showed that their confidence in him had not been misplaced.

On June 9 instructions reached the North West Territories Branch to go ahead with the work so that it was only by the very closest kind of co-operation between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Department of the Interior that the expedition was enabled to sail from Quebec on July 18.

The writer had the honour of being chosen as Officer in Charge of the Expedition, the duties of this office also including the general supervision of all repair work in connection with the ship and purchasing of supplies for the voyage.

The C.G.S. *Arctic* had been for several years in the lightship service under the Department of Marine and Fisheries, acting in that capacity during the season of navigation at the Lower Traverse below Quebec. By Order in Council she was transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior for the purposes of the expedition, the understanding being that the work in connection with the refitting and outfitting should be done by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec and should be paid for at cost by the Department of the Interior. The Police were to purchase their own supplies and outfits, including lumber and other material for their quarters, the Department of the Interior, through the C.G.S. *Arctic*, merely acting as transportation agent to carry police personnel and supplies to the sites selected for the posts.

The hurry and bustle and more or less orderly confusion around the ship may be better imagined than described. It was some few days after June 9 when matters really got well under way, and when it is considered that between that time and July 18, when the expedition sailed, boilers and engines were overhauled, sails bent on, the interior and exterior of the ship painted and supplies for forty-five men for sixteen months, police equipment, and supplies for their men for two years, six hundred and fifty tons of coal and three and a half car loads of lumber were purchased, assembled, and loaded aboard the ship, the wonder is that after getting away from Quebec, and settling down to the ordinary routine of a sea voyage, many articles were not found to have been either forgotten or stowed in some forgotten spot, or so as to be inaccessible when needed. Such, however, was not the case, and surprisingly few occasions arose when any article legitimately needed could not be produced almost immediately.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to have an aeroplane and aviator accompany the expedition, but, after many consultations and much correspondence with the Air Board, this was abandoned, the necessary funds not being available. An arrangement was, however, effected by which a representative of the Air Board accompanied the expedition as observer. The expedition was fortunate in having Major R. A. Logan appointed as the Air Board's representative. Besides being a qualified aviator, he is a Dominion Land Surveyor and a Nova Scotia Land Surveyor. He had taken a special course in meteorology with particular reference to aviation, and in addition was well up in wireless work, having developed a small portable radio set for use in the field by surveyors and others desirous of getting correct time for observation purposes.

Mr. L. O. Brown, D.L.S., of the Geodetic Survey, accompanied the expedition as surveyor, with Mr. Thomas P. Reilly, of the International Boundary



Surveys Branch, as assistant. Their duties were to survey such posts as might be established, and to map, topographically, as much of the surrounding country as possible. Mr. Brown also acted as meteorological observer during the trip.

Dr. L. D. Livingstone, of Douglas, Ontario, and late of St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, was appointed medical officer of the expedition; Mr. W. H. Grant of the Canadian National Railways, secretary, and Mr. George H. Valiquette of Ottawa, cinematographer.

Much consideration was given to the question of having geologists, mineralogists, and other scientists accompany the expedition, and while it was realized that it was very desirable to make every effort to secure scientific information such as they might collect, at the same time it hardly seemed good policy to occupy three or three and a half months of the valuable time of these men for the sake of the information they would be able to secure during the total of the six or eight, or possibly ten, days they would be ashore during the voyage. It is hoped that it may be possible to use as bases of operation the posts established in 1922 and those to be established in the future, so that trained scientific observers may be able to remain in the north throughout at least a year, and that in this way there will be rapidly acquired that detailed and accurate knowledge concerning the country which is so necessary to its future development. There is great need also of that intensive examination which a region receives only from the prospector. If some means can be found of inducing the prospector to take an interest, we may hope to see speedily a real development of its natural resources, as there is every reason to believe that, with the many indications of the presence of minerals of various kinds, some one, or more, of these will be found to be of real economic importance.

It may be of interest here to quote from a report prepared by an officer of the Geological Survey regarding the possibilities of the mineral resources of the archipelago:—

"It is the duty of the geologist to map in such detail as is consistent with the time allotted to the work, the different geological formations and to report on their lithological characters, structural and age relations. He does not engage in prospecting for minerals. He points out the different areas where geological conditions exist that are favourable to the occurrence of minerals. It is the prospector who searches for minerals and serves as the real pioneer of the mineral industry. In this work he relies on the geological maps and reports to direct him to the localities where his work is most likely to be successful.

"Because of the lack in the Arctic islands of the close intensive work of the prospector little is known yet about the economic minerals. Our knowledge of the geological features, however, enables us to say that the possibilities of the occurrence of large and valuable deposits of minerals are worthy of very careful consideration. Geological formations are found in these islands similar to those in which economic minerals of great importance occur in the southern part of Canada and in the United States."

After mentioning coal, a good quality of which has been found in many localities, and also lignite, bituminous shale, copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, mica, and some of the precious metals, the report goes on:—

"It is not suggested that all or any large number of these minerals will be found, but it seems probable that prospecting of the pre-Cambrian rocks would lead to the discovery of one or more in commercial quantities. Graphite and mica have been mined on Baffin land and crysolite on Greenland.

"It is only in very recent years that the discovery of the rich ore bodies of Sudbury, Cobalt, and Porcupine has revealed to Canada the

latent mineral possibilities of her vast northland. Even now the public is beginning to direct its attention to the mineral possibilities of the Arctic islands, and inquiries regarding the same are received at the Department of Mines."

#### THE START FOR THE NORTH

After five weeks of feverish activity inside and out, the ship, on the evening of July 17, appeared ready for sea. Her cargo was on board and stowed: 500 tons of coal for ship's fuel; 150 tons for use of police posts for two years; 225 tons of lumber for the police buildings; 75 tons of cargo, consisting of police equipment and stores for two years, and supplies for the ship's crew for sixteen months in case she should be frozen in over the winter—a grand total of 950 tons. The lumber loaded on the ship was sufficient for only three posts, though it had been hoped to be able to establish four during the season. As it was, however, the ship had an enormous deckload and it was absolutely impossible to carry any more equipment or supplies. It may be noted here that the ship as loaded at Quebec was drawing twenty feet forward and twenty feet, six inches, aft.

About eleven o'clock on the evening of July 17 the engines turned over under their own steam for the first time in several years and at 5.45 o'clock the following morning, without any trial trip or any further delay, the ship left the King's wharf at Quebec, where she had been lying during the outfitting and loading, and started on her voyage.

The ship left the dock primarily to have her compasses adjusted in the harbour by the Government inspector, but in reality on the first leg of her summer's voyage, a voyage which might easily be extended to eighteen months, if the ship should be caught in the ice.

On board were the police party consisting of Inspector Wilcox and nine men; the ship's five officers and crew of twenty men under Captain Bernier; the ship's doctor, the representative of the Air Board, the surveyor and assistant surveyor, the cinematographer, the officer in charge and his secretary—a grand total of forty-three souls.

After the adjustment of the compasses had been completed to the satisfaction of the Inspector, the Captain ordered all sails set, as there was a fair wind blowing, and under both sail and steam the *Arctic* left Quebec in the midst of the farewell salutes by the whistles and sirens of most of the craft in the harbour.

The first result of the hurried departure and of the omission of the trial trip, was the blowing out of a water-gauge glass on the boiler which occurred just after the ship left the dock. This necessitated the "blowing" of the boiler so that the glass could be replaced and also the hiring of tugs to manoeuvre the ship while the compasses were being adjusted. Shortly after setting underway down the river another gauge glass gave away under the pressure of the steam, the flying glass this time cutting the face of the chief engineer who happened to be passing at the instant. Sails had to be lowered and the anchor dropped, while the boiler was "blown" again and repairs were made. These two instances were only the forerunners of a series of minor accidents, such as packings blowing out, valves cracking, and babbit "burning out," most of which could be traced to the extremely hurried outfitting. However, none of these accidents proved to be serious, nor did they occasion any great delay, and it was indeed fortunate that none of them happened at a time when the safety of the ship might have been endangered had the engines failed for even a short period.

The last mail was sent ashore with the pilot at Father Point and the voyage may be said to have really begun. Fresh head winds in the vicinity of Anticosti gave everyone a good shaking up and sorted out the "sailors" pretty thoroughly from the "landlubbers." The strait of Belle Isle was entered on the evening



of July 26 and next day the *Arctic* was out on the Atlantic with numerous icebergs in sight. The course was set well to the eastward in order to avoid the bergs and field-ice brought down along the Labrador coast by the southerly current, and to enter as soon as possible the northerly current off the coast of Greenland which would assist the ship on her way to the extent of a knot, or a knot and a half an hour which, with the *Arctic* heavily laden as she was and able to steam only about three and a half knots per hour, was well worth considering.

Fair, though light, breezes aided the ship and the coast of Greenland was first sighted on August 2, Mt. Umelik, 4,710 feet in height, being identified by Captain Bernier, at 8 o'clock on that morning. The coast is very rugged in appearance with many small hanging glaciers on the hillsides and larger glaciers in the valley bottoms, some of them coming down apparently to the water's edge, while in the background, overtopping all, could be seen the dim outline of the ice-cap which covers all of Greenland, except a comparatively narrow strip along the coast. At the distance the vessel was then from the coast, forty-five miles, no vegetation was in evidence.

It is interesting here to note that a letter was sent afloat in a partially inflated pilot balloon by Major Logan. The balloon looked very weird as it drifted off to leeward, a six foot sphere at the mercy of the waves and winds. The letter, which was addressed to Major Logan's mother in Nova Scotia, was received by her in November, having been picked up by a fishing boat off the southerly part of Greenland and forwarded to Denmark on the mail steamer, and thence to Canada.

As the ship gradually worked her way northward along the coast, there was less and less darkness at night until in the latitude of Disko island, about 69 degrees north latitude it was quite light even at midnight. The loom of the ice of the "middle pack" too became increasingly more apparent as advance was made to the north. The ship's course was shaped so as to keep her about midway between this middle ice and the coast, as Captain Bernier did not anticipate being able to find a passage through to the westward until much farther north.

#### THREADING THE ICE FIELDS

This so called "middle-ice" consists of ice carried down from the north by the winds and currents, and from year to year, and even from month to month, varies greatly in extent, position and character. The name "middle-ice" is probably given to it because it is usually found about midway between the coasts of Greenland and Baffin island, though on the return voyage in September, nothing was seen of it as it had been, apparently, all driven towards the coast of Baffin island by the prevailing northeasterly winds. Smith sound discharges a great deal of ice into Baffin bay, and a large quantity of ice also results from the breaking away of the ice in Melville bay. These packs form the "middle-ice" and a number of attempts were made to get through it once a latitude had been reached where the Captain's experience led him to expect that a passage could be found. Many leads and lanes were followed up but all seemed to lead to an impasse until finally on August 11, he was forced to anchor to the ice in latitude 74° 30' almost abreast of the Devil's Thumb, a well known landmark on the coast of Greenland.

Three days before this on August 8 there had already been a stop of several hours duration as the ship was unable to force her way further through the ice. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to make some minor repairs and adjustments in the engine room and to refill the fresh water tanks from one of the many pools of fresh water on the ice. The water in these pools is of a peculiar greenish shade and from the "crow's nest" can be easily distinguished from the pools of salt water.

Here while anchored to the ice, Doctor Livingstone noticed a bear, heading for the ship. Bruin had apparently observed it from a distance and was coming straight across the ice, swimming the intervening lanes of water as he came to them. Rifles were hastily brought out and after the bear had approached within about one hundred yards, a volley rang out which brought him down for a moment. Other shots followed and he was soon *hors de combat*. A canoe was despatched to tow him to the ship, where he was pulled out on the ice and his pelt, a not very valuable summer skin, was removed. For those who fancied it, his flesh made a welcome addition to the ship's larder. Several other bears were seen during the next few days but they were not so accommodating as this one and did not come within rifle shot of the ship and of course there was not sufficient time to go after them.

By 4 a.m. the ships tanks were nearly full, about 10,000 gallons of fresh water having been added to our supply. The repairs and adjustments to the engines and auxiliaries were completed shortly afterwards and the ship was on her course again by 6 a.m. Up to this time there had been only a few light



Arctic floe ice.

flurries of snow, but we now had a real snowstorm, about four inches falling on August 11 and making all realize that they were gradually getting north far beyond the limits of the temperate zone.

By the morning of August 13 the ice south of Melville bay, where the ship was held up, had been opened up somewhat by the tide, assisted by the influence of a gentle northeasterly breeze, and by the movements of two or three large bergs which, driven by some deep current, were eating their way through the ice-field off to the south and west. Following up a slowly opening narrow lane leading southwest, and breaking through into some other small patches of open water by charging the heavy ice at full speed, we were able to work our way two or three miles to the southwest. In the meantime the northerly breeze had freshened considerably, opening up the ice gradually, and by noon we had pro-



gressed so far that open water was plainly visible throughout 90 degrees on the western horizon, and much to the satisfaction of all on board, the ship could resume her course to north Baffin land.

#### PONDS INLET BLOCKED WITH ICE

After a pleasant passage across Baffin bay, Bylot island was sighted early on the morning of August 15, but it was evening before we got abreast of Button point, the southeasterly extremity of the island. Ponds inlet was found to be well filled with loose ice through which a whale boat could be seen working its way out towards the ship. Coming alongside it was found to be in charge of Mr. Wilfred Caron, Captain Bernier's nephew and agent here for Captain Munn of the Arctic Gold Exploration Company, and manned by an Eskimo crew.

They speedily came aboard and while the ship proceeded slowly up the inlet, a consultation in the chart room developed the fact that we were the first ship to arrive from outside, and that the ice was still solid from a point about seven miles farther up the inlet. This was a real disappointment as we had hoped to be able to proceed to the site selected for the post, some twenty miles from Button point, so that we might discharge part of our cargo. It was decided to despatch Caron, two of the Mounted Police, and two Eskimos over the ice to the Hudson's Bay Company's post to ask Sergeant Joy—who had come to Ponds inlet in September, 1921, to investigate the murder of the trader, Jancs, and who had been living at the Hudson's Bay Company's post,—to come to the ship for consultation with Inspector Wilcox.

Sergeant Joy reached the ship the following evening and after a short consultation returned to the post, the ice proving to be so solid that the ship was absolutely unable to force her way through it. It was thought advisable to proceed to Ellesmere island and establish the post there, after which it was hoped that the ice in Ponds inlet would be so broken that it would be possible to reach the post.

Sailing northward along the east coasts of Bylot and North Devon islands, and crossing Lancaster and Jones sounds, Ellesmere island was sighted on the morning of the 20th, with Cobourg island abreast of us. Ice conditions here appeared very unfavourable but by taking advantage of various lanes of open water we were able to make our way into the passage between Ellesmere island and a small island named Smith island, off cape King Edward VII.

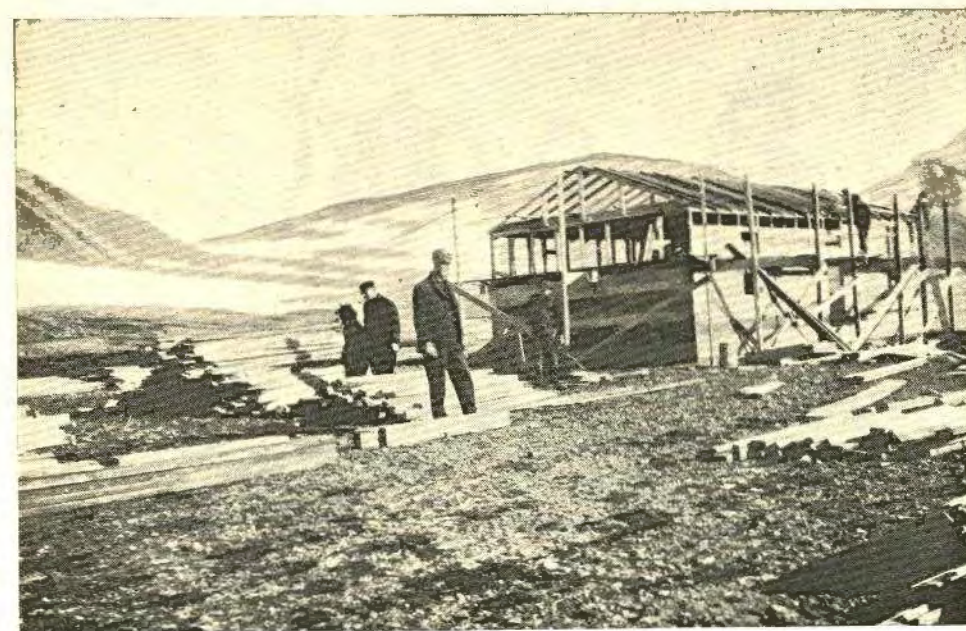
The northwest coast of Cobourg island was a beautiful sight. There were six glaciers, all of about the same width, of the same grade, and extending about the same distance inland, with the mountain spurs between them of about the same width. These six glaciers were flanked at either end by one narrower but much steeper glacier reaching down from the névés inland. North Devon also was very beautiful. The whole coast seemed to consist of alternate mountain spurs and glaciers, the latter reaching down apparently to sea level as no foreshore was visible, due possibly to the fact that the Arctic was some 35 miles off shore. To the north could be seen Ellesmere island from abreast of Smith island to about cape Tennyson. In this distance there were three large glaciers, the most westerly being quite prominent. The glacier nearest the passage between Smith island and Ellesmere island we named Wilcox glacier. It is a narrow glacier which spreads out into a very regular fan shape before it discharges into the sea. There is also, farther to the east, an island which does not appear on any of the charts. Captain Bernier had never seen this part of the coast before as he passed here in 1908-9 during a heavy snowstorm. It is understood that Peary and Sverdrup passed along this part of the coast also in bad weather.

Just inside of Smith island our first "oogiook" or bearded seal was killed. There were also hundreds of small seal in sight and literally millions of waterfowl, principally little auks. Several bears too were seen on the ice during the

day while in the evening fourteen walrus were counted asleep on a pan of ice within one hundred yards of the ship. The doctor and two of the Mounted Police succeeded in shooting one walrus of another herd during the evening and this was hoisted aboard.

#### CRAIG HARBOUR SELECTED

Fram fjord had been tentatively selected as the site of the Ellesmere island post. From Sverdrup's description of the fjord, it seemed to have many of the qualifications desirable for a post, and we hoped to be able to reach it and to make an examination of it. The ice, however, was found to be solid for some miles outside the entrance to the fjord, and we were forced to abandon the attempt. The following day, the ice not having opened up at all during the night, we explored a small harbour just inside of Smith island, which was named Craig harbour by Inspector Wilcox and Captain Bernier, and in the afternoon sailed along the coast toward cape Tennyson, until again stopped by solid ice.



Royal Canadian Mounted Police buildings in course of erection, Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island.

During this trip a sketch was made of the hitherto uncharted portion of the coast and Wilcox glacier, Cory glacier, and Stewart island were named, after Inspector Wilcox, Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

Conditions for approaching Fram fjord proving to be no more favourable next day, it was rather reluctantly decided that we could delay no longer and that perforce, the post must be established at Craig harbour.

There followed eight days of feverish haste and almost unceasing work. Two years' equipment and supplies for seven men had to be taken ashore and sorted out, while living quarters and a storehouse had to be erected, or at least brought so far along toward completion that the police could with safety be left to their own resources.

The first to be taken ashore were Kako and his family. This Eskimo and his wife and four children, the oldest a girl of eleven, had agreed to come up from Ponds inlet to stay with the police for a year. We had hoped to be



able to persuade two or three families to come north and settle around the post, but so many were absent from the inlet during our short stay there that this family came north alone. Kakto seems to be a good reliable Eskimo, with a fair knowledge of English and should be of great assistance to Inspector Wilcox and his men.

The harbour proved to be shallow and though anchored in only about seven fathoms of water, the ship was about one and a quarter miles from the landing place. This distance, even with launches to tow the small boats, took a considerable time to cover, and as laden boats could be taken to the landing place only at or near high water, the landing of supplies seemed to progress very slowly. The tides in the harbour were very strong, carrying in and out large quantities of ice, some of it comparatively small pieces which occasioned no worry, but some of it in such large masses that the anchor had to be hoisted,



Baffin land native family with skin tent.

and the ship kept under way, to dodge the ice. With most of the ship's officers and crew assisting with the unloading, practically all the responsibility for the ship rested on the Captain who, on one occasion, was continuously on duty for fifty hours without ever leaving the deck.

Craig harbour is about three miles wide at the seven fathom line where the ship was anchored, and about one and one-half miles wide at the head of the bay, the water shoaling very gradually towards the head of the bay. The valley is flat and low, with the foot of the glacier about two and a half miles from the shore line and apparently still receding. It is evident that it is many years since the glacier actually discharged into the waters of the bay.

From a short distance off shore an old shore line is quite apparent, showing that since some not very remote age, geologically speaking, the land has lifted, the elevation of the old shore line now being about forty to sixty feet. At the

same time there were seen, only some few feet above the present high water mark, the stone foundations of several old Eskimo igloos. From the condition of these ruins, and from the moss and lichens growing on them, they must be several hundred years old, so that the uplift of the land antedates that considerably.

The valley is surrounded by limestone-capped granite hills from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in elevation, cut into by many tributary valleys or draws, and it is quite apparent from the new appearance of much of the material at the mouths of these draws, that nature is still very busy in her many ways and that geologically speaking, the valley is still "young."

After going thoroughly over the whole valley, it was decided to place the buildings on the northwest side at the foot of the cliff and close to high water mark. This site gives good protection from northerly and northwesterly winds, ensures the best view out over Jones sound, and takes greatest advantage of the early spring and late fall sunshine.

The waters of the bay abounded in sea lice, or the "shrimps" on which Greely and his men lived for so long, and an occasional small fish, species unidentified, was seen. On shore no animal or bird life was seen although a couple of very old caribou horns were picked up, a fox track, and some rabbit traces were noticed and also a few musk-ox tracks. However, with the millions of little auks and other waterfowl just outside the harbour, and the numerous bear, walrus and seal in the bay between here and Fram fjord, there would appear to be no need for apprehension concerning the game supply. It is altogether likely that some of the valleys farther to the westward of Jones sound would also provide abundant game at certain seasons of the year, as from Sverdrup's descriptions they appear to be much more attractive than that in which the post was situated.

\* No grass was seen, and only one small piece of willow about one-quarter of an inch in thickness. The only vegetation here was moss and heather.

#### SITE FOR AIRSHIP LANDING

Major Logan was able to find a site sufficiently level and smooth for an aerodrome on the opposite side of the valley.

A plane-table and photographic survey was made of the valley and its vicinity, and a bronze tablet was set in solid rock, the markings of the tablet being "Canada, N.W.T. 1," signifying the first tablet set in Franklin district under the direction of the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior. Observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, were taken by Mr. Brown over this tablet with the six-and-a-quarter inch Berger transit; Major Logan also observing with his sextant and an artificial horizon.

The observations showed the post to be situated in latitude  $76^{\circ} 10'$  north, and longitude  $81^{\circ} 20'$  west of Greenwich.

On August 26 a scaffold on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police living quarters on which three men were working gave way, and Mr. Reilly, who was assisting the carpenters at the time, sustained painful internal injuries in the fall. He was transported to the ship on an improvised stretcher, suffering considerably, and spent practically the entire remainder of the voyage in bed in the chart room, being able to come out on deck with the aid of crutches only a few days before the ship reached Quebec.

On August 28, all equipment and stores were ashore and it was decided that if the weather held favourable, we would remain a few days to assist with the buildings. That night, however, the bay filled with very heavy ice and a bad snowstorm came on, and as from one to three inches of ice had been forming in the harbour each night, Captain Bernier decided that winter in the harbour was too close at hand to take any further chances, and, picking up the last



mail and saying the last farewells to our fellow passengers, Inspector Wilcox and six of his men, we steamed out of the harbour shortly after midnight.

It must be admitted that the inspector looked rather forlorn going ashore in our launch in the dusk, with so much snow flying that the shore was entirely invisible, and the harbour full of running ice. However, having made arrangements for a system of communication by smoke signals as soon as the ship came in sight next year, we began our return journey, having established the most northerly post office in the world, with the possible exception of one on the island of Spitzbergen. This new outpost of Canadian civilization, consisting officially of a police post, customs house and post office is only slightly more than eight hundred miles from the north pole.

Working our way southward through much loose ice, we again skirted the east coast of North Devon island, and having rounded cape Warrender, spent part of a day making, at the request of Inspector Wilcox, an examination of Dundas harbour, with a view to establishing at some future date a headquarters post there for the north. The harbour is some four or five miles long by about one and one-half miles wide, and is almost completely landlocked. At its southeastern corner is a good site for the post, well sheltered from winds and sea, and with a good anchorage close by, while from a small hill nearby a commanding view may be had of Lancaster sound.

Leaving Dundas harbour, an attempt was made to reach Ponds inlet by going down through Navy Board inlet to the westward of Bylot island, and thence through Eclipse sound. Reaching Canada point, however, solid ice was seen ahead and we were forced to go around Bylot island to the eastward. To our great disappointment Ponds inlet was found to be still full of ice, though it had been broken somewhat since our first visit. The ship was able to work her way almost up to the post, but a change in the tide swept the ice back through the inlet and we were obliged to enter Albert harbour for shelter. This is situated on the north coast of Baffin island about ten or twelve miles east of the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Sergeant Joy had, however, been able to board the ship by small boat while we were near the post and he remained on board as our guest until we left for the south.

We took advantage of our three days stay there to load about one hundred and twenty tons of stone for ballast, being assisted in this by several Eskimo. About twenty-five tons of coal also were landed here to save time later or should unloading prove to be difficult at the post, and in addition, a photographic survey of the harbour was made by Mr. Brown and his assistants.

In the harbour for part of this time Captain Munn's ship the *Albert* was with us, and after his departure, the *Bayeskimo*, the Hudson's Bay Company's supply ship, arrived.

#### PONDS INLET REACHED AT LAST

The *Arctic* and the *Bayeskimo* were able to reach the post on September 6 and anchored in a temporary harbour formed by a large pan of ice held back by an iceberg grounded in the shallow water off the post. The weather was very favourable and considerable material was sent ashore during the day. A beginning was made on the Mounted Police living quarters, much more rapid progress being made than at Craig harbour owing to the experience gained there, and owing to the fact that the workers had the assistance of several Eskimo.

About 5 p.m. with nearly every one ashore working, a large pan came drifting down with the change of tide, and after the sharp peremptory barks of the whistle had recalled the shore party to the ship we hoisted anchor and made for more open water, farther from shore and correspondingly safer, the *Bayeskimo* doing likewise.

That night proved to be a bad one, a heavy wind accompanied by driving snow entirely cutting off all chances of seeing the land, while the ship was almost completely at the mercy of the rushing ice pans. With the approach

of daylight, however, and the change of the tide, the weather cleared and the ship again anchored off the post and unloading was resumed. The time was seen to be so short, however, that even those of the technical personnel, who could be spared, acted as stevedores, while Captain Bernier, to release a man for other duties, acted as winchman.

The last loads were sent ashore about 4 p.m. and almost immediately thereafter the anchor was weighed and the ship had to move out on account of the ice coming in, as before, under the influence of the tide. We were able to get somewhat closer to shore later on in the evening, and received the last letters, and said farewells; then about 9 p.m. with three long blasts of the whistle, which started all the dogs in the village howling, the *Arctic* began to force her way eastward out of the inlet towards the open sea and home.



Hudson's Bay Company post at Ponds Inlet.

During our short stay the carpenters had made good progress with the house, but it was not nearly complete. There was no hesitation in leaving the police, however, as they would be able to get assistance here both from the Eskimos and from the Hudson's Bay Company.

As at Craig Harbour, a bronze tablet, No. 2, was set in a large boulder behind the Mounted Police buildings, indicating that the official survey starts at that point. Owing to our short stay there, however, it was possible to do only the preliminary work comprising phototopographic surveys in the vicinity of the post and some triangulation.

Affairs in this district were found to be in very capable hands, under Sergeant Joy's charge. He had come here by the Hudson's Bay Company's boat in 1921 to investigate the murder of the trader Janes, who, it was alleged, was killed by Eskimos to the westward of the inlet. He had gone after the body and after great difficulties and hardships, had found it and brought it to the inlet where he held an inquest. He then put three Eskimos under arrest and sum-



moned several others as witnesses. It is expected that as a result a court will be sent north in 1923 to adjudicate on the case, so that the Eskimos may see that Canadian laws must be respected and may learn to expect justice in all their dealings with the white men, and to appreciate the fact that white men will be punished just as Eskimos will be for any wrong doing.

Captain Munn, on his arrival from Cumberland gulf, reported that a fanatically religious Eskimo there had run amuck and had killed several of his neighbours. These murders will probably be investigated at a later date.

Twenty-four hours of continuous effort working through the ice brought us to open water inside of Button point, some of the ice, particularly off Brodeur



Native women, Baffin Land.

island (Albert harbour) being very solid and on one or two occasions requiring repeated charges by the ship at "full speed ahead."

Contrary to expectations, no "middle ice" was seen while crossing Baffin bay, the probable explanation being that it had been driven towards the southeasterly coasts of Baffin island by the almost continuous northerly and northeasterly winds of the preceding two or three weeks.

#### VISIT PAID TO GODHAVN, GREENLAND

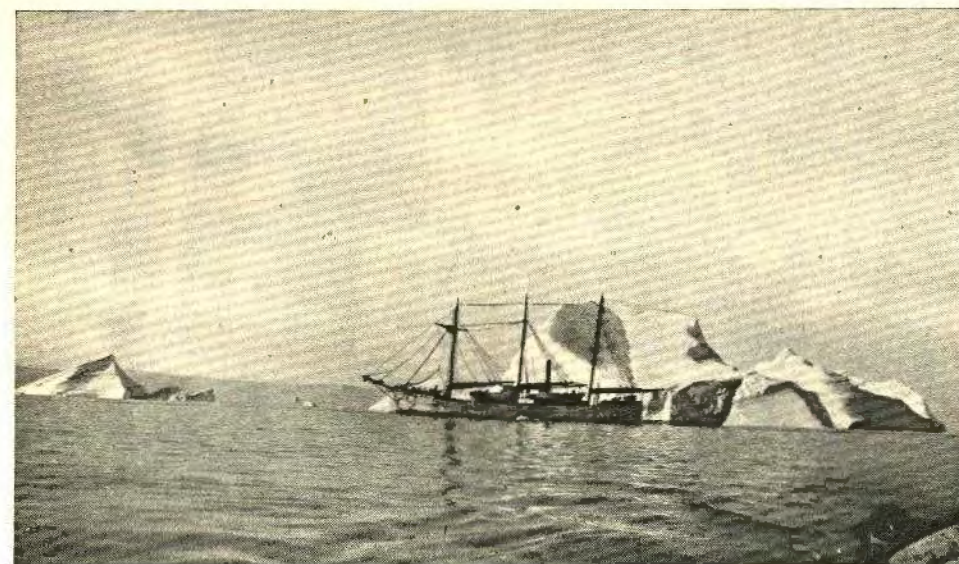
After a good passage across the bay, the ship arrived off Godhavn, Disko island, Greenland, early on the morning of September 13.

Inspector Wilcox, being unable to procure either dogs or Eskimo boots (kamiks) at Ponds inlet, had asked us to call at Godhavn on our return trip to endeavour to arrange for a supply of these to be called for by the ship on her way north in 1923. His letters from the Danish authorities, granting permission to land and to make purchases, he had handed to us, and after the ship had been visited by some Eskimos in kayaks, who offered to pilot us into the inner harbour, we went ashore in our launch and presented our credentials and letters.

We were warmly greeted, first by Dr. Porsild, scientist in charge of the experimental station at this point, and by his son, the assistant scientist. Dr. Porsild, who speaks perfect English, explained that the District Inspector was absent at the time, and that he himself was just on the point of leaving in a

launch to take the mail across the sound to a steamer which was ready to leave for Denmark. He introduced us to Mr. Neilson, the Government agent, who was kindness itself. Although he does not understand or speak English as well as Dr. Porsild or his son, we were easily able to make him understand our needs and he explained that, although in all probability the Godhavn settlement itself could not spare the dogs and boots the Police wanted, he had no doubt that they could be collected from some of the other settlements, and that he would be glad to have us call for them in 1923.

Only about two hours were spent ashore but the visit though brief, was most interesting. The settlement is indeed an oasis in the desert. The houses, particularly some of those occupied by the Government officials, are very attractive and quite pretentious, being built of lumber imported from Denmark and are nicely painted in red with white trimmings. Neat, clean, well laid out paths lead from one point to another in the settlement, with quite



Steamer "Arctic" passing an iceberg in Baffin Bay.

large warehouses in the vicinity of the landing place. The Government scientific station and the residence of Dr. Porsild are situated across the harbour, unfortunately for us, too far away to be visited in the short time at our disposal.

We appeared to be a source of great interest to the inhabitants of the village, as they certainly were to us. Mr. Neilson informed us that the *Arctic* was the first foreign ship to visit the port for some years.

Most of the men of the settlement were apparently absent from the village, probably engaged in their regular pursuits, but the party was enthusiastically welcomed by those who happened to be home, as well as by the women and children. The natives, or Greenlanders, as they prefer to be called, seemed to be happy and prosperous, and all appeared to be clean, and well and comfortably dressed, some of the women even donning their holiday attire in honour of the visit. These natives, judging from their features and build, seemed to be of all types from pure Eskimo to almost pure Scandinavian, the result no doubt of the many years, one might even say centuries, of contact, first with the old Norsemen, and later with the modern Danes. The population of Greenland, we were informed by Mr. Neilson is about 13,000, of whom some 300 to 350 are Danes.



The women's dress was particularly attractive and sensible. They wore a smock of heavy linen or cotton, generally in a checked pattern, and lined usually with very heavy red flannel. The wide neck and the sleeves were trimmed with fur, or plush, sometimes with touches of embroidery on white linen. They wore no skirts, only short neatly fitting sealskin breeches, decorated with what, at first sight, appeared to be bead work, but which was really a pattern made by sewing on to a strip of leather numerous minute brightly coloured pieces of thin leather in a pattern. The amount of patience necessary for some of the more elaborate of these decorations must be very great. We were informed that the natives themselves have been taught by the Danes to tan and dye their own leather for this purpose, and also to make the long varicoloured boots (kamiks) which complete the summer costume. These boots are very neatly made, being of course hand sewn, with waterproof soles



Greenland natives, women and children in summer dress, Disko Island, Greenland.

of "oogjook," or bearded seal, and are worn over a lining or stocking of seal-skin, with the foot of caribou or baby musk-ox, the fur being worn next the skin, and the stocking being finished off at the top, when it comes outside the breeches, with a band of fur, plush or of finely embroidered linen. The boots themselves are of various colours, dark blue, purple, bright red and some of them pure white. The leather is soft and pliable, and the finish indicates a high degree of skill in tanning and dressing. The boots also are decorated with strips of the same fine coloured leather work as used on the breeches.

In one of the other settlements, Godthaab, farther to the south, the natives have their own newspaper in their own language, all the work in connection with the printing, editing, and publishing being done by themselves. They have also, we were told, their own photograph galleries. The Danes, in short, seem to be devoting a great deal of time and energy towards making the natives self-supporting and self-respecting. The scientific stations, for there are others besides that at Godhavn, were established and are maintained by the Danish Government, solely for the purpose of carrying on investigations for the benefit

of the natives, such for instance as ascertaining what vegetables, if any, can be made to grow at the various stations, and how best to treat the skins for export, and other similar problems. The natives are being taught the value of export trade and are being encouraged in making articles suitable for sale elsewhere, and in turning out products that will have a commercial value. Their principal trade is in furs, skins, fish, and oil. About 30,000 sealskin, 11,000 barrels of blubber, chiefly seal, and about 3,800 barrels of sharks' livers are bought annually from the natives, also 1,500 white and blue fox skins, a few bear skins and a little eider-down. The catch of white whales and narwhals has fallen off so considerably that it is unimportant, and very few reindeer skins are now obtained, though these formed a few years ago one of the chief articles of export. The quality of fox skins has also deteriorated considerably.

After a couple of hours ashore, the Commander invited Mr. Neilson and Mr. Porsild out to the ship for lunch and they gladly accepted. After meeting Captain Bernier, they were shown over the ship and expressed themselves as astonished at the completeness of her equipment and her comfortable interior arrangements, though they did not seem to be particularly impressed by her exterior appearance, her sides being badly scraped by the ice and showing in many places the red paint of her body as when painted for lightship duty, and her spars and sails being almost black from the smoke of the soft coal we had been burning.

They were intensely interested in the wireless equipment, and looked over with evident appreciation our file of daily bulletins of world news, provided by our wireless operator.

Shortly after lunch our visitors departed for the shore and with a salute of three long blasts of the whistle, the *Arctic* was once more on her way on the last "leg" of the voyage, the Captain holding a course well to the westward so that we might get clear of the northerly current along the coast before heading south, which he did when we had reached longitude 57 degrees west.

At 8 p.m. on September 14 we crossed the Arctic circle, and, as on the northerly voyage, the Captain at dinner paid tribute to Father Neptune in a few well chosen words, the crossing of the "Circle" here being an occasion somewhat similar to the crossing of the "Line" at the Equator.

After a good trip south the *Arctic* ran into heavy head winds in the vicinity of Belle Isle and was unable to enter the strait until the evening of September 23. Except for further fresh head winds in the vicinity of Anticosti, the trip up the gulf and river to Quebec was uneventful and, picking up the pilot at Father Point, the ship reached Quebec on the afternoon of October 2, having been delayed somewhat by the smoke of the forest fires raging at various points in the townships south of the river.

#### RESULTS OF THE TRIP

The net results of the trip may be briefly enumerated. Police posts, post offices, and customs houses had been established at two points, Craig harbour, Ellesmere island, and Ponds inlet, Baffin island.

The post at Craig harbour is a double post, that is, there are there an Inspector of Police, in charge of the district, a corporal and five men. This is actually the personnel of a central headquarters post which, it is hoped, will be established elsewhere in 1923, when Craig harbour will become a sub-post with probably three men as its staff.

At Ponds inlet a sergeant of the police had been quartered with the Hudson's Bay Company for a year investigating, as above mentioned, the murder of a trader named Janes. He was reinforced by a corporal and two men, and material was landed to erect a police living quarters and storehouse, as well as supplies and equipment for two years.



Dundas harbour, in the south coast of North Devon island, was visited as already stated and examined with a view to its suitability as a site for a headquarters post.

Our ability to get time accurately by wireless enabled us to check the positions of several points on the charts and enough evidence was secured to show that the existing charts are seriously in error in many places, due probably to the fact that the clocks or chronometers of the old explorers were incorrect, there having been no possibility in some cases of checking them for periods possibly as long as two or three years, depending upon the length of their voyage. These charts should be revised.

The observer of the Air Board accompanying the expedition secured valuable data, his conclusions in brief being that there are many places in the Archipelago suitable for the erection of aerodromes and the construction of landing places, thus obviating the necessity of using hydroplanes in the north, an exceedingly dangerous operation over waters apparently clean and open, but necessarily containing many pieces of small ice, difficult to "spot" from a rapidly moving plane.

His conclusion was that the weather during the latter days of May, and in June, July and part of August, appears to be almost ideal for aviation, the twenty-four hours of continuous daylight making conditions particularly favourable. It may be easily seen that a very large amount of patrol and survey work could be done during this period.

His recommendation is that an experimental air station, equipped with two small machines, and with a personnel of two pilots and two mechanics, should be established at some central point such as Ponds inlet and maintained throughout a year so that information might be obtained by actual observation covering a longer period than merely the few weeks occupied by a voyage such as that of last summer.

Phototopographical surveys were made of Craig harbour, Albert harbour, and Ponds inlet, and a moving-picture panorama was secured of Dundas harbour.

Although the Government has intimated that additional posts will be established, it is as yet undecided exactly where they will be placed. There is need for one at Cape Sabine, on the east coast of Ellesmere island, and it is expected that an effort will be made to establish this in 1923. It is reported, however, that no boats were able to get north of Cape York last season. If similar conditions continue this year, it may prove more convenient to establish the headquarters post already referred to possibly at Dundas harbour, as Lancaster sound is known to open early and to remain open until a fairly late date. There would appear to be need for a post, say next year, somewhere farther to the westward, possibly on Bathurst or Melville island.

The necessity for police supervision is shown by the Janes murder case and by the reported murder last year at Cumberland gulf of five natives by another member of the tribe.

Besides the Hudson's Bay Company, there are other traders at various points, and there are, almost every season, expeditions both British and foreign, so that it would seem most advisable to have the Government represented on the ground by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who may always be relied upon to see that law and order are maintained and that every one gets a "square deal."

The possibilities of the country are great in many ways and it only remains for the Government to continue to show its interest in it by establishing and maintaining these posts, when the resulting increased knowledge concerning the regions will stimulate additional interest by private individuals and corporations, and a natural healthy development will speedily follow and undoubtedly result in a great, and much needed, improvement in the general living conditions of the present population.

## APPENDIX

### AVIATION IN THE ARCTIC

#### A Reconnaissance of Flying Conditions in the Eastern Arctic Archipelago, 1922.

BY MAJOR R. A. LOGAN, *Department of National Defence, Canada*

During the past few years many changes have taken place in the method of travel and transportation in all parts of the world, and as the North West Territories cover a very wide area, transportation is one of the greatest problems in exploring and developing the resources of that part of Canada.

One of the latest methods of travel being the employment of aircraft, it was considered advisable to investigate conditions affecting aircraft operations



828 miles from the pole.

in the northern part of the territories by sending an experienced air pilot to accompany the expedition to the Northern archipelago on the C.G.S. *Arctic* during the summer of 1922.

Through the co-operation of the Air Board, the writer who was attached to the Canadian Air Force, was released from duty at Camp Borden, Ontario, and was attached for about five months to the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior. During this period he was a member of the expedition under the command of Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., and visited various points in the Arctic islands extending as far north as latitude 76 degrees 20 minutes or about 820 miles from the pole. On his return he made a report of his investigations on which the following is based.

The *Arctic* left Quebec on July 18, 1922, and proceeding via strait of Belle Isle to the west coast of Greenland, followed the coast northerly to latitude 74 degrees in order to pass around the north end of the ice fields which cover hundreds of square miles of the waters of Baffin bay. After several days of zig-zagging through the ice fields Button point, on Bylot island, was reached on August 15, 1922.



The intention was to visit the settlement at Ponds inlet, but owing to the ice still blocking the inlet it was found more advisable to proceed first to Ellesmere island and on the return to call at Ponds inlet in the hope that by that time the ice would probably have drifted out.

The ship proceeded north to the vicinity of Fram fiord, on Ellesmere island with the object of establishing a police post somewhere in the neighbourhood. Owing to the exceptionally mild summer there had been no heavy seas to break up the ice, which consequently blocked nearly all the inlets. Fram fiord being one of these, it was decided to establish the post in a small bay named Craig harbour.

Several days were spent here in investigating local conditions, both upon the low land, at the head of the bay, and on the tablelands in the interior of the island. The best site for an aeroplane landing-ground on the lowland was surveyed, and marked by leaving a Canadian Air Force ensign. After the duties of the expedition were completed at Craig harbour the ship proceeded to Dundas harbour, on North Devon island, where opportunity was also taken to observe local conditions and to investigate the possibility of utilizing any of the adjacent area as landing grounds for aircraft.



Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island.

On the return voyage a visit was paid to Navy Board inlet and the entrance of Ponds inlet was reached again on September 2, but the ice was still too thick to permit the ship to reach the settlement until four days later. Here an aerodrome was surveyed and marked on the ground and local conditions were investigated as far as time would permit. The ship returned to the south calling at Disko island, Greenland, en route, and reached Quebec, October 2, 1922.

Though the season for actual investigation was very short, it has been made clear that the possibilities are such that a more thorough investigation should be carried out by extending the period of actual residence to at least one year, in order that investigators may see the country at various points, not only at its best, but also at its worst.

As the information which the general public has regarding the north country is at least one hundred years old, the impression prevails that the North West Territories are just mounds of snow and ice sticking up above the polar sea. If one read only books of such a date regarding the parts of Canada we know, especially the Prairie Provinces, he would get an impression very different from

fact. The natural resources lie there unknown and just as the railway hastened the development of Western Canada so may aircraft aid in the north.

It may surprise many people to realize that two thousand miles north of Ottawa the general climate of the winter season is no more severe than in many of the more northerly settled parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and that there are hundreds upon hundreds of square miles of land bare of snow in summer, covered with beautiful flowers, grass and moss supporting innumerable animals including caribou, musk-ox and foxes, while there are immense areas of coal and indications of many other minerals.

As the interior of the islands is practically unknown and even the coastline only very roughly sketched in on the charts, aircraft can serve a very useful purpose in connection with surveying and exploring the country. Its other uses will be in the transportation of men and material, where other means would entail much time, expense and hardship. Aircraft may also be used to great advantage as an assistance to marine navigation in locating open water and ice fields. In general it may be said that aircraft in the form of aeroplanes equipped with skis, and with sufficient protection for engines may be used for the greater part of at least five months of the year.

Conditions affecting other sciences such as wireless and photography which are used in connection with aircraft were found to be very favourable. By means of a small portable wireless set weighing only a few pounds signals were received from Panama, Berlin, France, and many intermediate points, and all indications pointed to very favourable conditions for all wireless reception.

While certain conditions affecting aircraft operating in the Arctic archipelago are distinctly different from those prevailing in parts of Canada where flying operations have also been practicable during five months of the year, conditions in these parts of the Arctic are favourable for long cross-country flights, in so far as frequent landing places are concerned, and this during the season of the year most suitable for survey work and investigation of the natural resources of the country.







# House of Commons Debates

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker:

The Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

Wednesday, June 10, 1925.

The House met at three o'clock.

## RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING

Mr. W. D. EULER (North Waterloo): I beg to present the second report of the select standing committee on Railways and Shipping. As it is the intention of the committee to ask for the printing of this rather lengthy report, I would suggest that the reading of it now might be dispensed with.

An hon. MEMBER: Put the motion for printing now.

Mr. EULER: There is another report to be presented. I will put the motion to-morrow that both be printed.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. W. C. GOOD (Brant): I move, seconded by the hon. member for West Edmonton (Mr. Kennedy):

Whereas under an order of reference made on the 23rd March, 1925, the standing committee on Public Accounts has had under investigation the methods of assessment and collection of business profits and income taxes;

Therefore be it resolved, that the said committee on Public Accounts be instructed that they have power to consider and recommend to this House such amendments to the Income War Tax Act as may seem to them advisable.

Mr. SPEAKER: This might serve as a notice of motion.

Mr. GOOD: I should be glad if the House would agree by unanimous consent to have the motion pass now in order to save time.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

Mr. GOOD: If not, it will stand as a notice of motion.



Mr. SPEAKER: It is usual of course for notice to be given in such a case as this, but the motion may be entertained by unanimous consent of the House. Is that consent conceded?

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance): I would direct your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that this is not a report from the Public Accounts committee. I am not questioning the opinions of the hon. members who have moved and seconded this motion, but it seems to me that in the absence of the chairman of the committee the matter might stand as a notice of motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Stands as notice of motion.

### QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

#### DOMINION OXYGEN COMPANY LIMITED

Mr. OUMET:

1. Is the Minister of Railways aware that certain officials of the Canadian National Railways are shareholders in the Dominion Oxygen Company Limited, Toronto?

2. If so, what are the names and addresses of said shareholders?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: The Minister of Railways has inquired of the management, and the latter advises that it has no information on the subject.

#### GOLD EXPORTS

Mr. COOTE:

1. What amount of gold has been exported from Canada in each year since 1910?

2. What amount of gold was imported in Canada in each of the above years?

3. What amount of gold was produced in Canada in each of these years?

4. What was the amount of gold held in Canada on March 31st, in each of these years by (a) the government; (b) banks; and (c) central gold reserve?

Hon. Mr. COPP:

1.

Year	* Gold bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, etc.	Gold Bullion	Gold Coin
1910..	\$ 6,110,473	.....	\$ 1,534,998
1911..	5,364,273	.....	5,802,263
1912..	7,211,438	.....	6,141,320
1913..	11,231,476	.....	14,858,787
1914..	13,376,735	.....	22,221,147
1915..	15,409,019	.....	23,234,973
1916..	23,989,909	.....	102,318,281
1917..	19,671,026	\$148,752,755	46,381,754
1918..	13,688,700	206,312,376	1,877,487
1919..	9,202,033	39,841,697	210,087
1920..	5,975,648	23,850,862	24,937,309
1921..	3,038,779	24,290,846	9,438,425
1922..	2,534,755	18,082,533	5,027,813
1923..	5,449,460	1,761,415	25,001,170
1924..	17,384,940	12,520,569	12,035,025
1925..	27,793,333	2,946,220	974,123

\* Including gold bullion up to 1917.

[Mr. Good.]

2.

#### Imports Entered for Consumption

Year	British and Canadian Coin and foreign gold coin	Gold bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets or plates Unmanufactured
1910..	\$ 4,988,236	\$ 516,531
1911..	7,741,849	1,484,866
1912..	24,096,596	980,919
1913..	3,025,219	1,284,592
1914..	13,659,492	838,959
1915..	1,117,055,024	14,428,372
1916..	32,137,908	1,738,310
1917..	8,653,363	18,333,185
1918..	9,915,761	1,374,560
*1919..	.....	.....
1920..	4,343,874	46,119,620
1921..	6,104,193	1,114,582
1922..	3,872,149	916,097
1923..	25,567,420	887,811
1924..	2,533,793	962,912
1925..	3,287,846	854,446

\* No record for 1919 imports.

3.

#### Production of Gold in Canada during the Calendar Years 1910-1924

Year	Fine Ozs.	
1910..	493,707	\$10,205,835
1911..	473,159	9,781,077
1912..	611,885	12,648,704
1913..	802,973	16,598,923
1914..	773,178	15,983,007
1915..	918,056	18,977,901
1916..	930,492	19,234,076
1917..	738,831	15,272,092
1918..	699,681	14,463,689
1919..	766,764	15,850,423
1920..	765,007	15,814,098
1921..	926,329	19,148,920
1922..	1,263,364	26,116,050
1923..	1,233,341	25,495,421
1924..	1,525,331	31,531,389

4.

March 31st.	Government	Gold held by	Gold and Subsidiary Coin	Gold in Central Gold Reserves
1910..	\$ 69,736,110	\$28,102,344	.....	.....
1911..	74,159,771	34,896,742	.....	.....
1912..	98,892,395	36,027,797	.....	.....
1913..	98,507,112	39,053,160	.....	.....
1914..	101,161,366	45,661,913	.....	.....
1915..	94,644,423	65,671,275	.....	3,500,000
1916..	120,931,622	66,372,906	.....	5,460,000
1917..	118,561,338	72,135,431	.....	12,310,000
1918..	119,941,748	78,255,033	.....	19,210,000
1919..	121,141,122	80,253,572	.....	10,500,000
1920..	104,399,455	79,990,826	.....	10,500,000
1921..	83,381,036	84,731,382	.....	11,502,533
1922..	84,249,497	76,468,966	.....	9,502,533
1923..	128,740,130	70,650,447	.....	9,502,533
1924..	102,079,238	58,616,405	.....	9,502,533
1925..	122,811,151	57,135,318	.....	7,002,533

#### TRENT VALLEY CANAL

Mr. BRETHEN:

1. When did construction upon the Trent Valley canal begin?

2. How much money has been expended on the canal to date?

3. What is the estimated cost of completion?

4. What is the total annual expenditure on construction, upkeep and operation, for each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924?

5. What was the annual revenue during each of the above years?

6. What is the nature of the service the Trent Valley canal is intended to perform?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. In 1833.

Fiscal Year	Capital	Income
1920..	1,050,798 13	77,251 36
1921..	379,664 11	310,489 02
1922..	195,823 04	478,126 50
1923..	169,655 01	223,340 23
1924..	159,128 50	129,915 85
	\$1,952,068 79	1,219,122 06

Outside of the renewal of decaying structures, all new construction work has been suspended since 1921.

5. Fiscal years 1920-1924, inclusive:

1920..	\$ 4,338 71
1921..	4,162 33
1922..	187,846 87
1923..	28,174 56
1924..	175,268 85

Total.. \$389,791 32

6. On completion, the Trent Canal system will provide a through water route for boats of 6-foot draught from Honey Harbour, on the Georgian bay, to Trenton, on lake Ontario, a distance of over 240 miles.

#### BILL No. 4—ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

Mr. DENIS (St. Denis):

Why did the government arrange for Bill No. 4, which was a public bill introduced by a private member, to be taken up for third reading on June 4, private members having no more days at their disposal?

Right Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE KING  
The member for West Calgary (Mr. Shaw) had two opportunities to proceed with the bill and was prepared to do so but at the request of the Prime Minister and of the Minister of Justice, he agreed to postpone the consideration of said bill, subject to the condition and the understanding that he would be given the opportunity of proceeding with it at a later stage of the session, if it could not be reached in the usual way. The government has merely redeemed a pledge made to the member for West Calgary, who has requested this being done.

84—1925—14

2. To March 31, 1925:

Capital..	\$19,322,364 75
Income..	2,324,443 90
Staff (operation)..	1,363,740 78
Repairs (maintenance)..	1,296,629 89

Total.. \$24,307,179 32

3. \$3,164,452.

4. Fiscal years 1920-1924, inclusive:

Staff Operation	Repairs Maintenance	Total
97,218 42	63,343 38	1,288,611 29
106,118 89	91,842 85	888,114 87
109,891 51	75,426 37	859,267 42
108,268 66	56,480 96	567,744 86
113,913 78	88,245 63	488,203 76
535,411 26	385,339 19	4,091,942 20

#### QUESTIONS PASSED AS ORDERS FOR RETURNS

MESSRS. L. A. FORSYTHE AND JAMES M. DAVISON

Mr. BLACK (Halifax):

1. Has L. A. Forsythe, or James M. Davison, his partner, received legal work from any department of the government since January 1, 1922?

2. If so, what are the items, dates, and accounts for the moneys so paid to Mr. Forsythe or Mr. James M. Davison, his partner?

3. What amount, if any, is still owing them?

4. Are they at present in receipt of legal work from the government?

HON. E. N. RHODES

Mr. CARRUTHERS:

1. What amounts were paid per year by the government of Canada to the Honourable E. N. Rhodes, during the years 1919-1920, 1920-1921, and 1921-1922?

2. What amounts were paid during these years for cab or car hire for Mr. Rhodes?

#### UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PAPERS

QUEBEC RIOTS—COLONEL MACHIN'S REPORT

Mr. DOUCET moved:

For a copy of the report made by Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Machin to the Honourable the Minister of Justice with regard to the Quebec disturbances in the early part of April, 1918.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I do not know whether there is any report in the Department of Justice, and if there is I am not sure that it is not of a confidential nature. However, if it is possible to bring it down I shall have no objection.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The question was put on the order paper some time ago and the date of the riots was stated to be in 1917. The return brought down disclosed no report, and that technically was correct inasmuch as the



riots occurred in 1918. But there was a report, because it was referred to in a debate in the House and was largely quoted from. It is on the files in the department and there certainly could be nothing confidential about it.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I have no objection.

Motion agreed to.

#### RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES

##### BILL TO AMEND THE RAILWAY ACT, 1919

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways and Canals): If I might be allowed to do so on the orders of the day, I desire to give to the House certain information concerning amendments which I propose to move in committee, to Bill No. 181, to amend the Railway Act, 1919. I do this in order that hon. members may have on Hansard notice as to what these amendments are. Personally I am of the opinion that they make no difference in the bill, but they may strengthen it. At the end of subsection (5) of section 3 I shall move to add the following:

but shall apply to all the territory west of Fort William covered by tariffs filed with the board under the terms of said agreement at the date of the passing of this act and to all lines of railway now or hereafter constructed by any company subject to the jurisdiction of parliament within such territory.

I shall also move to amend subsection (6) of section 3 by inserting after the word "thereto" in the sixth line the words "within the territory."

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. MANION: Will the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Low) endeavour to have question 17, 18 and 19, relating to elevators at the head of the lakes, answered this week if possible? I should like to have the information for the purposes of discussion.

#### PULPWOOD RESOURCES OF MANITOBA

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. L. P. BANCROFT (Selkirk): Has an order in council been passed dealing with the disposal of Manitoba's pulpwood resources, and will the government be good enough to lay a copy of it on the table of the House? Further, may we have an assurance that parliament will have an opportunity of discussing this matter before the deal is closed?

[Mr. Meighen.]

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (Argenteuil, Minister of the Interior): The pulpwood transaction in question is under consideration at the moment and no return can be made until the matter is consummated. It is not a matter for discussion in parliament but I have no objection to bringing down the agreement, together with any order in council dealing with the whole matter when it is possible to do so. I have no objection to making a public statement on the matter, but it is one of ordinary sales which we are making from time to time.

Mr. BANCROFT: Could not the order in council be placed on the table now?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, I will bring it down.

#### GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN TORONTO

On the Orders of the Day:

Sir HENRY DRAYTON (West York): I want to ask the Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham) whether the newspapers of Toronto are correct, or whether he is right, in connection with the sale of railway property at the corner of King and Yonge streets, and whether he can give the House any information on the subject.

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways): As usual, the Minister of Railways is right. To be fair, I may say that the agreement for the proposed sale to which my hon. friend refers has been partially completed. A year or two ago the Canadian National Railways purchased a building at the corner of King and Yonge streets for the purpose of maintaining the location which it had for its offices. Since the purchase of that building various offers have been made to the Canadian National Railways for the building, one of which, made recently, has been seriously considered. But the method of procedure is for the Canadian National Railway Company to make agreements for sale subject to approval by order in council. I believe a resolution has been passed by the Canadian National Railway Company concerning the sale, but so far it has not come to the government for approval or disapproval by order in council. I expect it in a day or two.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Leader of the Opposition): In view of the very great importance of this matter and of the amount involved, will the Minister of Railways undertake that the facts regarding it shall be laid before the House this week?

Mr. GRAHAM: That is—

Mr. MEIGHEN: The matter of the sale, or alleged sale, of the property in Toronto and the terms of the sale.

Mr. GRAHAM: Should the Governor in Council not approve of the arrangement, then there would be nothing to lay before the House. But should the Governor in Council approve of the sale, I will be glad to lay all the particulars on the table.

Mr. MEIGHEN: But my point is this: in view of the consequence of the matter, will not the Governor in Council consider it this week and either approve or disapprove the arrangement, so that parliament may know? Or if the Governor in Council have any difficulty in the premises, they might possibly consult parliament—and after that I do not think there would be any difficulty.

Mr. GRAHAM: This council never has any difficulty to speak of—

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Petersen contract?

Mr. GRAHAM:—and when the transaction is completed parliament will be entitled to all the details.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is too late then.

Mr. GRAHAM: The Canadian National management proceeds under the act passed by my right hon. friend (Mr. Meighen) and if there are any loopholes in it I am not responsible. But, if the Governor in Council approves of this arrangement, the particulars will be given parliament, as parliament has a right to them. The Canadian National Railway board is acting under statute giving it authority to do certain things with the approval of the Governor in Council. We hope to be able to deal with the matter this week, but if the resolution does not proceed the government cannot act one way or the other.

#### PRIVILEGE—MR. BLACK (HURON)

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. WILLIAM BLACK (South Huron): I see by the Votes and Proceedings of yesterday that either my name has been inadvertently omitted from the division list, or the name of the hon. member for Yukon (Mr. Black), which appears, has been intended for mine.

Mr. SPEAKER: I shall see that the correction is made.

#### EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. L. J. LADNER (Vancouver South): Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham) if any conclusion has been reached in connection with the negotiations for the operation of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway by the Canadian National Railways, following the expiry of the operating lease now held by the Canadian Pacific Railway? If no conclusion has been reached, what is the standing of the negotiations at the present time?

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways): Mr. Speaker, if my hon. friend thinks for a moment he will realize that the quarter from which to seek definite information is the Premier of the province of Alberta, who has the leasing of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway in his hands. As a matter of fact that railway is now under lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATION AND SOVEREIGNTY

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. H. H. STEVENS (Vancouver Centre): Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand a newspaper despatch from Washington to the New York Times dealing with a matter of very considerable importance to Canada. The despatch is rather lengthy and refers to what is known as the MacMillan-Byrd scientific expedition into the Arctic regions this summer by hydroplane. Two important questions are propounded, one being whether Canada has a valid claim to certain lands lying north of the mainland. Then there is this reference:

High officials in Washington reiterated to-day that the Canadian government has not yet raised the question of discussed with this government the matter of claiming all land between Canada and the pole. It is learned, however, that in a recent informal conversation between Lieutenant Commander Byrd and the Canadian commission here, the latter informally asked whether he had obtained a "permit" to land on Axel Heiberg land. To ask Canada for a permit for Commander Byrd's planes to land on Axel Heiberg land would, of course, imply recognition by America of the Canadian claim of sovereignty over that land, and seems to necessitate decision by this government—

That is, the United States government. —as to whether it considers that Canada has a valid claim to that region.

Has the Prime Minister any information to furnish as to whether the government of Canada has made any representations to the government of the United States on the sub-



ject? If no action has been taken, is there not a grave danger that the right of Canada to large areas in the north—at present not deemed very valuable, but which in the future may be so—will be jeopardized?

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (Minister of the Interior): Mr. Speaker, this government has been very much alive to what we claim to be the possessions of Canada in the northern territory adjacent to the Dominion. Indeed, I made the statement in the House the other evening that we claimed all the territory lying between meridians 60 and 142. This afternoon when dealing with the estimates of the Department of the Interior I propose to bring down a map to make it clear what precautions we are taking to establish ourselves in that territory and to notify the nationals of foreign countries passing over it that we think Canada should be advised of their plans and that they should ask for permits from the Canadian government. That is the extent to which we have gone at the moment. I might say further to my hon. friend from Vancouver Centre that some considerable time ago a despatch dealing with the subject was sent to Washington, to which we have had no reply.

#### ALTERNATIVE VOTE

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. R. A. HOEY (Springfield): Can the Prime Minister tell us, Mr. Speaker, when we may expect the government to proceed with the legislation dealing with the single transferable vote? I understand that the Prime Minister, near the close of last session, gave a definite promise that the matter would be dealt with some time this session, of which we are getting pretty near the close.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): As my hon. friend is aware, there are two bills on the order paper relating to the Dominion Elections Act. One is before a committee of the House at the present time. As soon as the committee reports it is our intention to proceed with that bill, and when it is concluded we will take up the measure dealing with the single transferable vote.

Mr. HOEY: It will be disposed of this session, then?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: It depends on how long it takes. We have a good deal of material before us. We are going ahead as fast as we can.

[Mr. Stevens.]

#### LIST OF PAIRS

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. GROTE STIRLING (Yale): Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw attention to the list of pairs of last night's division which appears in Hansard. This I think either contains mistakes or very interesting facts, for it appears that the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Macdonald) was paired with the hon. member for Lunenburg (Mr. Duff), and the Secretary of State (Mr. Copp) with the hon. member for Cape Breton South and Richmond (Mr. Kyte). The statement made subsequently by the latter hon. gentleman makes it apparent that the Secretary of State voted against the Quebec grant.

Mr. JACOBS: Then he should resign from the government at once.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will call the attention of the officer in charge to the matter referred to by the hon. member.

[The vote referred to was on Mr. Irvine's amendment to the motion of Hon. Mr. Cardin for the third reading of Bill No. 160, to provide for further advances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners. The pair list (see page 4230) should read as follows:

#### PAIRS

(The list of pairs is furnished by the chief whips.)

#### Messrs:

Macdonald (Pictou),	Stewart (Leeds),
Chisholm,	Doucet,
Copp,	Jones,
Robinson,	Kennedy (Glengarry),
Lovett,	Grimmer,
Carruthers,	Simpson,
Duff,	Black (Halifax),
Gordon,	Bristol,
Kyte,	Boys,
Martell,	McBride,
Stork,	Fansher,
Munro,	Millar,
Séguin,	Stewart (Humboldt),
Béland,	Brown,
Snowball,	MacLaren,
Gouin,	Guthrie,
Kay,	Wilson,
Bureau,	Lewis,
Lavigneour,	Macphail (Miss),
Fafard,	Knox.]

#### EXPORT OF POWER

On the Orders of the Day:

Sir HENRY DRAYTON (West York): Mr. Speaker, may I ask my hon. friend the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Low) whether he has yet had an opportunity to get out that order in connection with exempting the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission from taxation on the export of electricity?

Hon. T. A. LOW (Minister of Trade and Commerce): No order has been passed.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Is there anything I can do or that anyone else can do to help, Mr. Speaker?

#### RHINE FRONTIER

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Centre Winnipeg): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I asked the Prime Minister whether Canada was a party to any security pact with France with regard to the Rhineland. I notice Hansard has it "secret" pact. I should like to have the assurance of the Prime Minister as to whether Canada is under any obligation with regard to the security pact which has recently been made, and how soon he can give us a statement as to the exact position which Canada has taken in this matter.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I do not know that I can give my hon. friend any more explicit information than that no compact or treaty that I know of has been entered into as yet. What has taken place in respect to the matter to which my hon. friend refers is that Great Britain and France have together negotiated the basis of an agreement for further negotiations with Germany. The discussions in Europe between Great Britain and France have had relation to the possible framing of a security pact, one condition of which is that Germany shall be a member of the League of Nations. The government has been kept informed of these negotiations between Great Britain and France, but our opinion has not been asked upon them, nor have we been requested to express any view as to what Canada's attitude may or may not be. Until asked and until some expression of view is requested, the government does not propose to precipitate itself into a discussion that is taking place in Great Britain and of which we have no knowledge beyond what has come to us in the manner that I have just described.

#### HOME BANK

PROPOSED PAYMENT TO DEPOSITORS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$5,450,000

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved the third reading of Bill No. 182, for the relief of the depositors of The Home Bank of Canada.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time and passed.

#### INCOME WAR TAX ACT, 1917

REPEAL OF SECTION 25 CONSTITUTING LIEN UPON ASSETS OF TAX PAYER

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved the second reading of Bill No. 183, to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

Mr. W. C. GOOD (Brant): In view of the possibility of further amendments to this act being suggested by the committee on Public Accounts, would it not be better to let the matter stand for a week or so, and proceed with the bill after we have had the suggestions from the committee?

Mr. ROBB: As I explained to the House yesterday, the government feel—and in this we are supported by the department administering the act—that we have sufficient security without the lien which is proposed here. It is represented to us, and I concur in that view, that if the provision respecting lien is left there, the result may be a material interference with the business of the country. It seems to me we should expedite the passing of the bill.

Mr. GOOD: I was misunderstood, I think. I am not objecting to the bill. I only suggested we might let it stand so that further amendments might be incorporated in it. Perhaps that can be done in committee.

Mr. ROBB: I think we will go on with it.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

Mr. COOTE: Has this bill been printed? It does not seem to be on our files.

Mr. ROBB: It has been printed. I have a copy.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have a copy in my hand.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I suggest that it would be improper to continue with this bill until copies of it are in our hands. They are not on our files.

Mr. ROBB: We can go into committee on it. There is only one clause in the bill. It reads as follows:

1. Section twenty-five of The Income War Tax Act, 1917, as enacted by section seven of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1924, is repealed.

Mr. ROBB moved that the House go into committee on the bill.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.



On section 1—Lien for income tax repealed.

Mr. GOOD: I wish to repeat my suggestion now that the bill is in committee, namely, that it should not go out of committee until we have had an opportunity to incorporate in it any further amendments that may be suggested to the Income War Tax Act. Otherwise we shall be in the curious position of introducing two bills in the same session to amend the same act. There are no objections to this particular amendment, but I think it is premature in view of the probability of the offering of further amendments a little later.

Mr. ROBB: As the session is getting well along, and as there appears to be no objection from any part of the House to the repeal of this section, I suggest that the bill be allowed to go through. We shall be prepared to consider whatever recommendations are made to the House by the committee on Public Accounts, but in the meantime I do not think it is wise to delay this legislation.

Mr. COOTE: Will the minister inform the committee just what this lien covers?

Mr. ROBB: It covers everything—a prior lien.

Mr. COOTE: On the assets of the person assessed—is that it?

Mr. ROBB: I understand so, yes.

Mr. COOTE: And this removes the lien entirely?

Mr. ROBB: Yes.

Mr. COOTE: Was the provision necessary in the first place, or in what respect is the condition different now?

Mr. ROBB: I am not going into a discussion of that, I think it is wise now to repeal it.

Mr. COOTE: I would like to get the reason why it should be repealed. I do not think any reason has so far been given.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I sincerely hope that this bill will be passed. The provision which it repeals is a clog on business; it holds up applications for loans, particularly in the west; it places a mortgagor in the position of not knowing where he stands. The repeal is asked for from every section of the country. Simply because the government was wrong two years ago, should we now object to their getting themselves right in one instance? I am quite willing to admit that the government are generally wrong.

[Mr. Robb.]

Mr. COOTE: All I am trying to find out is why it is being asked for. That has not been stated.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: The reason is simply as I have stated it. There is no proper way of handling this thing from Ottawa. A man may be fortunate in this year's crop and he may have \$5,000 to invest. He searches the title of the property on the security of which he proposes to make a loan and finds that it is perfectly clear. After he has made that investment, that loan, a certificate may be mailed from Ottawa conveying the information that a whole lot of income taxes constitute a prior lien against that property. It was an extraordinary, unnecessary, arbitrary and ill-considered measure. The government appear now to be in a moment to calm and considered thought, and we should take advantage of that and get rid of this legislation.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Is it not true that the whole effect of this legislation will be to give to commercial mortgage companies a prior lien instead of to the government?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: No.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Well, it maintains their lien and disposes of the government's lien. I would like to have an explanation from the minister.

Mr. FORKE: I agree with the views of the hon. member (Sir Henry Drayton) in regard to this matter, but I think the committee is entitled to some explanation from the minister of just what it means. I know what it means, because I have been familiar with this thing at a previous stage of my career. Undoubtedly the legislation is wrong and constitutes an interference with private contract. But will the minister tell us just what the amendment involves.

Mr. ROBB: I will give my hon. friend an illustration. Suppose I bought a property from my hon. friend and had only \$1,000 to pay him, and he took a mortgage for \$5,000. If later on it was discovered that I owed the government \$6,000, the government would have priority over that mortgage for \$5,000, and my hon. friend who had sold me that property in good faith would be out his money. We feel that would be unjust to lenders in good faith. It is injurious to debtors also, because it works against them borrowing money and being treated leniently, and it is also bad for the national credit. As I explained yesterday, the government has certain priorities. We have priority over all un-

secured creditors in case of insolvency. The government, by merely filing an assessment in the Exchequer Court at the end of the time during which the taxpayer may appeal, may obtain an immediate judgment which binds the property of the taxpayer as soon as it is placed in the hands of the sheriff. We have ample security now, and I admit frankly as the ex-Finance Minister (Sir Henry Drayton) says, that it would have been just as well if this lien had not been put on.

Mr. COOTE: How will this affect the amounts that are now due the treasury? Will it do away with the lien that exists for a debt?

Mr. ROBB: There is no lien yet. This was only to come into force in the fall.

Mr. BAXTER: There is something more perhaps that may be said on the subject. I do not want to take up much time, because I really think the House should have passed this without discussion. But among lawyers there is considerable doubt as to whether the bill would have the effect that it is commonly supposed to have. Not long since I happened to be present during the arguing of a case in the Supreme Court where, upon another older taxing statute, there was a very interesting discussion. No judgment has been rendered yet, but the argument was put forward very strongly that measures of this character only create what one of the judges termed a hovering charge, something that could only be made applicable when the government took some action. I cannot possibly anticipate the decision of the court, but I can say that there is a difference of opinion among lawyers, and no man is in a position to say to-day that this does create such a charge as we want to remove. But there is the danger that it may and surely not only the business world but every man who has any transaction with regard to real estate or any property ought not to be left in a state of uncertainty as to the law. It is far better to repeal this and be clear and know where we are at.

I might add to the illustration the minister gave that it is not merely the case of mortgages whether taken by a loan corporation or not, but if the act does apply immediately as a charge, it applies where there has been an actual sale by one man to another and full payment made, and the man who thinks he has bought the property has taken over an unknown and unascertained obligation from another. That is one possible view of the act, and if it is pushed to its extreme limit, that would be the effect. I did not think when it was up before that anyone in Can-

ada wanted legislation of that character; I do not think so to-day, and I think the House will do its work best by getting rid of this legislation as quickly as possible.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Having been opposed to the original legislation, I am naturally in favour of its repeal. I inquire of my own self how the minister, who acknowledges that we had ample security already, explains how he ever came to pass this legislation. While I am on my feet may I ask if the minister, as the responsible trustee of the treasury, has ever calculated how much this country would save, how much this parliament would save in time, if we did not have to correct the blunders of this government.

Mr. ROBB: I have spent a little time correcting some blunders of my right hon. friend as well as my own.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He made some changes, but he has changed them all back again.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Do I understand the minister to say that under the law as it is at present there is automatically, without any registration, a lien created on the property?

Mr. ROBB: No. I said the federal government has priority over all unsecured creditors. We are privileged creditors.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Would not another creditor taking a mortgage on the property be quite secure unless there was anything prior registered against it? Do I understand the Finance department has a claim without registering anything against the title?

Mr. ROBB: That would be the effect.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Could not the same argument be used in the case of defunct banks owing money to the government as is now being used in this case by the minister? If you open the door to this, is it not possible to carry it to an extremity and exempt such banks from repaying the government?

Mr. ROBB: I would not think so.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I might explain that it was the intention of the government to proceed early this afternoon with the second reading of Bill No. 181 to amend the Railway Act. My hon. friend the leader of the Progressives (Mr. Forke) has asked that we should



perhaps not proceed with it to-day but give a little more time and I think probably it would be the wish of the House to meet him in that regard; that is, we could take up that bill to-morrow, and perhaps now go into supply.

Mr. MEIGHEN: In view of the amendments suggested to-day, a day's notice is necessary.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The amendments are just an amplification of what is there.

### SUPPLY

The House in committee of Supply, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, \$50,000; Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., \$18,500.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Before the item carries would the minister give some of the details in connection with the expenditures of the Victoria Observatory? I do not think we have ever had any detailed list of those expenditures. How much was spent last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The vote was the same as for this year, \$18,500.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What are the details of the expenditure?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The details are as follows:

Astronomer, H. H. Plaskett.. . . .	\$2,640
Assistant Astronomer.. . . .	1,800
Secretary.. . . .	1,440
Instrument maker foreman.. . . .	1,860
Part-time Chauffeur.. . . .	720
House allowance—	
Mr. Harper.. . . .	600
Mr. Young.. . . .	600
Mr. Plaskett.. . . .	600
Assistant astronomer.. . . .	480
Temporary assistance.. . . .	2,280
Total.. . . .	\$11,340
Printing and Stationery—	
Printing publications.. . . .	\$1,460
Books, periodicals and binding.. . . .	600
Stationery.. . . .	400
	2,460
Supplies and maintenance—	
Instruments and apparatus.. . . .	\$1,200
Photographic supplies.. . . .	500
Machine and instrument work.. . . .	500
Hardware and chemicals.. . . .	400
Automobile maintenance.. . . .	600
Postage, freight, telegraph.. . . .	1,100
Contingencies.. . . .	400
	4,700
Grand total.. . . .	\$18,500

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): For whom is the automobile maintained, the cost of operating it, and what it costs to maintain the chauffeur? Is that all government work, and what is the expenditure for?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The observatory I am informed, is seven miles from the town, and an automobile has been supplied for the purposes of transportation back and forth.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What is the annual cost of the upkeep of the auto?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Six hundred dollars.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That seems very high. What is the nature of the car? You could buy a new Ford car every year for that cost.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I cannot give my hon. friend that information.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister should ask his department a few questions about that, because it seems to me to be quite a sum of money for the annual maintenance of an automobile. It must be a very expensive car and used quite a lot. The minister says the observatory is only seven miles from town, but if the purpose of the car is to get the astronomers out there and back again it seems to me they must be running to and fro every day to cause such an amount of wear and tear.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The car is used for the benefit of the institution; it is not intended for the benefit of any particular member of the staff.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I think the minister might look that matter up. What is the nature of the publications in question, and are they available to the general public?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, they are. They are the same as are gotten out here and relate to various subjects of public interest, that is of interest to the scientific public. To be frank, I have never read these publications myself, therefore I cannot speak with first-hand knowledge.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Then there is the item for publishing stationery and so on, amounting to \$2,460. I am not sure to what extent publicity of the articles prepared is given, or how widespread the publication is, but it seems a large sum of money to spend on astronomical matters.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have been somewhat amazed at the interest taken in this work. Mr. Plaskett, as hon. gentlemen know, is an authority on astronomical questions, and his publications are very widely read. I believe, too, that he has had the honour of making some interesting discoveries. I do not say that the publications which emanate from the Victoria observatory are any more important than those issued at the Central observatory here. At the same time I do not think that for an institution of this kind, in view of the importance of the work carried on, the sum of \$1,400 is too large for the purpose of printing publications.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I should like to know a little more about it; I am not quite sure that the minister's explanation is satisfactory.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is the intention, I presume, to continue the Victoria observatory work?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The vote for the Ottawa observatory used to run to about \$35,000 or \$36,000 up to 1921, I think it was, when it was increased. There was some special cause for the increase, I forget just what it was. Since then it has been maintained at the high figure. One year it was as high as \$58,000; it is now down to \$50,000. Does the number of employees run about the same as during those years? Why is it impossible to get back to the old regular figure of about \$36,000?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am sorry but I have not at present before me the detailed statement of expenditure.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How many employees are there now?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I will give the names: Messrs. Hodgson, Henroteau, McClenahan, Henderson, Madill, Dier, Walker, Bird, O'Connor, Shore, Rochester, Williams, Dolan, Dickson, and Hackett. There are two assistant astronomers and a messenger clerk.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is Mr. DeLury not there?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am told that Mr. DeLury appears in the civil government votes with Mr. Stewart.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who is the head of the observatory since the death of Dr. Klotz.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Mr. R. M. Stewart, who was his assistant up to the time of his death.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How many are in the civil government vote?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is a staff of thirty-five there and seventeen are under the civil government vote. I will give the details of the expenditure:

Caretaker's supplies.. . . .	\$ 100
Charwomen's wages.. . . .	1,570
Carpenter shop.. . . .	450
Machine shop.. . . .	500
Printing and stationery at Victoria.. . . .	700
Printing publications.. . . .	2,500
Photographic supplies.. . . .	400
Groceries and provisions.. . . .	250
Laundry.. . . .	75
Furniture and fittings.. . . .	25
Express.. . . .	100
Freight.. . . .	50
Street car tickets.. . . .	100
Telegrams.. . . .	50
Miscellaneous.. . . .	100

Mr. MEIGHEN: What are the street car tickets for?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I understand that street car tickets have always been furnished to the staff on account of their being out at the experimental farm.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Are any new instruments being installed?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes. There is a new instrument on order from Paris—a photographic photometer.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Have there been any discoveries of importance of late years showing the practical value of the institution? And how did the instruments and the general records give account of themselves in connection with the late earthquake in Ottawa?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The instruments registered in the last earthquake more quickly than at distant points. They were accurate. An interim report has already been published with regard to the recent earthquake as it affected eastern Canada, and a further more detailed report will follow.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is the government still impressed with the wisdom of maintaining the second observatory? I was not responsible for its institution, but I understood there were at Victoria certain advantages, for instance climatic, and I do not know what the other advantages claimed were. By "climatic," I mean the nature of the atmosphere was such as to facilitate observations. Is the government convinced that this has been vindicated by experience, and if so, has the government considered removing all the instruments to Victoria and utilizing the one observatory alone?



Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The large telescope that is installed at Victoria can be used more advantageously there than here on account of atmospheric conditions. But for general observations, the smaller instruments are very valuable and useful at this point. Personally, I had never heard of any intention of establishing an observatory at one point alone in Canada. My right hon. friend is aware that in the United States observations are located at many points. True, their population is much larger than ours.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How many have they?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Twenty or thirty, I understand. The one I was thinking of from records published and the one from which I see, perhaps, the most authentic reports, is the one on the coast located in California.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Lick Observatory?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not think the United States have as many government observatories as that.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There are two government observatories. The others are private and university observatories.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That is what I thought. I do not like to speak against the maintenance of two observatories in Canada. When men of scientific training are engaged, they have a right to expect reasonable treatment at the hands of their employers, but I hardly think we should be maintaining as many observatories as the United States. I presume the cost to the country is in the neighbourhood of \$150,000 a year, perhaps more than that.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Is it not more than that?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is the \$18,000 and the \$50,000, plus the salaries of the seventeen men.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I would not think those would run over \$80,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The amount does not come to \$150,000.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have not overestimated, have I?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I think the right hon. member has.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. member for Bow River thought I was away under, so on the government's reasoning I must be right.

[Mr. Meighen.]

Under their policy they find what one extreme wants and another wants, and their own intelligence leads them to go half way between. I, however, have not done that. I think I was about right in my estimate. The eminence of both gentlemen at the head of those institutions is well known. Dr. Plaskett I have known the best and he has certainly done excellent work. There might be economy in using the institution that is best adapted for the purpose and, as vacancies occur, concentrating appointments. I do not say that I feel very keenly on the question. I would not like to see the government go out of the enterprise altogether. We cannot afford to do that. We must hold up our end of the astronomical work of the world. But we ought to do it on as economical a basis as possible.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I agree fully as to the value of the institution. I frankly confess that I am not in a position to explain all the value of the scientific work done. But I have been looking into the total cost and I find it is about \$100,000.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is about \$70,000 apart from the salaries of eighteen men on the permanent staff here and, I should think, about ten on the permanent staff at Victoria.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There are four on the staff at Victoria.

Mr. MEIGHEN: All that will run a good deal over \$30,000. It is absurd to think that men of the type employed here could be employed at that figure. There are in the institution here in certain lines of mathematics men who are perhaps as good as any on the continent or better.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Strange to say however their salaries are by no means unreasonable in comparison with those paid in other scientific work.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not think the salaries are at all high.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I feel much as the leader of the opposition does; I have no desire to curtail scientific work of this character. I suggest however that the minister might give us the details of such items as automobile maintenance and expenses, and that sort of thing. There are a number of places where he might adopt the policy of Mr. Coolidge. I was very much flattered when the leader of the opposition represented himself as being at one extreme and myself at the other; if I am at the opposite pole to my right hon. friend I am all right.

Mr. MEIGHEN: There are a great many men in the country who feel much the same, but most of them are locked up.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That has always been the attitude of the autocrat toward the democrat.

Item agreed to.

Topographical and general surveys—traverse of northern rivers and lakes—erial surveys—classification of lands for forestry, settlement and the development of Canada—plotting and printing plans, etc., \$400,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is a reduction this year of \$70,000, and the committee will remember that we made a considerable reduction in this work last year. Year by year therefore we are trying to reduce these expenditures. We have now complete arrangements with all the departments in connection with topographical survey work, so that the fear expressed by some members on former occasions as to overlapping in various departments is not justified. The work is completed before the parties start out for the field—I refer, of course, to the topographical work done by the Department of Mines and by the Department of Defence. We have a plan by which the work done by the various departments shall be co-ordinated to avoid any overlapping.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How many are on the Topographical Surveys now?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Inside and outside there are 208.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How many were there last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There were seventeen more last year.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The reduction of seventeen would not account for the reduction in this vote. What I fear is that unless the reduction in staff coincides with the reduction in the vote we shall have a lot of men idle. Are the men being fully employed who are there now? You cannot account for a reduction of \$70,000 in the vote by a reduction of only seventeen in the staff; there must be a good many men idle.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There has been a reduction in field expenses of \$33,000, in salaries of \$34,547, and in office expenses of \$2,450.

Mr. MEIGHEN: From what areas has the minister withdrawn?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The following are the decreases:

Province—	Decrease
Manitoba.. . . . .	\$ 6,200
Saskatchewan.. . . . .	19,250
Alberta.. . . . .	20,603
Northwest Territories.. . . . .	5,240
Yukon.. . . . .	3,000

And the work on the British Columbia-Alberta boundary having been completed, there is a further saving there of \$7,000.

Mr. McTAGGART: There is a reference in this item to a classification of lands for forestry. I have in mind a forest reserve in southwestern Saskatchewan, the Big Stick forest reserve, in the Big Sand Hills, which was recently transferred from the Forestry branch to the Timber and Grazing branch. On whose recommendation was that done?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am informed that Mr. Loneragan made the inspection and reported in favour of the transfer.

Mr. McTAGGART: Did he give reasons?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have a complete report on the matter from him.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister informed the committee that during the last year a closer co-operation had been effected with the departments of Mines and Defence.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I would not say "closer," because we have been doing this for three years. I merely mentioned it in passing to remind the committee that, this criticism that there might be overlapping, we had frequently before. We always have a complete understanding of the nature of the work to be done.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): With reference to the prevention of duplication of work, has the minister been as successful in the Geodetic branch?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): They are working in conjunction with the other surveys all the time, and also with the provincial surveys, so there is no overlapping. All these services have a complete understanding before they take the field as to what areas they shall cover and the nature of the work they shall undertake.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I congratulate the minister on effecting that much change during the year. He will remember that in discussing the vote for the Bureau of Statistics it was suggested that the bureau should be empowered to go in and advise on



the standardization of the collection and compilation of statistics in the various departments. So in this case I would suggest to the minister that a great deal more effective work would be possible, and economies could be effected, if one certain branch—the Topographical Surveys preferably, because it has the more important work to do—were made advisory to those engaged in similar work in the other departments. I would strongly recommend that to the minister. I was disappointed to find from his explanation of the reduction this year of \$70,000 that it was made somewhat at the expense of the work being done. The last thing I had in mind last year in my criticism of the vote was that the service was not satisfactory or desirable. I tried to point out that the western farmers' organizations and the Alberta government were very well pleased with the work and would like to see it completed, especially the land classification. I have seen some of the maps and they are splendid. I did hope that the reduction this year would be explained by the minister as arising out of economies effected by co-ordination, and I am not very well satisfied to find that it is due to the work being curtailed.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are not reducing the parties engaged on the land classification work. It is a new venture, having been taken up only within the last two or three years. But the subdivision work in all the western provinces is very much ahead of settlement; generally speaking, to the extent of millions of acres. There is no curtailment of the classification work, but of course we have not increased it.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): In what direction has the work been curtailed, then?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are not doing any subdivision work this year, I am informed, so the curtailment is largely in that line. Then the Alberta boundary surveys have been completed. The levelling parties are now entirely under the control of the Geodetic branch.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That is not so bad. But I do not wish the minister to be under any misapprehension as to my attitude in this matter. I think the department is doing splendid work, but I still think that further economies could be effected by continued pressure on the part of the minister to secure co-ordination. If he would follow my suggestion and place the Topographical branch in charge of the other branches in an advisory capacity, I think economy could be effected and more concentrated and logically followed work would result.

[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I agree with my hon. friend. I am very much in favour of a number of the services that are scattered around in two or three departments being brought together under one head; I have always been a consistent advocate of this policy. But sometimes my motive is misconstrued and it is suspected that I am reaching out to grab somebody else's department. I say that frankly. But that is not the idea. I want to make it clear to the committee that as far as we have a complete understanding with other departments engaged in somewhat similar services there will be no further overlapping.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who is the head of this branch?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Mr. F. H. Peters, who was formerly in the Irrigation branch.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who has taken the place of Dr. Deville?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Mr. J. D. Craig, who was his assistant.

Mr. KELLNER: I should like to ask the minister about a timber berth in Alberta which was advertised for sale last year at an upset price, I think, of \$3 an acre. At the sale the berth was bid up to about \$60 an acre and then withdrawn. Was the price too high, or why was the highest bid not accepted?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This was the subject of a good deal of discussion during the Edmonton provincial by-election.

Mr. KELLNER: Unfortunately I did not attend the meetings, so I did not get the benefit of the discussion.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am very glad indeed to make the matter clear to the hon. gentleman. The sale was advertised in the ordinary way. The berth is located about fifteen miles or more from the railway. During the by-election to which I have referred it was stated that changes had been made in the regulations governing the sale. No changes were made. Mr. Conroy, one of the bidders, was acting on behalf of the Hebridean Colonization Society. Indeed, I think it was at their request that the berth was put up for competition, and a survey showed that there was a considerable amount of sawn timber on the berth as well as a number of ties. These ties were expected to be the main product of the berth. Ties and telegraph poles are, I think, always subject to fixed dues of ten cents for dry and fifteen cents for green. Then, bonus bids are asked

on the berth when it is put up for public tender. Mr. Driscoll, who is a well-known timber operator in Edmonton, also began bidding, and between them the berth was bid up to \$60 a thousand feet. The clerk in charge, realizing at once that something was wrong, withdrew the sale, on the ground that it would be utterly impossible to accept such a bid and that the parties bidding must have misunderstood the regulations or they would not have bid so high for the timber. The berth is still on our hands. I am informed that both the parties thought they might take the ties off without having to take off the timber, which of course was a mistaken idea. If they had examined the provisions under which the sale was put up, no such thing could have happened. Under the circumstances I think the official exercised good judgment in withdrawing the sale entirely.

Mr. McTAGGART: I understood the minister to say that a survey was recently made of the Big Stick Forest Reserve and that an officer of the department recommended the transfer of the reserve to the Timber and Grazing branch. Would the minister bring down the recommendation and report?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. SPENCER: Is every opportunity given to incoming settlers to get hold of the land classification maps and the information pertaining thereto?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McQUARRIE: What is the difference between the Topographical survey and the Geodetic survey?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Geodetic survey is for the purpose of establishing fixed points from which the Topographical survey begins its work.

Mr. McQUARRIE: What benefits are derived from these surveys, and is there to be any end to them?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Geodetic survey are establishing these fixed points for all time, for all surveys and mapping.

Mr. McQUARRIE: In what provinces has this topographical work been done?

Mr. McBRIDE: I do not think this should be repeated; the information has already been given as to the different provinces. Why should we have to sit here and listen to this all over again for the benefit of an hon. member who was not in?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I can give my hon. friend the figures for each province in respect to land survey, topographical survey, classification of lands, control and exploratory surveys, governing surveys, supervision, inspection, and surveys unprovided for. They are as follows:

Maritime provinces.. . . .	\$27,700
Quebec.. . . .	10,000
Ontario.. . . .	8,200
Manitoba.. . . .	18,100
Saskatchewan.. . . .	21,250
Alberta.. . . .	23,387
British Columbia.. . . .	15,500
Northwest Territories.. . . .	15,240

Total.. . . . \$139,947

There are nineteen parties engaged in the work.

Item agreed to.

Investigations, reconnaissance, triangulation, precise levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc., \$270,500.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Can the minister give the details?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Triangulation division will spend \$72,000 during the fiscal year on the selection and preparation of stations, tower building, angular measurements and precise traverse. The operations are located as follows:

(a) British Columbia.. . . . \$12,500

The parties which have been working for several years along the British Columbia coast have completed this net and in 1925 will continue eastward from Prince Rupert along the Canadian National. Triangulation will alternate with precise traverse in this area.

The Surveyor General of British Columbia urgently requires triangulation in a number of areas. He has indicated the above area as one of the most urgently required, and, as his needs fit in with the programme of the development of the Canadian triangulation, it has been selected for this year's operations.

(b) Prairie provinces.. . . . \$15,100

During the present season it is expected that most of the triangulation along the 49th parallel being prosecuted in conjunction with the United States Coast and Geodetic survey will be completed. This work will be the base of all future triangulation operations which may be required in the prairie provinces.

(c) Upper Ottawa river.. . . . \$12,500

Operations in this area will be a continuation of those of 1924 and will begin above Pembroke. It is anticipated that operations will reach lake Timiskaming by the fall of 1925.

Both the Ontario and Quebec governments are particularly interested in this net, and the former is spending quite a sum of money to connect the land surveys to all of the stations of the geodetic triangulation.



(d) Northern Quebec .....	\$10,100	7. Instruments, Books, etc. ....	\$4,000
These parties are working south along the Quebec and Lake St. John railway and will complete their work to the St. Lawrence river in 1925, thus completing a loop to and up the Saguenay river to lake St. John and south to Three Rivers, which is of great importance in the geographical work of northern Quebec. A start will also be made on a triangulation net westward along the Transcontinental railway.		This sum is provided for the purchase of new equipment which, owing to many improvements in instruments for geodetic work, will enable our Canadian Geodetic survey to carry on more efficiently.	
(e) Gulf of St. Lawrence .....	\$3,800	8. General Expenses .....	\$18,100
Only reconnaissance for the laying out of future work will be carried on in this area, and by the fall of 1925 it is anticipated that the selection of stations will be completed as far east as the straits of Belle Isle. This net is of great importance both to the province of Quebec and as a base for hydrographic surveys.		This sum is provided to take care of all such items of general expense as expenses at head office, freight, telephone, charwomen, and all such expenses as are not chargeable to principal divisions of the work.	
(f) Maritime provinces .....	\$18,700	9. Salaries .....	\$128,510
Triangulation of the bay of Chaleur will be completed this year, as well as most of the triangulation along the east coast of New Brunswick. These nets will serve as a base for hydrographic surveys, and also have been in great demand by the province of New Brunswick as a base for geographic work in that province.		Total .....	\$270,500
2. Mount Logan climb .....	\$2,300	Mr. McQUARRIE: What is this geodetic astronomy?	
The department is paying the expenses of one of its own officers on the attempt to climb mount Logan, which is being sponsored by the Alpine Club of Canada. This officer is one of the most experienced mountain climbers in the government service.		Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The purpose of the astronomical observations is to fix definite points of longitude and for straightening out the triangulation.	
3. Base lines .....	\$4,500	Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I see that item No. 234 covers topographical and general surveys for forestry, settlement and so on. I turn over to page 54, and under item No. 279, under Dominion lands and parks, there is the enormous sum of \$1,185,000 for the protection of timber, also for the surveys of forest resources, and research in forestry. There is an increase in that item of \$35,000. Can the minister, although we are not on that item, but in order to help us with the one we are discussing, tell us how much of that \$1,185,000 is devoted to forest surveys?	
Three base lines are being measured to check the distances calculated from the triangulation at three points in eastern Canada. One will be measured near Three Rivers, Quebec, a second near Pembroke and a third near lake Timiskaming in Quebec.		Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): None of it. It is all for protective purposes. That is in the Forestry department itself. The surveys are done by the Topographical Surveys branch, but the preservation of the forests is in the hands of the forestry officials.	
4. Geodetic astronomy .....	\$3,500	Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The increase in vote No. 279 would have no bearing on the decrease in the other vote?	
Eight triangulation stations will be occupied as laplace stations during the coming season. Five of these will be along the 49th parallel triangulation and three in eastern Ontario and Quebec. These stations are inserted at intervals along the triangulation nets to add to their accuracy.		Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.	
5. Precise levelling .....	\$27,800	Item agreed to.	
Five main parties are being placed in the field in 1925, two in Alberta, one in southern British Columbia, one in southern Ontario and a fifth in the province of Quebec. One part of the work in the latter area is to check a line of levels already run along the south shore of the St. Lawrence river to aid in determining the extent of the earthquake movements in the lower St. Lawrence of last spring.		To compensate the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin, \$240.	
6. City surveying .....	\$9,000	Mr. McQUARRIE: How does this come under item No. 235?	
This is simply carrying out the programme followed in the last three years in making an experimental area of the city of London to determine the best methods of city survey work for the benefit of other Canadian cities.		Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): John Hedin was a section man in the employ of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and was injured on October 17, 1921, in a collision between our precise levelling party's motor car and a section motor car on which Hedin	

[Mr. Ch. Stewart.]

was riding. It has not been brought out that the accident was either party's fault; it was apparently an unavoidable occurrence.

The railway referred the case to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the regular manner and they awarded Hedin the sum of \$994.40 for medical and hospital services and loss of time, together with a pension of \$20 per month for life for permanent partial disability.

The Department of Justice ruled on July 6, 1923, that our department was not liable under the terms of the agreement with the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway covering the operation of motor cars for precise levelling purposes.

Mr. Lee, the chairman of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, urged, however, that this department should reimburse the commission for the full amount of the award on the grounds of moral responsibility, since the accident would not have happened but for the presence of our party on the line. He also intimated that no further geodetic operations along the railway would be permitted until an adjustment of the matter, satisfactory to them, had been made. In view of the moral responsibility which undoubtedly exists and of the hindrance which would be caused to geodetic operations by the railway's refusal to allow same on their property, it has been considered proper that payment of the claim be arranged on other than legal grounds.

Legally, of course, we could refuse the claim, but the motor cars of our survey party were using these tracks on sufferance, and the committee will readily understand that means saving us a very considerable amount of expense. Under the circumstances, therefore, although we were not legally responsible, we thought it better to pay this claim.

Item agreed to.

Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of international boundaries, \$20,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This is in accordance with our agreement with the United States for the care of the international boundary. We have just succeeded in having a treaty signed with the American government covering this whole boundary matter, and it is estimated that it will cost each government \$20,000 a year to maintain the monuments and keep the line cleared out. I might add that the position of Mr. McArthur, who has had charge of this work and who recently died, will not be filled. His duties will be performed by Mr. J. D. Craig, Director General.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Will he get an extra allowance?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. McQUARRIE: This is a permanent charge, I understand.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes. It may develop that we shall not require this much, but I have very grave doubt whether we shall not require it. I was asked for more money by the officers in charge, but we want to see what the actual cost will be. We have estimated that \$40,000 altogether would take care of this work.

Mr. McQUARRIE: How is that estimate made up?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): From the experience of previous years. It is a little difficult to estimate the exact amount required. The monuments are constantly getting out of order.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Was \$26,000 spent last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Has the minister any details of this item?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have the details, but it would be rather difficult to estimate on details from past experience because they were finishing up the work and preparing maps, all of which work I understand is pretty well completed. I think they can get along with this amount this year.

Item agreed to.

Government of the Northwest Territories:

Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the territories, including the erection of buildings and investigation work, etc.	\$114,000
Administration, Northwest Game Act, etc. ....	\$36,000
Exploration, salaries and contingencies, alterations and repairs to ships ..	73,000

Total .....

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): How many employees are there under this grant?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am informed there are about thirty. There are six petroleum and mining engineers, located at Calgary, who are also in the service. They go into the Northwest to conduct explorations and make reports the same as the engineers do in Alberta, but they are attached to the service. Then there are three officials at Fort Smith, and we have eight men who are on the buffalo reserve looking after the protection of the buffalo.



Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That makes a total of 47 employees under this vote.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Could the minister give the committee at this moment any idea of the total number of employees in his department as a whole, and state whether any increases or reductions were made last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is a reduction over last year. My hon. friend is speaking of the total service?

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Yes, the approximate number will do.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There were 2,104, last year, and we have 2,059 this year, a decrease of forty-five. The saving amounts to \$74,661.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Surely that is not the total number of employees in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am told that is the total number in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That is in the inside branch?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): And the outside as well, the whole service.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The reduction in numbers is only about forty-five?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): There is no department, I think, in the service of which I have heard more criticism as to over-manning than the Department of the Interior. What justification there is for that criticism I, personally, do not know, nor do I imagine the minister would have had time to find out. It would require almost a special investigation to determine. I have in my hand at this moment the evidence that was collected by Dr. Roche, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and presented to the Spinney parliamentary committee. It may not be inopportune to recall that evidence to the attention of the minister. My desire is to give him all the assistance I can in doing what I feel sure he wants to do, that is, cut down the staff and bring economies into effect; I think the minister is just as much in favour of that as I am. Dr. Roche stated that the result of the reorganization of the Printing Bureau by the Civil Service Commission, as set out in the report for 1921, at pages 6, 7 and 8, was to reduce the staff from 1,159 in 1919

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

to 732, a reduction of 428 or thirty-seven per cent, the saving in the annual pay-roll being \$746,000. He pointed out further that by these eliminations, and the introduction of modern machinery, the production of work in some branches of the bureau was actually increased, in spite of the reduction in the salary list by as high as 110 per cent. I have here the answers given to questions put to Dr. Roche by Mr. Euler, the member for North Waterloo. At the same investigation Dr. Roche stated that a like reorganization in the Interior department would produce a similar saving. That is the point I wish to call to the attention of the minister—a similar saving can be effected in the Interior department. And by the way, Dr. Roche was himself at the head of that department for some time so that he would be in a position to know the facts. I should like also to call the minister's attention to sessional papers 112 and 112 (a) for the year 1923. These were returns brought down in reply to questions asked by Senator Bradbury, of the upper house. They give the total salaries, wages, and bonuses of permanent and temporary employees of the Interior department under the Civil Service Act as \$3,706,009.68. Now, to take Dr. Roche's statements at their face value we would have this situation arise as a result of reorganization: thirty-seven per cent of that amount would represent a saving of \$1,371,223.33, so that if Dr. Roche's estimate is correct that is the sum that would be saved to the public treasury. Moreover the above-mentioned return does not include the number of positions which were exempted from the Civil Service Act. If they were included in the reorganization there would be a further increase in the total saving. The Department of the Interior has some seven branches.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Seven?

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Some seven distinct and large branches, which deal with Dominion lands—

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes, all right.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): These branches are declared to have overflowed the capacity of the public buildings that contain them, and I want to ask the minister in closing, just how many buildings are now housing the Lands branch of the Department of the Interior, that is taking into account the classification work and so on?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have succeeded in getting the Lands branch all housed in the Norlite building which is just across the street from the West block. When I came to Ottawa they were scattered in four of five buildings.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Sixteen.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My hon. friend mentions the classification. The classification is done by the Topographical surveys, but the Lands branch is now all housed in the Norlite building. That explains how we are able by the amalgamation of the work to reduce staff. I do not know anything about the Spinney report, but since coming to Ottawa I think I am safe in making the assertion that the Interior department has been reduced by twenty-five per cent. That has not been done in one or two years; it is a gradual decrease spread over several years. My hon. friend has spoken about the scattering of the staff around in offices in this city. This makes the work of the department very difficult and expensive, as anyone who has to do with the staff will understand. Files have to be carried from one building to another and, of course, delays occur. I would be delighted if Dr. Roche and the Civil Service Commission would finish their survey of the Interior department. They have a free hand to make any recommendations as regards reductions and savings, and I will guarantee that I will carry them out. That has been a standing offer ever since I came to Ottawa. I do not think any minister in a short period of three or four years, with all the ramifications of a department and with all the other duties to which a minister is called upon to devote his attention, can become sufficiently acquainted with a large staff to form an estimate whether his department is overmanned or undermanned. I shall be glad to see the minister who is able to do that. A minister is asked to carry out innumerable duties. He has the duties of his office to perform. It seems to me the ideal position is that he should be relieved altogether of staff affairs, and that they should be looked after from another source. I would like the Board of Audit or the Civil Service Commission to look after these matters. As a matter of fact, the Civil Service Commission have a representative in the Interior department continually. It is his business to look after staffs, to examine into recommendations that are made for promotions, requests for help on account of increased service and so on, so that while the minister cannot escape the responsibility of signing recommendations and requests of one sort or another, perhaps

for an increase of pay, nevertheless, a very close scrutiny is kept upon the department by the Civil Service Commission and I will welcome any suggestion on their part that will tend to reduce the expenditure or the personnel.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister is to be congratulated on his frank statement. At the outset, I intended to make it quite clear that I placed no blame upon himself personally. I agree with him that the difficulties he has to face are too numerous for him to spend time running around the department in order to find where he can dispose of a man here and another one there so as to cut down expenditure. I notice the total salaries and bonus for the staff are given as \$3,706,009. Could the minister give the total salaries and bonus for the current year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Our estimate for this year is \$3,548,241.25.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Although the minister may have effected a reduction of 25 per cent in the number of employees—and possibly he is correct in his estimate, although I have not had time to check it up—there has not been the same ratio of reduction in the cost. There has been a reduction of about \$160,000, or not quite that.

Mr. McTAGGART: On that point, I do not know whether the civil service in the Interior department is overmanned or undermanned, but I want to put in a word for the officials in that department at this time. I do not think anyone in this House or out of it has a right to criticize the staff of the Department of the Interior until he is familiar with the enormous quantity of work it has to do. There is the other side of this story. The Department of the Interior are acting as administrators for thousands and thousands of acres of land in western Canada, and a tremendous quantity of correspondence is coming to the department in relation to those lands. In my experience, in the main, there has been a slowness in answering the correspondence. That may be because of the fact that the department is undermanned. I believe that the department is doing everything possible to facilitate the work of administering Dominion lands, and I should be very loath to see the staff of that department undermanned because I feel it might reflect in this way, that the administration and correspondence in connection with Dominion lands in western Canada might be further hindered.



Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Is something new contemplated this year in the way of arctic exploration and the establishment of government up there?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is no notion of establishing government. The government is carried on here. I rather appreciate what the hon. member (Mr. McTaggart) has said with respect to the work of the Interior department, because perhaps no members realize the quantity of work that is being carried on in the department better than those from the prairie provinces.

Mr. STEVENS: Except those from the Arctic circle.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I will come to that later. The work of the department is also appreciated by a large proportion of the province from which my hon. friend comes. The ramifications of the department are almost empire-wide, and a great deal of trouble is caused if we make a mistake in a lease or if we trip up in the slightest with respect to a payment. At the present time I am endeavouring to straighten out difficulties that occurred in connection with the distribution of seed grain in 1876. I want the committee to have an appreciation of the responsibilities of the officials of this department. We perform every function of a government, and I think hon. gentlemen who come from Alberta will agree with me that the Department of the Interior is performing almost as much service in the leasing of coal mines, grazing leases, timber leases and their operation in Alberta as is the provincial government in their work, and to a very fair degree we have almost comparable responsibility.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister, as no doubt he remembers very clearly, was at one time premier of that province. If all he says is true as to the tremendous scope of the work of the department, would he think the restoration of the natural resources of Alberta would be of great value to that province?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I should not like to express any opinion about it. I do not believe that the province would either lose or gain very much by the acquisition of its resources but I do think that Alberta and other western provinces have a right to be put on an equality with the rest of the Dominion. That is my contention; but from the monetary point of view I do not think they stand to gain very much. It is doubtful. While the department is being criticized on the score of its size we must remember that

[Mr. McTaggart.]

when we get beyond the belt in British Columbia and enter the Yukon territory, which my hon. friend (Mr. Black) has the honour to represent, we have a tremendous area inhabited by very few people; and the hon. member himself will agree with me that our administration costs when we get up there are pretty high. We hope that we shall be able to reduce them. And in the northwest we have a whole empire about which most of us know very little. There are great possibilities of mineral wealth there, and it seems to me that we must take no chances on anybody else going into that territory and laying claim to any land that belongs to us. I am taking every precaution possible to prevent anything of that kind occurring. I am criticized in some quarters for the precision of statements I have made in the House, but these statements have been made after due consideration. If expeditions from foreign countries desire to go into that north country I think the least they can do is to obtain a permit from the government of the Northwest Territories to enter what is clearly our land.

An hon. member has said that we are extending the service somewhat in the Northwest Territories, and into the Arctic particularly. We have had disquieting rumours with reference to the Eskimo situation. But Dr. Rasmussen was here a short time ago and I must say he brought us rather reassuring news. The territory is so remote that we know very little about it; we know only the fringe of it and very little about that, and when you get into the confines of Coronation gulf and to the immediate north you are in almost unknown quarters. I propose to send one of our officials across that territory this year, and it is our intention to have Mr. Mackenzie make a rather close study of the situation. The Eskimos have not received very much attention at the hands of this government, but we are becoming more alive to our responsibilities in that regard. One of the first things to be done is to get more men with at least some medical training who will act as missionaries among the Eskimos in the north country with a view to preventing some of the disasters which occasionally are reported to us from these remote districts. The country is valuable for its fur and we have no idea as to its possibilities in the way of mineral development. And even in the far north we have valuable animals such as the musk ox. I have here a map which gives a comprehensive idea of the territory to which we lay claim in the north country, showing the land that has already been explored. It

would be worth hon. members' while at six o'clock to examine this map to learn something of the immensity of that territory and the heritage which this country has up there. I intend to ask parliament to give us a little more money to get further information about the territory and to protect ourselves with respect to future explorations.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): What missionaries have been at work up there?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Church of England has established a mission at Herschel island, and the Rev. Mr. Walton is also located on the Hudson bay. That however is rather south of the territory I have in mind.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): Herschel island was the place to which you sent a judge with the gallows in readiness to hang the accused?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My hon. friend will understand that it is difficult to obtain timber in the north country. While it may seem somewhat cruel to anticipate the outcome of a trial the hon. member will nevertheless appreciate the necessity for preparation when going into a country of that nature. The place is devoid of fuel.

Mr. McQUARRIE: How far north does the jurisdiction of Canada extend? Do we take in the North Pole?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We claim that we go to it.

Mr. McQUARRIE: The minister has heard that the United States has laid claim to the North Pole.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Canada claims the territory outlined between the degrees of longitude 60 and 142 but I have nothing to say regarding any claim the United States may make. They have Alaska and naturally they will lay claim to land north of their territory there, which would be adjacent to ours.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Will they have the North Pole?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not suppose any nation can lay claim to the North Pole.

Mr. McQUARRIE: I am serious in the question.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In order to protect Canada's interests we have made our position clear. According to international law we can claim any territory lying one hundred

miles off our explored coasts. But no one knows definitely what land there is in the unexplored region; to reach it the explorer must go either from the coast of Alaska or through Canadian territory.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): The last North Pole expedition did not go through Canada.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): As I have said before we do not claim the North Pole.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister said he would be glad if the Civil Service Commission would undertake an independent investigation of his department to find out what over-manning if any there is there. Has the commission that power?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): When did it get that power?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This is not the time to raise objections to what is going on, but frankly I think a great deal of time would be saved if we reverted to the old system of annual salary increases and promotions. As it is now, there is a continual agitation going on for promotion or increase of salary, and at least a couple of times a week I find half a dozen applications on my desk. I think I could indicate a thousand places where money could be saved, and surely we will get to that stage sometime. It does seem to me that we have a terribly cumbrous system.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I feel very much like my hon. friend from Maple Creek (Mr. McTaggart). I think a great deal is to be said for the outside services; they are doing splendid work. But the whole of my remarks were based on the Spinney report and Dr. Roche's evidence. It seems to me amazing that the Civil Service Commission should not already have made an investigation, because I notice that in answer to a question by Mr. Euler:

If you had any suspicion that any of the departments were being overmanned, would you have any control over that at all?

Dr. Roche said:

You are not now referring to labourers?

Mr. Euler: No, to the inside service in Ottawa.

Dr. Roche: No, we have not any control, unless we are given the control we had in the bureau. We were turned loose with our organizers.

And then he discussed the Printing Bureau and all the savings that had been effected



as a result of the reorganization. Further on, in answer to another question by Mr. Euler, Dr. Roche said:

I say if our competent organizers were put into the Interior department to-morrow and given a free hand, such as we had in the bureau, that similar results would be brought about as were brought about in the bureau and lesser expense, because the bureau is the repository for everybody out of a job.

The savings in the case of the bureau were enormous. They released 420 employees, and the Bureau was doing better work and more work after they had dismissed those people than ever before.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I can scarcely believe that there were 400 superfluous employees in that institution. Amalgamations may have taken place, but I think my hon. friend will agree with me that, taking the bald facts as stated by him, there must be something omitted.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): That may be, but this is the sworn evidence given by Dr. Roche.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I will be very glad to have Dr. Roche, the Board of Audit or any other organization come into my department and examine minutely every sub department in it. If they can show any savings, I shall be perfectly willing to put them into effect.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I am delighted to get that statement from the minister, and I hope the Civil Service Commission will take the fullest advantage of it. In making these remarks I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not criticizing the minister. I realize the difficulties he has to contend with, and that he has plenty of work to attend to without looking into these details; nor do I think his deputy is to be entirely blamed, because he must have many and onerous duties to discharge; but somebody must be responsible. In the absence of definite responsibility being brought home to any official, I do believe the minister will recognize that some sort of invitation might be extended to the Civil Service Commission to make an investigation; indeed, I hope his statement will be so regarded by the commission.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Who is the Mr. MacKenzie who has been engaged to make a special study of Arctic conditions?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): He was your gold commissioner in the Yukon.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Who is now the gold commissioner there?

[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Mr. Percy Reid is acting; no permanent appointment has been made.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): What is Mr. MacKenzie's official position?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Chief of the Arctic expedition into northern waters.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): What annual salary is he being paid?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): A salary of \$5,000.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Is he getting any perquisites?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): He gets the salary he draws in the Yukon, and the same living allowance—\$3,000—inasmuch as he is away from headquarters, just as he was while in the Yukon.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): That is, he is being paid annually \$8,000?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): What salary is the acting gold commissioner of Yukon being paid?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): He is drawing the same salary that he had as commissioner of immigration, \$4,500.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): There is a saving then in the salary of the gold commissioner in the difference between \$8,000 and \$4,500?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I should not like to say that. Should Mr. Reid be successful in being appointed—we have asked for his permanent appointment—I imagine he would get the salary fixed for that position.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Do I understand the minister to say that Mr. Reid is there now at \$4,500?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, his salary has not changed because he has not received his appointment permanently.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Is he being paid a living allowance?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Amounting to how much?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): He gets the living allowance attached to that position while he is there, \$3,000.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): What qualifications has Mr. Mackenzie, formerly gold commissioner of Yukon, for the position of chief of the Arctic expedition? Is he an explorer, a naturalist, a geologist, a surveyor or a navigator? Has he had any experience in Arctic work?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Of course, we have no men who are thoroughly experienced in Arctic work, but Mr. Mackenzie has had very large experience of northern conditions, and no one knows that better, perhaps, than my hon. friend. Of course, it was administrative work as gold commissioner in the Yukon. We look upon him as a man of pretty sound judgment. What we need is an authentic report of the conditions under which the Eskimos are living in order that we may apply the best remedy to the startling troubles that we hear about now and then as happening among the Eskimos. I concluded that Mr. Mackenzie was probably one of our best equipped officials to bring back a report that would be of value for this purpose.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Have the Arctic expeditions in the past brought back any information?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Arctic expedition goes up the east coast as far as Ellesmere island. Last year they left Mr. Soper, a young man who was temporarily in the employ of the department to winter at Baffin's. Dr. Burwash has been up in that territory. We are trying to get an intimate knowledge of the situation in the north, particularly where the whalers winter. Captain Bernier is an experienced northern navigator, but he is a sailor. Mr. Craig, who went up for two years, is one of the officials of the department with no northern experience at all. Mr. Henderson went up there last year. But we think it important to put a man in charge in order that we may not hear of whole tribes being wiped out by epidemics. It seems that we should exercise the same humane supervision over the Eskimo that we have been exercising over the Indian.

Mr. CAMPBELL: Will any medical men accompany this expedition?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, Dr. Livingston will go with the ship, but we will have a resident medical man at Cumberland gulf.

Mr. WARD: Is it the policy of the government to continue the legal, social and moral supervision over the Eskimos that has

been carried on in the past? Is it considered wise to interfere with their traditional customs and habits, or is this not a lot of money spent to very little advantage?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It is quite likely that if it were possible to allow the natives to live in their own traditional way they would be just about as well off, although possibly the missionaries would not agree with that view; they would hold that the Eskimos ought to be given religious teaching. But you cannot keep out the white man; he will come in contact with these people, and we must take precautions to avoid such harrowing occurrences as have taken place among them from time to time in the past.

Mr. WARD: Is it the experience of the government that it is of any particular avail to attempt to exercise legal jurisdiction over these people?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It is a little difficult to answer that. The reports of the missionaries are that it is, and that is the report also of the mounted police—that the natives do realize that they must no longer kill when they take a notion to do so, and that there is a chance of punishment following if they do. Of course that is not generally known among them. My hon. friend might be surprised to know that traders going into the Aklavik region find the Eskimo with high powered motors, the girls able to dance the modern dances, gramophones being used by the people, and so on. Perhaps they are too highly civilized. A missionary was telling me that he had thrown away an ordinary alarm clock because he could not make it go, and upon returning to his camp after an absence of three or four weeks he was surprised to find it hanging in an Eskimo's camp, running and keeping good time. Moreover, he says that he prefers to get an Eskimo when it comes to employing a man to take charge of a motor boat.

Mr. WARD: What is the cost of carrying on this work among the Eskimos?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It would be difficult to say exactly, but it would not be very much. It will cost us more in the future. While the officials can only go in there during the daylight season, they do other work as well while they are there.

Mr. WARD: I have heard severe criticism with regard to the execution of a couple of Eskimos about a year ago, on the ground that it was questionable, whether the results were such as to justify the large cost.



Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The cost would be met by the Justice department.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Am I correct in drawing the inference from what the minister has said that the creation of this office of chief of Arctic expeditions involves an additional annual expenditure of \$8,000 for the chief's salary?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, it will if we continue it.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I understood the minister to say that he has no one in the service but Mr. Mackenzie who is qualified for this work.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I would not like that to be said. It is quite possible that we have others who could do this work, but I think Mr. Mackenzie can do it very well.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Does the minister say that Mr. Craig has had no northern experience? Was he not engaged on the boundary survey work and did he not visit these northern regions very frequently, spending summer after summer there?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, but he is now Director General of Surveys, having succeeded Dr. Deville.

Mr. McTAGGART: Are the departmental officials in the north country taking steps to assist in the securing of information with regard to the Amundsen polar fliers?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The farthest north post we have is on the southern end of Ellesmere island, which is a very considerable distance from the scene of Amundsen's operations. If relief is sent to Amundsen by Canada it would have to go from here.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Is it a fact, then, that the chief of this expedition goes north as a novice in this sort of work?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My hon. friend knows Mr. Mackenzie's northern experience probably better than I do. I have looked upon him as a valuable officer and a good administrator. I do not want to enter in the distressing details of the reports we have heard with regard to the conditions up there. The stories may not be true, but if they are not it is just as well that we should know it. We should be recreant in our duty if we did not get definite information as to what is happening among these people. It is our territory; it is our country, and we

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

have not been paying very much attention to the Eskimo. With reference to Mr. Mackenzie, I can only say that I think he is admirably fitted for this work. My hon. friend may think I have erred in judgment, because I know he knows him much better than I do.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I want the minister to understand that I do not wish to be personal in the matter at all. It may be because I do know something about it that the present course of the government causes some surprise on my part. I am sure the minister could go to his department and find dozens of men with the experience and training and qualifications necessary for this northern work. Take, for instance, Mr. J. D. Craig, whom the minister referred to, to begin with; Doctor R. M. Anderson, chief of the biological division; Mr. D. Genest, a man who has made practically a life study of the Eskimo, and who has written a book in the Eskimo language; Frank D. Henderson, who was in charge of the expedition last year; take the director, Mr. Finnie himself, a man with northern experience, and a great deal of experience as an administrator; take the Deputy Minister of the Interior, who has also had northern experience; take the chief of the Indian department; Mr. Maxwell Graham, chief of the wild life division, or Mr. H. Lloyd of the same division. I am sure the minister could get a committee composed of such men as those that would give him expert advice on what conditions are in that Arctic country, and what should be done. He is going to an expense that is unnecessary in connection with this expedition.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Following up the questions asked by the hon. member for Bow River, I would ask the minister if he has invited the Auditor General and the Audit Board to reorganize his department.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Has that invitation been accepted?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It has not been acted upon.

Mr. McQUARRIE: They have not started the work yet?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Is it contemplated that they will shortly do that work?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): So I am informed, but all I can say is that they have not yet started. I think I made the first application.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Would the minister give us the real reason why this shuffle of offices was made, why Mr. Mackenzie was brought out of the Yukon and why Mr. Reid was taken out of the Immigration department and put into the Yukon?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have been trying for the last hour to give my hon. friend a reason. I have given him all the reasons I have.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Was there any complaint against Mr. Mackenzie's administration as gold commissioner or any complaint against Mr. Reid's administration of his office in the Immigration department?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I get complaints of nearly every officer, but I would not say they were of a serious character. I could not say I did not receive some complaints, but I did not receive any of a character that I considered serious.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Was Mr. Reid not a useful officer in the Immigration department? Was he not needed where he was being employed? Was he a spare man?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No. Mr. Reid was recently moved to the British Columbia coast as an officer in the Immigration department there. He has had a long Yukon experience, and I asked the Immigration department for the transfer of Mr. Reid temporarily for this purpose, believing that he knew the territory. I may also say that I had discussions privately with my hon. friend. I have asked Mr. Reid to prepare a report on the Yukon, and some means of cutting down the expenses that are involved in its administration. I have been cutting down that expenditure to some extent, as my hon. friend knows, but I think it could stand a much further cut. I chose Mr. Reid, and he has been loaned to us for that purpose. As I said before, he is not permanently transferred, but he has had a very long experience, as my hon. friend knows, in the Yukon country.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Not a particularly long experience, and his experience was in the very early days when conditions were very much different from what they are now. He has not had the experience of modern conditions at any rate that Mr. Mackenzie has had. I would say that Mr. Mackenzie was quite well qualified to make such a report, and if he is not qualified for that, he certainly would not be qualified to report on Arctic conditions.

I quite agree with what the minister has said, that great economy has been brought about in the cost of administration of the

Yukon, in all departments of that territory, particularly in the Department of Justice. I think the Department of the Interior is down as fine as it can be under present conditions. But in connection with the position of gold commissioner, the action of the government has been anything but economical, and as the offices we are discussing now are apparently interchangeable I might be allowed to refer to them both together.

I asked some questions earlier in the session as to the present salary of the gold commissioner, and how many people were being paid and acting as gold commissioner. The minister replied:

The duties of commissioner of the Yukon have been added to the gold commissioner, who is paid an annual salary of \$5,000, with annual living allowance of \$3,000. Before consolidation, former commissioner had salary of \$6,000, living allowance \$6,000, and free house. Gold commissioner had salary of \$5,000, living allowance \$1,500.

A person reading that question and answer would infer that some saving had been made in the present rearrangement of offices, when quite the contrary is the fact. The combining of the duties of the commissioner with those of the gold commissioner was done years ago, away back in 1916, before this government came into office, and by that action of the government of that day a large amount of money was saved. But for some unaccountable reason this government, as late as 1923, notwithstanding that they had declared in favour of a policy of reduction and were apparently attempting to save money in the Yukon, without any reason at all increased the gold commissioner's pay by \$1,500 a year. He was then being paid \$6,500 a year, and for some unaccountable reason this government increased that to \$8,000. What was even much more astonishing, they dated that increase back to April, 1919, and paid him the lump sum of \$5,750, without any cause whatever, at a time when they were supposed to be carrying on a programme of economy. So that, far from there being anything economical in this rearrangement, as the minister would have it appear from his answer to my question, it was a gross extravagance, and the government cannot say that this was done without warning, because I happened to be in the Yukon last fall when the information came in that the gold commissioner was to be removed and another sent in his place. I took the precaution on the 4th of October last of sending this telegram:

Dawson, Y.T., 4th October, 1924.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Referring to Gold Commissioner MacKenzie's order from Minister Interior to go Ottawa now, whether MacKenzie's absence from Yukon be temporary or



permanent, government has officials here competent and suitable to administer offices of Commissioner and gold commissioner as now combined together with their present duties. Unnecessary to add to Yukon staff. To do so under present conditions will be flagrant waste public money.

That, perhaps, was rather an extraordinary position for a member to take, as to patronage in his own constituency, but as the minister has observed already I have had a long experience in the territory and am willing at any time to co-operate with the government in the interests of good government and economy.

I received a reply to that telegram from the Prime Minister to the following terms:

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 5, 1924

Your telegram has been repeated to me from Ottawa. Hon. Charles Stewart who is with me in Winnipeg tells me that Gold Commissioner Mackenzie has been called to Ottawa to discuss Yukon affairs and in his absence competent official will be placed in charge in Yukon. Such reductions in staff as appear necessary will of course be carried out.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

I made it plain to the government that they had officials enough in Yukon and did not need to send anyone else. There was absolutely no necessity to send in Mr. Reid to take Mr. Mackenzie's place, nor do I think there was any necessity for bringing Mr. Mackenzie out. However, the government in its wisdom did that. Now, for some reason the government has been calling the gold commissioner from Yukon to Ottawa pretty frequently within recent years. As the premier's telegram to me of October 5 says "the gold commissioner has been called to Ottawa to discuss Yukon affairs." Well, you cannot go down from Yukon to Ottawa and back again for nothing; and for the life of me I cannot see that there was any necessity to bring the gold commissioner out at that time to discuss Yukon affairs. The government has in its employ a number of officials who have had Yukon experience, and quite a number who within very recent years have visited Yukon. I am sure if the minister wanted any expert and up-to-date advice on Yukon matters he could have got it from the Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon who visited Yukon within the past few years. Moreover the government has had a special auditor up there within recent months. As I say, there are numbers of men here in the employ of the government who are competent to give advice on Yukon matters. In addition to that I venture to suggest that the minister might have got some advice from the member of parliament for that district, and I think he could have relied on it. I do not think the minister can recall any occasion

[Mr. George Black.]

on which I have given him advice that was not in the best interests of Yukon administration.

Now, I have made an examination of just what this method of bringing the gold commissioner from Yukon to Ottawa on several occasions in the past, and this shuffle in offices, has cost the government, and how much the government has unnecessarily paid out. I find that for the year 1923 the gold commissioner was paid a salary of \$5,000; a living allowance in one item of \$1,750; arrears of living allowances from April 1, 1919, of \$5,750.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I should like to call my hon. friends' attention to the fact that those arrears were granted by the Civil Service Commission. I am not asking for immunity from responsibility because the account was supported by officials of the department, but it was scrutinized and recommended by the Civil Service Commission. I want to put my hon. friend right on that point.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I do not pretend to say that the amount was unauthorized, or that it was paid in any improper way.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The idea my hon. friend is desirous of conveying, however, is that the minister increased the living allowance of the gold commissioner for periods in which he had been drawing a smaller amount than was allowed him.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): And had managed to live in the meantime. Does the minister suggest that he was not in favour of that increased living allowance?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My hon. friend is scarcely correct. These revisions are going on all the time, and while the requisitions are made by the department the granting or refusing of them is in the hands of the Civil Service Commission. The observation my hon. friend made was "that the gold commissioner had managed to live in the meantime". I suppose he had; I did not hear of him getting starved out, or anything of that sort. The point I want to make clear to my hon. friend is that the back pay in question was allowed him by the Civil Service Commission. At the same time I do not want to escape responsibility because the officials of the department could have refused the requisition. I simply called my hon. friend's attention to the actual facts.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I cannot quite see the force of my hon. friend's reference of

the Civil Service Commission. Surely I am not to understand the minister to mean that the Civil Service Commission forced the government to pay this.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh no, I do not want my hon. friend to infer anything of the kind.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): After all it, only means that the increase and the payment were made in the usual way.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I was not attempting to criticize that for one moment; I merely say that it was unnecessary expenditure altogether and that no excuse could be conjured up for it. During the same year we find the gold commissioner making a trip to Dawson at an expense of \$447, and a trip from Ottawa to Washington and return for \$276, and at the same time there was an expenditure for board and room at Ottawa of \$832. In all there was paid out in connection with the office of gold commissioner of Yukon in that year \$14,047, less a refund of \$600, leaving \$13,447, as the amount paid, whereas, as a matter of fact the commissioner should only have been paid \$6,500 in that year. This means that the government paid out unnecessarily in the year 1923 no less than \$6,947. These figures are in the Auditor General's report; you cannot get away from them. What explanation can there be for bringing the gold commissioner to Ottawa? It was not necessary to have him here at all.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I must take issue with my hon. friend in respect to that. We had difficulty about the importation of liquor into the Yukon, and my hon. friend knows this source was fairly remunerative in the way of providing funds for the carrying on of the business of the country. Mr. Mackenzie was brought down here and sent to Washington to see whether an arrangement could not be made to get the liquor through United States territory into Yukon. My hon. friend takes upon himself a good deal of responsibility when he says there was no necessity for doing this or doing the other thing. That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I am quite ready to take the responsibility for what I say.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am quite prepared to take the responsibility for my statements now—

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): Then we are agreed.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): —or at any time.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): I will give the minister ample reason for my statements before I get through.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): And the minister will give my hon. friend good reasons for his action when the proper time comes. I have always tried to treat Yukon decently, but my hon. friend does not seem to appreciate that fact.

At six o'clock the committee took recess.

### After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN: The item under discussion is No. 276, government of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. BLACK (Yukon): When the committee rose at six o'clock, I was endeavouring to show that in my opinion—of course, it is only my opinion and the minister is entitled to his—a considerable amount of money had been unnecessarily spent in connection with this interchange of officials between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories; that according to the Auditor General's report for the year ended 31st March, 1923, practically \$7,000 had been so unnecessarily spent. On referring to the Auditor General's report for the year ended 31st March, 1924, we find the salary of this official for twelve months, \$5,000, twelve months' living allowance, \$3,000, and expenses of a trip from Ottawa to Dawson, \$540, or a total on those three items of \$8,540. For some reason, probably best known to the minister, this official was before very long again summoned to Ottawa. The minister stated that he was summoned to Ottawa to assist in framing a policy in relation to the Northwest Territories along lines of the conservation of wild life and of protecting the natives. Using the items showing the expenses of similar trips to and from Ottawa, I estimate that the expenses of that trip from Dawson to Ottawa will be approximately \$450; that to keep this official at Ottawa for the period he was here will mean another expenditure of \$800. Having had him here to advise on the conservation of wild life and the natives, for some reason or another it was necessary to send him back to Dawson. Estimating the expenses of the return trip to Dawson in the same way, I submit it would mean



another expense of \$600, and now I understand that he is being brought back at once from Dawson to Ottawa at an approximate expense of \$450. That means that a total will have been paid out of some \$10,840, when, as a matter of fact, not a dollar more than \$6,500 should have been paid. That means that there will have been unnecessarily spent prior to this date for that year some \$4,340, or, over the two years, 1923 and 1924, no less a sum than \$11,287. The minister may be able to get results that will justify that expenditure, but I doubt it. He has done me the honour of saying that I have had some experience in that northern country and know something of the capabilities of the various officials there. For some reason or another, this new office and this expedition of 1925 seem to be getting a good deal of newspaper publicity all the way from Dawson City to Montreal. I find it in the Dawson daily paper in these words:

Mr. Mackenzie is back in the Yukon to wind up certain government matters, as well as to settle private affairs, before he leaves to assume his new duties in the capital. . . . In speaking of his new office, Mr. Mackenzie said that he would be in charge of the organization and operation of expeditions by both land and sea in northern areas of Canada with headquarters in Ottawa. Canada has decided to establish jurisdiction over her remote northern islands in order to prevent possible misunderstandings with other countries in the future, and also to explore and develop those possessions.

The Montreal Gazette in a despatch from Vancouver states:

During this summer Canada will organize an administration body and police for all the islands that have been discovered in the Arctic region, and which the Dominion claims as part of this country.

That would be a pretty big organization.

For this purpose, George P. Mackenzie, former gold commissioner of the Yukon, who has arrived from the north, has been given an assignment that, in point of territory over which he becomes the chief executive, is the most expansive that has been placed under the jurisdiction of any person heretofore—

Evidently it is a very wide kingdom that is being established.

—for it embraces that part of the Arctic on the Atlantic ocean side as well as the Pacific. The first expedition to bring order into the Arctic outposts and to report on the natural resources of the far-off Canadian possessions, will leave on July 1 under the leadership of Mr. Mackenzie, who will have a staff of geologists and other experts in this party.

En route to Ottawa to complete the preparations for the first expedition, which will be by vessel to the north Atlantic, Mr. Mackenzie has arrived here.

I do not know whether the government desires to create the impression that such an important and according to the newspaper, expensive undertaking is about to begin. In the early days Yukon was swamped with ex-

[Mr. George Black.]

pensive officialdom inaugurated by the government of the party which is now in power in Canada; and on the face of it it would seem that they are now transferring their ingenuity in that direction into the Arctic and the Northwest Territories. Certainly I cannot conceive of any good reason why such preparations as these should be made. We had it from the minister to-day that nothing out of the ordinary was to be done by this Arctic expedition this year although apparently from other sources a good deal more is reported as about to be undertaken. The government is maintaining a complete and efficient staff of officials in connection with the Northwest Territories and Yukon and it is only comparatively recently that the office of Director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch was created. I do not say that it was unnecessary, but such an office was created; and in charge of the branch is a gentleman well versed in northern affairs and with a long official experience. Only a short time ago the duties of that office were all discharged by the Superintendent of Mining Lands and Yukon branch. I do not know whether the work in that branch has so expanded in recent years as to justify the creation of this new office, but the fact is that this has been done. I think the government would have been well advised to let things remain as they were and to take the advice of the Director of the Northwest Territories on such matters as will now come under the new office of chief of Arctic expeditions. The director is certainly capable of advising the government on these questions and he has at hand plenty of expert advisers now in the service. If the government had desired to go further they could have got advice also from probably the best qualified man in the Dominion to inform them upon all these matters; I refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Stringer, Bishop of Yukon who has spent some thirty years of his life within the Arctic circle among the natives in the course of his labours. I can refer the government to another man, who is in the service of the country, Mr. John Hawksley, Indian agent in Yukon. This gentleman has spent from twenty to thirty years in the service of the church as well, among the Eskimos and northern Indians. Both these gentlemen know these people very well and are thoroughly acquainted with their habits, having made this practically a life work; and I am sure the government could have had their advice for the asking.

The government has created the new office at a cost of \$8,000 a year. It has increased

the salary in connection with the old office from \$6,500 to \$8,000; and it has had two men on one job since October last, where only one man was needed, and this at a cost of approximately \$16,000 instead of \$6,500. If one turns to the public accounts and looks at the salary list he will find that the mining recorders in Yukon, who do as much work as this official, get along and raise families on salaries of \$2,800 a year. I cannot see therefore where the necessity is for such difference in pay between these officials. I do not think that the minister will argue that he has so far disclosed any real reason for the shuffle in offices. I have heard all sorts of reports, a good many of which I am inclined to discount. Mr. Reid, the gentleman sent into the Yukon, borrowed, as the minister puts it, from the Department of Immigration to act as gold commissioner, has had a long record as a civil servant, a record worth preserving unimpaired. I hope he is not going to be encouraged to jeopardize that record by indulging in political partisanship. And I am not making any charge of that sort against him. Some rather unpleasant rumours have however reached me along this line and I shall know more about them after my visit to Yukon this summer.

The expenditure of money in connection with various public works looking to the development of Yukon has for some years now been spent with a view to getting fully a dollar's worth for every dollar put out; and it has been spent without regard to political patronage, both under the late administration and under this government. There is a great expanse of very promising territory up there, rich in mineral deposits which are by degrees being developed, and the government is well advised in spending money on those natural resources. It has been the practice to put in charge of these modest expenditures men who are experts in the work, for instance, of road and bridge building; and the policy has been to employ returned soldiers and married men as far as possible. The results have been satisfactory and I trust that there will be no departure from that policy, although I have heard rumours to the contrary. If these rumours are well founded I do not think anyone could be blamed for considering such a change of policy as nothing more or less than political partisanship.

The necessity for this elaborate Arctic expedition has not yet been established. I think a number of hon. gentlemen agree with me that the best policy in dealing with the Eskimos is to leave them absolutely alone.

They have been there longer than the white men have been on this continent and have not needed such nursing. Simply because reports have come to the minister that the Eskimo girls are dancing to jazz music is no reason why we should worry about them. Possibly they may be indulging in Eskimo Pie or dissipating in similar ways, but that is no reason why we should send expensive expeditions into that country to deal with them. The government would be well advised to get information from the officers now in the department who are fully qualified to inform them and whose advice would be valuable. This would be much better than any shuffle in offices such as was disclosed this afternoon. I hope that before the item passes the minister will give the real reason for this change in officials in the two northern territories.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I cannot add anything to what I said this afternoon with respect to the change in personnel. I regret that the hon. member does not agree with the policy of the minister and of the department in this matter. I think I know why he is anxious about the changes in the Yukon territory, but I can assure him that in the reports from Mr. Reid up to date there is no suggestion of any change in the personnel. I am informed that the official who has charge of the road work is a very good man, and some of the other officials against whom complaints were lodged have been given a very good recommendation so far as I have been able to ascertain. It is not my desire that the administration should undergo any change until we make up our minds whether or not an expenditure of a very large amount of money annually is to be made. As my hon. friend knows, the output from the mines at the moment is not bringing any return to the government of Canada by way of taxes or otherwise. I am advised that, all told, there are not more than 2,800 white people in the territory. My hon. friend seems to have examined the Auditor General's report pretty thoroughly, and I think he will agree with me that that is a pretty stiff expenditure for what would be a very small sized municipality in other parts of the Dominion. I need not discuss with him the probability of a very drastic reduction in expenditure. I would not suggest that there should be any reduction of expenditure on road making, because I think the industry must be looked after, and possibly at a later date it will become remunerative. But so far I felt I had



to meet the requests of the mining companies and suspend for another year the royalties on the mineral output. I suppose no one in a public office escapes bombardment by people who for partisan reasons desire to see changes made. I am bound to say that, so far as I can ascertain, the administration of the Yukon has been very well carried on. If I have made a mistake of policy in bringing Mr. Mackenzie out of the Yukon, I think my hon. friend will agree with me that as gold commissioner he rendered very efficient and faithful service, and it seems to me he is entitled to some consideration therefor. Despite all my hon. friend has said, I cannot help but think that Mr. Mackenzie is admirably fitted for the job that we want him to do. There is no elaborate expedition planned. I do not know where the articles referred to came from, particularly the one in the Gazette. We are not planning anything different from what we have planned in other years. Mr. Henderson succeeded Mr. Craig who cannot any longer go with these expeditions. He is a very admirable officer and knows the country thoroughly, as does Mr. Finney, who is sitting here and is administrator of the Northwest Territories. Should any dispute arise as to our right to the possession of that territory, I think the hon. gentleman opposite would be the first to rise in his place and criticize the government. I am trying to avoid such a contingency. To make frank statements with respect to what we have in mind at the moment perhaps would not be wise, because what we say here is flashed all over the world. We are quietly and unassumingly trying to maintain our right in the territory. They may not be valuable, but I think they are, and I believe the future will prove the correctness of my view. I frankly confess that our first consideration in organizing the expedition is the native population. I do not agree with my hon. friend that we should leave them to their own devices. That might be all right but for the fact that fur traders are coming in from the United States and from Denmark and Sweden, and we must protect the native population.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): I do not know Mr. Mackenzie, but I hope he will appreciate the generous action of the minister in withdrawing him from the Yukon for service in the Arctic regions. If that is a reward for good service, I would pray to be delivered from such a gift. The study of the Eskimos has been taken up by very few people, and I do not think that because a man has seen service

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

in the Yukon he is apt to be fitted for this important task, which requires a great deal of tact and sound judgment. The Eskimos have their own peculiar laws, and it would be very difficult for us to interfere with them. For instance, the minister says there are rumours that the Eskimos are suffering from famine. Well, part of the daily household work of the Eskimo woman is devoted to chewing her husband's shoes to keep them soft, and if an inexperienced man found these women so employed, he would be quite mistaken if he rushed to the conclusion that there was a scarcity of food. It would also be very difficult for us to interfere with the marriage customs of these people. They have always practised polygamy, and very often they trade their wives. An inexperienced administrator would find himself in trouble if he said to those people, "You must discontinue this custom." However strange the custom may seem to us, naturally the Eskimo thinks it is all right, and very often he returns to his first wife if he is left alone. Then too, the Eskimo is superstitious; he believes in certain spirits and is convinced that he who dies a violent death goes at once to the highest regions of bliss. This leads to their disposing of one another in a way that we would regard as murder, but they look upon it as the shortcut to their valhalla. Their customs are also peculiar with respect to their old people, and in this they are not very far behind what the Greeks practised in their palmiest days. The Eskimo believes in enjoying the present to the full, and he gorges himself at every meal. Consequently, when they come to a time of want and famine they move out to find food and they leave the old people and the sick behind to die. They believe that is a thoroughly proper custom, and it would be difficult for any inexperienced administrator to go up to that country and tell the people that they must take care of the aged and the sick and abide by our laws. The minister is doing a very dangerous thing in sending an inexperienced administrator among these people, and he will find himself some day minus a very good gold commissioner in the Yukon but with a very poor administrator or investigator of the customs of the Eskimo.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): In 1921-22 the amount of this vote was \$208,170; to-day it is well over \$352,000. What is the chief reason for the increase?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In 1921-22 the sending of a summer expedition to the north had been discontinued, and that accounts for a fairly good portion of our present ex-

penditure. Since then we have established five or six new police posts throughout that north country, and although that does not come under this vote, we provide transportation for the police up there and do other work in that connection. Then, the establishment of the wireless since that time has run us into considerable expenditure.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I understood the minister to say a few moments ago that he proposed to reduce the expenditure in that territory as far as possible.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, my suggestion was that we might reduce it, in other branches of the Interior department, but not in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. HOEY: Are the Eskimo people recognized as wards of the government? I remember a year or two ago we passed some legislation along that line.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That was really putting the Eskimo under the control of the Indian department, but we have not taken any steps in that direction, except the sending of a medical man up to Cumberland gulf.

Mr. HOEY: But they are not recognized as wards?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am afraid we have to say they are. Were it not so, we could not very well go in and try them and imprison or execute them for infractions of our laws, as we have been doing.

Item agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: Page 53, vote 278.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): If I might be permitted, Mr. Chairman, before we take up this vote, in fairness to a family and at the request of the hon. member for Fort William and Rainy River (Mr. Manion), I promised a little while ago to make a statement, when the estimates were under consideration, with respect to young Crawford who perished in the Wrangel island expedition. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding about this unfortunate expedition and Canada's share in any responsibility in connection with it. We had nothing to do with the expedition. A letter which I shall read from Professor Crawford, the boy's father, will explain that his son was induced to join the expedition on the strength of statements made that the island was claimed by Great Britain; that the only other contender for it was the United States, and that Great Britain wished to secure Wrangel island as a base for air services that might later be established.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who made this statement?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That will come out in the letter from Professor Crawford, which I shall read. It is as follows:

Ontario College of Education  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, May 8, 1925.

Hon. Mr. STEWART,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

We understand from the press that you are to give a statement in the House regarding Stefansson's Wrangel island expedition.

In justice to our son, Allan Rudyard Crawford, the twenty-year old commander of the expedition, we wish to bring to your attention the fact that he (and ourselves) knew nothing of the history of Wrangel island except what Mr. Stefansson had told him. Mr. Stefansson led him to believe that Great Britain had a legitimate claim to the island, and that the British government would back up his action in raising the British flag thereon. The nation having the next best claim, according to Mr. Stefansson, was the United States.

Our son was told nothing of Russia's claims, and it was not until he reached East cape on the voyage to Wrangel that he became aware that the Russians claimed the island. Could you make it plain in your statement that our son was unaware of Russia's claim?

Stefansson, who had no other British subject available to lead his expedition, appealed to our son's patriotism in such a way that the boy felt it his duty to go and raise the flag on Wrangel, and he died in the belief that he was dying for the empire.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is that the entire letter?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes. It was written, I presume, after the hon. member (Mr. Manion) had raised the question in the House and I had promised to make a statement. I replied to this letter as follows:

Dear Mr. CRAWFORD:

I was glad to receive your letter of the eighth instant and to learn that your son had no knowledge of the Russian claim to Wrangel island when he was persuaded in 1921 to undertake that most unfortunate venture. The probability is I will make a statement in the House regarding this matter in the near future, and in doing so will be glad to follow your suggestion and make this point clear.

Thanking you for bringing this matter to my attention,

I remains,  
Yours faithfully.

This is the statement I wish to make in this connection, Mr. Chairman:

The Canadian government steamer *Karlak*, carrying members of the Canadian Arctic expedition, was crushed in the ice off the coast of Siberia, during the winter of 1913-14. The nearest land was Wrangel island, some 90 miles to the south. Before the sinking of the ship the crew were able to land provisions on the ice which, during the succeeding months, were transported by dogs to Wrangel island. The occupation of that island was taken up in March, 1914, and continued until the following September, when the survivors were taken off by an American vessel the *King* and *Winge*. Shortly after leaving Wrangel they met the United States re-



venne cutter Bear, and as that ship was on the way to rescue the survivors, and having better accommodation, they were transferred.

Mr. Stefansson, in the belief that Wrangel island occupied a strategic position for an Arctic air base, wished to take possession of it on behalf of the British crown. With that object in view he formed the Stefansson Arctic Exploration and Development Company. He also intended to hunt and trap and later applied, unsuccessfully, to the department for a lease or license for that purpose.

In 1921, under private financing Stefansson sent a party to occupy Wrangel island.

Mr. MEIGHEN: When was the Stefansson Company formed?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In 1921, according to my notes. It says "In 1921, under private financing, Stefansson sent a party to occupy Wrangel island."

Mr. MEIGHEN: Just before that the minister referred to some company of his.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This is a continuation of the same company, the Stefansson Arctic Exploration and Development Company.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The first company that organized the expedition was in 1921.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That is the record. It continues:

Mr. Allan R. Crawford, a Canadian of Toronto was the leader, the other members being E. Lorne Knight, W. F. Maurer, Milton Galle—all United States citizens—and an Eskimo seamstress, Ada Blackjack. The government took no part in this expedition and were in no way responsible for the hoisting of the flag over Wrangel island. Nor did the government give Stefansson any encouragement to do so.

Mr. MEIGHEN: When did the expedition leave?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In 1921.

Mr. MEIGHEN: What time of the year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In August. I am also informed that:

Crawford was induced to lead the expedition believing that Great Britain had the best claim to the island. He knew nothing of Russia's claim until he reached East cape on the Siberian coast.

In 1922, Stefansson organized a relief party, under Captain Joseph Bernard, and applied to this department for a contribution. The government duly considered the matter and P.C. 1735, of the 21st August, 1922, authorized the advance to Stefansson of the sum of \$3,000 "to assist in providing for the relief of these four men who were left on Wrangel island." The steamer Teddy Bear left Nome on the 22nd August, 1922. It proceeded to the Siberian coast in the vicinity of East cape but, on account of ice, was unable to reach Wrangel island. The boat was obliged to return without establishing communication.

Mr. MEIGHEN: When did it leave, and when did it arrive on the Siberian coast?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have given the dates.

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

Mr. MEIGHEN: I did not get them.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The memorandum reads:

P.C. 1735, of the 21st August, 1922, authorized the advance to Stefansson of the sum of \$3,000.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That is when the government authorized it. When did they leave?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): They left on the 22nd of August, 1922.

Mr. MEIGHEN: And returned when?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): They went to the vicinity of East Cape, but on account of ice were unable to reach Wrangel island.

Mr. MEIGHEN: When did they return?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The following year, I am informed.

The memorandum continues:

The following year, 1923, another relief expedition was sent out but to this one the department did not contribute. It was headed by Harold Noice, on the steamer Donaldson. It was successful in reaching Wrangel island and what it found is now well known—Ada Blackjack was the only survivor.

In 1924, while the government did not intend to set up any claim to Wrangel island, they assisted Mr. Stefansson to place his representations before the Imperial government, by advancing to him the sum of \$700 to defray his travelling expenses—P.C. 714 of the 21st August, 1923. It appears the Imperial government were not disposed to lay claim to the island but, before reaching a decision, submitted the matter to this government. P.C. 1227 of the 17th July, 1924, sets out clearly our position. It says "The view taken by the Imperial authorities as to the undesirability of laying claim to Wrangel island is shared by the government of Canada."

The tragic end of the 1921 expedition is most regrettable. Beyond doubt Crawford, the leader, was prompted by patriotic motives and died in the belief that he perished for the empire. The expedition was, however, carried out under the responsibility of Mr. Stefansson and the Stefansson Arctic Exploration and Development Company, and this government was not in any way connected with it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not quite understand one feature of the story. The object of the expedition of 1922 was to try to rescue the party?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, a relief expedition.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, and I think the contribution to it was entirely justified. Did the government in any way supervise the character of the vessel, or have anything to do with selecting the personnel with a view to making sure the expedition would arrive at Wrangel island?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, I am told, we did not. That was just a straight contribution to the relief expedition organized by Stefansson himself for the relief of these men.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have no doubt Stefansson brought before the government the seriousness of the plight these men would be in.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Rather the contrary. He always maintained there would be no doubt about them being able to maintain themselves, that they could live upon the country, which I thought at the time was strange. But that was his contention to me personally. I am now speaking of his personal representations to me. Of course, he pressed very strongly that the Canadian government should lay claim to the island. He repeatedly urged consideration of that matter upon us, but I always felt the island was away out of the reach of Canadian territory, but that if it were to be available as an air base, and the British authorities thought so, the best thing for him to do was to take the matter up with them. I must say that until the return of the second expedition he maintained stoutly that there was no doubt about these young men being able to maintain themselves.

Mr. MANION: I am sorry I was not in and did not hear the minister read the whole of the statement. Did he give the facts as to the quantity of supplies, food and so forth, this expedition had with them, and for what length of time?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. MANION: The minister does not know what these supplies were?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We were in no way responsible for the expedition. It was organized apparently in Seattle. The only Canadian in the party was young Crawford, and the supplies, as a matter of fact the whole expedition, was organized without consultation with the Canadian government at all, and without any contribution from us. We had nothing to do with it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Was the relief expedition of 1922 financed privately outside of this government's help?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Does the minister know where the funds came from? Did the United States government supply the funds?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not think they did, but I would not like to make that statement definitely. I think it was largely private funds. I remember Stefansson telling me that the money he had raised to put into this enterprise was from friends and acquaintances, and he said what a terrific financial loss it was going to be to him.

Mr. MEIGHEN: You mean to his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I simply repeat the statement he made to me. I have no knowledge as to who sustained the loss.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He may have put up the money himself, and if so it would be his own loss. But to the extent that a lot of his friends and acquaintances put up money it would not be his loss. Were the government aware of the failure of the expedition in September, 1922, and if not when did they become aware of it?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The first relief expedition?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The first relief expedition, yes.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not know that I can answer that question. I do not think that we had any official on the vessel, although I would not like to make a definite statement to that effect. The next summer was the time when he approached us for assistance to send the second relief expedition.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The boat that went up in 1921 was a Canadian boat carrying the British flag?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Well, there is not any doubt that he intended to raise the British flag on the island, at least that was the—

Mr. MEIGHEN: It was a Canadian expedition, it was not American even if all but one of the men on it were Americans?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have not the slightest doubt, Stefansson went with the firm purpose of taking possession of the island for the British government. That was his statement.

Mr. HOEY: Did the British government contribute to the first expedition?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Did Stefansson approach the government for assistance for the second expedition?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In 1922?

Mr. MEIGHEN: In 1923 that was?

Mr. HOEY: In 1920.

Mr. MEIGHEN: According to the minister's statement it was in 1923.



Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I cannot say as to that. He was here repeatedly urging upon us the desirability of laying claim to this island. As a matter of fact at one time he wanted us to assure him of a lease for the island but whether or not he approached us for assistance for the second expedition I am unable to say. I have a very clear recollection that he repeatedly told me that there was no danger with respect to the lives of these young men—that they could live off the island.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have not the slightest doubt he said that to the minister for I know that is the doctrine he is always preaching, he preaches it in his books, but the point is this: the expedition of 1922 was, as I understand it from the minister's statement, solely a relief expedition. It was not organized, even in part, for the purpose of establishing British suzerainty over the island. It had nothing to do with that purpose at all, it was purely for relief.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I may say that the feeling of the government here was that if the British government wanted the island, why, all right; but so far as the Canadian government were concerned we were not going to lay any specific claim to the island. Stefansson pleaded poverty in 1922 and the difficulty of reaching the island, and naturally we felt that it was a wise thing that a ship should get there in some way or another, and see whether these young men were on the island or not. However, that expedition failed. I cannot recollect whether he approached us in 1923 for any assistance to reach the island.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I heartily endorse the conduct of the government in giving assistance for the purpose of relieving the possible, and I would have thought, the most probable, plight of these young men on Wrangel island, but my criticism would be this: the government's concern was not sufficient, it should have been more, and in donating the money care should have been taken to see that the boat, the personnel, and the provisioning were such as were likely to achieve the desired object. I do not think the expedition should have been left merely as a sort of personal enterprise. Here was a Canadian expedition, unauthorized it is true, for the purpose of establishing British suzerainty over a certain island. Nevertheless it was understood as a distinctly Canadian expedition from the beginning.

[Mr. Meighen.]

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not think my right hon. friend has placed the proper construction upon the enterprise. It was not Canadian. It was clearly intimated, and the memorandum points out with equal clearness, that it was a British and not Canadian enterprise. Crawford's father makes it very clear in his letter, that he and his son were induced to go because the expedition was going for the purpose of claiming Wrangel island for Great Britain, not for Canada—

Mr. MEIGHEN: Oh yes, I know.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): —and the ship did not start from a Canadian port.

Mr. MEIGHEN: When it is claimed for Great Britain it is claimed, of course, for the British Empire, but my point is this: that whatever they may have purposed to do—even although they purposed to claim the island for Britain as distinct from Canada; which they did not, but even if they did—the expedition itself was Canadian. It was a Canadian who got it up.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, no. Stefansson is not a Canadian is he?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Of course.

Mr. FORKE: He is sometimes one and sometimes the other.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Stefansson is a citizen of Canada, surely the minister does not dispute that?

Mr. FORKE: He was born in Gimli, in Selkirk.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He went down to Dakota and lived there a while and afterwards lived here.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Did he not take American citizenship at that time?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I could not say. If he did he lost it again. Stefansson is a Canadian.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): He was born Canadian but my understanding was that he had taken out American citizenship.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I never heard that. If he did he must have re-established his Canadian citizenship. Stefansson is a Canadian; I do not think any one can dispute that.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It is disputed.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is it?

Mr. FORKE: I have read a good many of Stefansson's works. I have read his book on Wrangel island. He attaches no blame to the government in regard to that expedition. If he blames any one it is the British government for being slow to move. Sometimes he is an American and sometimes he is a Canadian, just as it suits him or wherever he happens to be living.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am not considering the question as to whether Stefansson attaches blame to anyone or not, that is not what I am arguing at all, I am arguing that it was a Canadian expedition.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I cannot let my right hon. friend say that. It was not a Canadian expedition. To say that it was putting an entirely wrong construction upon the matter. All the records go to show that it was not a Canadian expedition.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is this company registered?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not think it is registered in Canada. It was registered in the United States, I think.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is that what the departmental officers think?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am pretty sure that I am correct about that. However, the whole thing was organized in Seattle.

Mr. MEIGHEN: If the company owning the vessel is an American company then I would not contend for a minute that it was a Canadian expedition or the responsibility primarily Canadian. But as I understood it Stefansson was a Canadian and his company was Canadian and the boat owned by them, and the man in charge—although that makes very little difference—was a Canadian. The whole question is, was it the expedition of a Canadian company or was it not? If it was, our responsibility is considerably greater than it would be merely from the fact that there was a Canadian on board. Of course we have some responsibility from that fact also. I would like to know definitely whether the company was Canadian or not, and also the nationality of Stefansson. I never entertained any doubt on the matter. I always held that Stefansson was a Canadian and nothing else. I do not know what authority the leader of the Progressive party had when he claimed that Stefansson was an American. I never heard him so claimed.

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Mr. FORKE: I should like to be allowed to set myself right. I have no authority to style him an American, but I have read his books and sometimes he speaks as a Canadian and sometimes as an American.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I never heard of that.

Mr. FORKE: I am inclined to believe the minister is right, and that Stefansson did take out naturalization papers in the States. He got his education in the States and lived all his life there.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Oh, no.

Mr. FORKE: He went to South Dakota when he was quite a boy.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He lived there to young manhood.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): If we have the records, I shall be glad to verify where the company was organized. I know the outfitting was done from an American port, but the expedition as regards Crawford was for the purpose of taking possession of Wrangel island for the British crown.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, of course.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There was never any suggestion that the Canadian government knew a single thing about it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not think there was.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Therefore, I object to my right hon. friend saying that it was a Canadian expedition.

Mr. MEIGHEN: There have been, especially in the last few years, many things Canadian that the Canadian government knows nothing of. That is not the point. It was Canadian if the company was Canadian, and you cannot give it any other title. If the company was an American company, then, of course, there would be a good deal to say. In fact, I think there is no use arguing whether it was Canadian or Canadian responsibility at all. It was a Canadian company that owned the boat and launched it.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My right hon. friend surely would not argue that if some company took out letters of incorporation in Canada and then started off on an expedition, the Canadian government would be in any way responsible for that expedition?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I never said that it would be responsible. What I say is that if it is a Canadian enterprise and if, following that Canadian enterprise which has a laudable



object, whether a wise one or not, Canadian lives are imperilled, the fact that it was initially Canadian makes it more our concern than if it was originally Argentine or United States. If it was Canadian, I think the government should have taken a great deal more care in 1922 to see that the expedition was so fitted up as likely to reach its goal and to serve its purpose. In a case of that kind, the government of Canada, just as the government of any other country, would do under similar circumstances, even if it was only a Canadian life at stake, a Canadian life that could not possibly take care of itself, would naturally take pains to see to it that that life was rescued if possible. Take for example what is going on to-day, the Amundsen flight to the north. That is an American expedition. As far as I know, there is not a Canadian on board. It is American in initiation and personnel, and the American government takes an interest, not that it authorized the expedition, not that it is responsible for what that expedition does, but that it seeks to the best of its ability to see that American lives are not lost unnecessarily in any enterprise of that sort. The same would apply in this case. I am free to admit that it would not apply to the same degree if it was of American initiation and launched by an American to begin with. There would still be some responsibility from the fact that there was a Canadian on board. The government, in fact, recognized that by the \$3,000 grant. If it had been purely American and nobody interested in this country, the government would not have made a grant.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Might that not have been done from a purely humanitarian standpoint?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The American nation, in case of a great calamity, might welcome a little help from us, but they can still afford to come to the assistance of two or three men without the help of Canada.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): But was it not a Canadian expedition that was going up to try to relieve them?

Mr. MEIGHEN: A Canadian expedition might go, but the government would not be justified in assisting if there were only Americans concerned.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Why not?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Because they are quite capable of looking after themselves.

Mr. HOEY: They are almost as rich as we are.

[Mr. Meighen.]

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes. I am glad the hon. member for Springfield recognizes that and something of the reasons why. Let us not get away from the point. The government recognized its responsibility in its grant and rightly so. The grant was perfectly proper. But surely the minister should, through some of his officers, have seen to it that the grant was not spent simply in an utterly inefficient manner upon an inefficient vessel, inefficiently equipped. I do not presume it was wholly inefficient. It turned out to be ineffective for its purpose, and when it failed, the minister would be all the more impressed with the fact that the lives that were sought to be relieved a few months before, would be in still greater danger. It seems to be difficult to realize that the government would sit idly by if even one Canadian were at stake up there on an American expedition.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In view of the right hon. gentleman's last remark that the government sat idly by when one Canadian life was at stake—

Mr. MEIGHEN: After 1922.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: —I have not very clearly in mind at the moment all the facts surrounding the incident of the relief expedition, but I recall that when it came to the attention of the government that there was a young Canadian at Wrangel island, who had gone on this venture through the highest of patriotic motives and whose life was in danger, the government did not lose a moment in granting relief, in offering to assist the expedition to proceed north. My impression is that the request for help came from the boy's father and mother; that it came, if I recollect aright, through the editor of one of the Toronto papers in a communication stating that the boy's parents had brought the matter to his attention and asked that the government should give some assistance. I recall that part of it in a personal way, because I remember being very much impressed with the circumstance as warranted at the time. My recollection is that the government immediately took steps to find out the quickest method of lending assistance and forwarded this sum of money towards starting off the expedition at once to the north. When we made inquiries, it was discovered that the ship was ready or could be got ready to sail immediately if financial assistance could be given, and it was because this one life was at stake that we regarded as a life precious so far as our country was concerned, the life of a young man of the highest character who had started on a mission

which he believed one of service to the empire, that we felt no stone should be left unturned to see to it that his life would be rescued and spared, as at the time, we believed was still possible. Since then I have met Allan Crawford's parents and talked with them. They have gathered all the information that it is possible to get with respect to the government's action and the action of others in this matter, and they are firmly convinced that, on the part of the government, there was no neglect in any particular. Indeed, I have in my hand a letter which was written to me by Mrs. Crawford shortly after the debate which took place in this House last session. So anxious were the parents of young Crawford to be present in parliament when this discussion came up, that I was asked by them if I would send them some word when the debate on the Wrangel island question was likely to take place on the estimates. Unfortunately I was not in the House at the moment the estimates came up, and I failed to send that word to them. I received then this letter which speaks for itself. The letter is from Mrs. Crawford, the boy's mother; it is marked "personal," but I think it now has a public interest.

168 Walmer Road,  
Toronto, April 9, 1924.

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Prime Minister,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King:

We were disappointed that the discussion of the Wrangel island question came up so incidentally that there was not time for you to send us notice.

Our newspapers contain only the briefest reports of the debate. We wondered if any special reference had been made to our son, Allan Crawford, and that he had died in the belief that he was doing a service for the empire. Is there likely to be any further discussion regarding Wrangel?

Mr. Stefansson has claimed repeatedly that the relief ship "Teddy Bear" sailed a month too late in 1922 owing to your government's delay in supplying the \$3,000, thus implying that government delay was the cause of the Wrangel island tragedy. The enclosed statement by Captain Joseph Bernard proves that the sailing was not too late, and that therefore your government was not to blame for the tragedy.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HELEN CRAWFORD.

I am sorry that among the papers I have here there does not appear to be the clipping to which the letter makes reference, but as I recall it, it was a cutting containing an interview with one who was in a position to know, which confirmed very strongly the view expressed in the letter I have just read from young Crawford's mother. I think if the parents of this heroic young man, who gave his life in the service of the empire

just as truly as any of the great explorers and adventurers have given their lives in the service of mankind, feel that the government of his country was in no way negligent as regards the relief that was sent, this parliament can well afford to take the same view.

If there is aught remaining to be done it is to acknowledge the great patriotism of this young lad who undoubtedly was actuated by the highest motives, who showed exceptional courage and daring, and who I feel deserves at the hands of the country some expression of honour to his memory. That expression I should like to see given in the form of a public tablet erected in an appropriate place. I think that a deed of heroic courage of this character should certainly not pass unnoticed. I should add, seeing that the parents of this young lad, having viewed the matter from all sides, consider that the country has been true to their son it would be most unseemly, any further question concerning the effort made to effect his rescue, to be raised in this House.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I did not know either the boy himself or his parents, nor have I met his parents nor heard from them since; nor had I heard indirectly any expression of their views in the matter until the letter was read this evening. Not only is this the fact, but I did not come to the debate with any idea in my mind that any blame attached to the government. I had not heard outside that any such blame was to be ascribed to anyone. I came rather in quite the contrary spirit; I pursued my questions merely with a view to ascertaining the history of the whole matter, and on the point covered by the letter I would not for a moment attach any blame. I never suggested that the expedition left too late, nor had I known of anyone else having made such a suggestion. I think the government was fully justified in the help it gave and I am glad it gave that help promptly to the expedition. The letter does not touch the point as to why the expedition was not followed up. There may have been reasons why it was not, but they have not been disclosed in the debate; and I should like the minister, possibly at a later date, to improve his recollection of the events, to look up the records, and to consult with those who had more closely to do with the matter in order to find out what explanation there is. At first sight it would seem to me at any rate as if, having started out on something of such great human consequence, it was natural that the officers concerned should see to it that the expedition was not wholly abandoned. And apparently, so far as the government is concerned, it was. I am not at all anxious



to raise a controversy now; I should be the most pleased of any in the House if some explanation could be given. And even without such an explanation I am not one of those who feel that the minister can keep everything in his mind; I fancy the matter should have been brought to his attention by the officers concerned. I shall welcome gladly any explanation which the minister can give.

I join in the tribute paid to the young man. While not knowing him or his immediate family, I knew the Crawfords and I had heard of the lad and of his ability even prior to the expedition. He was a young man of exceptional attainment and personality and character. No boy of the age of twenty would undertake an enterprise so perilous, so venturesome, so novel, unless he were indeed extraordinary. That he should have been lost while in the midst of that enterprise; that his death should have been of so tragic a character, in the northern wilds alone; and that his parents should have suffered as they have been called upon to suffer, is indeed something to be deeply lamented by the people of Canada. If some fitting measure can be introduced, some fitting plan suggested, to immortalize the act which he performed and to do justice to his memory in the eyes of the Canadian people, and particularly in the eyes of the parents of the boy himself, I am sure that I for one shall be pleased, as every other hon. member of the House undoubtedly will be.

Mr. FORKE: I have read Stefansson's account of the story of Wrangel island and, so far as I can see, I do not think that Mr. Stefansson blames anyone. Nor is anyone particularly to blame in connection with the tragedy of Wrangel island. Probably the trouble arose through the optimism of Mr. Stefansson himself; he believed that it was possible for people to live off the land, as he put it, out in this Arctic region. Apparently he had no fear whatever for the welfare of these young men during the first year. They had a lot of provisions in addition to what they could secure in the way of live animals in the northern waters, and when that first expedition was outfitted from Nome he had considerable trouble in raising sufficient funds to equip the ship. It was perhaps a week or two late in starting, and if I am not mistaken that is admitted. We all know the story of this tragedy; it was impossible for the expedition to get within reach of the island owing to the ice. Captain Bernier was forced to come back. Stefansson claims that during all that following winter he had no fears; he felt satisfied that the men would be able to

[Mr. Meighen.]

live until the next season. We know now that he was wrong, and the conditions were such that undoubtedly they endured a great deal of hardship. There is some question as to whether it was want of food that induced the three men to leave Wrangel island for Siberia, or whether they were in sound health when they undertook the journey. They had attempted previously to make the journey and were driven back; after some weeks, with a lighter outfit and with one dog fewer, they made the attempt again. Unfortunately however, immediately after they had started out, a violent storm came up and they were heard of no more. Probably they were overwhelmed in the storm; possibly in a weakened state they could not stand up against the rigour of the elements. In regard to Knight, who was left on the island with Ada Blackjack, the Eskimo woman, suffering, and who eventually died, the story is tragic enough indeed. I do not want to blame anyone unjustly, but I think the mistake arose from Mr. Stefansson's belief that it was possible for men to live out there two years without outside help. He makes the claim that when people live in the Arctic regions one or two years they acquire a taste for the fatty animals, such as seals, which they catch. That may or may not be true; I do not know. However, the story is a tragic one, a story of great bravery. And while we cannot but lament the end we rejoice at the heroism and the courage of young men of this character who would attempt to endure such hardship for the purpose of bringing so remote an island into the empire. With the concluding remarks of the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen) I entirely agree. I think some fitting memorial ought to be erected to this young Canadian, who certainly was a hero in the fullest sense of the word. Perhaps some blame might be attached to Mr. Stefansson for leaving this youth where he would have to endure such severe hardships. I repeat, I heartily endorse the suggestion made by the right hon. Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition.

Item agreed to.

Dominion lands and parks—salaries of the Dominion Lands outside service, \$460,556.

Mr. McQUARRIE: How is the decrease of \$36,824 made up?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have not got the actual details, but we closed some offices and amalgamated others and were thus able to effect this saving in the western territory.

Mr. McQUARRIE: What offices were closed?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We closed the Saskatoon and Swift Current offices and reduced the staff in others. We also closed the Kamloops office, but found it necessary to re-open it to provide for the business in that particular locality.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Was any saving effected in British Columbia at all?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Not in the closing of offices, but we have not as big a staff there as we had formerly.

Mr. McQUARRIE: The minister speaks of amalgamation; does he refer to the Forestry branches?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No. My hon. friend will find an increase in that vote when we reach it.

Mr. McTAGGART: How many inspectors are in the field in the timber and grazing branch in Saskatchewan and Alberta and who are they?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have fourteen timber inspectors and twenty-seven homestead inspectors but we have not got them divided by provinces.

Mr. McTAGGART: I understand the inspector who has been inspecting grazing leases in Saskatchewan has his headquarters at Kamloops B.C. I was wondering how large his district is.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Their territories are pretty extensive. As far as possible we keep these men within a reasonable distance of where they reside but when a dispute arises and a reinspection is ordered, we send in a chief inspector from the outside. Generally speaking, we have discontinued the separation of homestead and grazing inspection, these two lines being somewhat similar, but timber inspection has to do with entirely different work and is a distinct branch in itself.

Mr. McTAGGART: I understand that last summer the policy of issuing grazing leases for ten years only was changed, and that now these leases are issued for a term of twenty-one years. What was the reason for this change of policy?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): As my hon. friend knows, the cattle raisers have had a rather difficult time, and for financial reasons were not able to develop the cattle industry to the same extent as would be possible

on a more permanent basis. The banks apparently look upon any investment in cattle with more favour if the cattle man has a twenty-one year lease. Therefore after listening to all the representations that were made, I felt it was the right thing to extend the term of these leases, particularly in the southern grazing areas. I consulted both provincial governments in respect to the matter and they agreed that it would be wise on our part to change the leases, and we are therefore issuing twenty-one year leases in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. North of the old pre-emption area we still issue the ten-year leases.

Mr. McTAGGART: I take it that it is the policy of the department to encourage the development of the private ranching industry?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McTAGGART: Then is it the departmental policy to encourage the development of the community pasture idea?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That is an entirely different matter. Community leases are granted by and under the control of the provincial government; they can handle the matter very much better than we can at this distance from the scene of operations. But reports are made on all these leases as they come up for renewal, and if it is thought desirable and companies can be organized, the province is ready to do it. But the federal authorities do not lease them in that way.

Mr. McTAGGART: Then the department does encourage the development of the community pasture idea?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We do not interfere in the matter. If it is the desire of the provincial government that a private lessee shall be given a new lease and it is the intention to turn it into a community pasture, we leave it to the provincial government.

Mr. McTAGGART: That comes under the legislation passed two years ago?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. McTAGGART: It is my impression that under that legislation it is necessary that the person enjoying the lease give notice to the provincial government of renewal or cancellation three years before the expiry of the lease.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It used to be four years. Application for renewal is usually made a sufficient time ahead to maintain continuity. If the lease is to be



cancelled the lessee ought to be notified in order that he may not suffer loss by the sudden termination of his lease. In fairness to him I think that ought to be done. It is when the renewal is about to be executed that the provincial governments are notified.

Mr. McTAGGART: I bring this to the attention of the minister because of the situation created in recent months in connection with the Big Stick forest reserve. At the time of the transfer of this reserve to the Timber and Grazing branch the various stockmen's associations in that reserve, rightly or wrongly, were under the impression that they were closely approximating the community pasture idea and that their application for leases in the reserve would receive favourable consideration at the hands of the department. There are a number of these stockmen's associations in the Big Stick forest reserve, and I am informed that at the time of the transfer, when notices were posted up in the reserve advising the lessees or permit holders that the reserve was to be taken over by the Timber and Grazing branch, it was understood that their applications would be given priority. I am not certain that that is so, but that has been represented to me as being the case. Two at least of these associations, the Lemsford stockmen's association and the Big Stick stockmen's association, made application to the department for the lands which they had formerly held under permit, but the application was not granted. I am not blaming the departmental officials; I am making a study of the question at present, because a very difficult situation has arisen in this connection. When the inspector went on the ground to make an allotment of the various lands as between the different parties who had made application for them, what was it he had in mind in the matter of departmental policy? Was he led to believe that that policy favoured the encouragement of the private rancher rather than the stockmen's associations or the community pasture idea? The inspector, by the way, was from Kamloops. Perhaps he had the wrong idea in his mind when he went out to make that inspection; perhaps he thought he was sent there by the department to the end that the private ranching industry might be encouraged rather than the development of the community pasture idea. I would like to be satisfied on that point.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): So far as forest reserves are concerned we lease them more or less on the community basis. There are private ranchers in forest reserves who

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have considerable areas under lease. Generally speaking, in order to satisfy that demand, wherever a forest reserve is within a reasonable distance of a farming community we have encouraged the people to put their cattle in. Sometimes, of course, demands are made upon us that are embarrassing. Sometimes a rancher who has had a considerable area of forest reserve under lease for years feels that an injustice is done when he is forced to give up that area and the land is leased on a basis of as much per head of cattle.

Mr. McTAGGART: The lauds I refer to are not in the forest reserve; they are now under the Timber and Grazing branch.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In this case is it a private owner who is given the preference?

Mr. McTAGGART: Yes.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are not in any way trying to discourage stockmen's associations; in fact, we rather encourage them. But it is difficult to undertake the responsibility of community grazing upon lands that are adapted for leasehold, and for the most part these lands are removed from the agricultural areas. However, I shall be glad to look into that matter. I think the hon. member has already brought it to my attention and I have had some investigations made. It would seem that some injustice was done there, because former leaseholders were deprived of improvements, and we ought to see if some adjustment could not be made to remedy that.

Mr. McTAGGART: I am very glad to hear the minister make that statement, because a very undesirable situation has been created as a result of the giving of these leases. This reserve lies in an ideal position for the development of the community pasture idea. To the east, to the west and to the north of this reserve there is splendid agricultural land, and these farmers will be unable to carry on on a mixed farming basis, that is, they will be unable to carry any quantity of stock, unless they have access to this area. The area is known as the Great Sand Hills, and it is not fit for anything but grazing. It is an area about forty miles long and perhaps twenty-five miles wide, and is a splendid area for the development of this idea. I have been very sorry to note that these associations, some of which have been carrying on for a number of years, have felt

recently that they have not been given a square deal in the granting of leases by the timber and grazing branch, and I should be very glad indeed if the minister would undertake to have this matter straightened out.

Mr. COOTE: Can the minister tell us whether the twenty-one-year leases are being granted only in the case of leases which are expiring, or in the case of leases which have still some years to run?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): At the moment we are considering every application that comes in to us from that particular area.

Mr. COOTE: I would suggest to the minister that to me it does not seem quite fair for the Dominion government to do that, because I understand that at the present time negotiations are being carried on with the province of Alberta, particularly, for the return of their natural resources, and one of the natural resources which would be of considerable value to them is these grazing lands.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): They will all go over to them.

Mr. COOTE: It does seem to me that the provincial government should not be handicapped with twenty-one-year leases on so much of these leased lands in view of the fact that the natural resources may be soon returned to the provinces. Has the minister consulted the provincial government at all in that regard?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, with both governments, and I did receive a letter from the Minister of Agriculture in Alberta suggesting that in view of the fact that the natural resources might be returned to them, while he had no objection to twenty-one-year leases, he voiced the opinion that perhaps it would be well to delay in this matter, but inasmuch as no particular objection was taken to the granting of twenty-one-year leases, and as the stock men in Saskatchewan were being granted this privilege by the Saskatchewan government, I felt that it was unfair to hold up these ranchers in Alberta, who are all in one organization, and I am therefore issuing the twenty-one-year leases. I frankly confess I had no opposition to this idea except for the statement I have mentioned, that in view of the fact that at some early date the natural resources might be turned over to the provinces, it might be well to delay in this matter.

Mr. COOTE: The minister does not feel that the ranchers would be held up at all if they were given ten-year leases, as has been done in the past?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I think I am safe in saying, and I think my hon. friend will agree with me, that cattle raising in western Canada is in a pretty critical condition today, and has been for some time, and unless some relief is given to our cattle raisers in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the southern areas of those provinces, there is going to be a large number of failures among them. That was my reason for granting these leases, in order that if at all possible we might save that industry, because it is a very important industry throughout that area.

Mr. KENNEDY (Edmonton): Would the minister apply the same policy to northern Alberta?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That is vastly different. In most cases where there are ranchers in northern Alberta, perhaps a demand may be made in the very near future for those lands for agricultural purposes, but that is not the case in the southern portion of the province. I am prepared to take full responsibility, after some years of experience, and realizing the critical situation in which the stock raisers find themselves, for the increased tenure in these leases. I think it will result in a very great advantage to the cattle raisers.

Mr. COOTE: The only reason I mention it is that it does seem to me, in view of the possibility of the natural resources being turned over to the provinces at an early date, the ranchers would not have been left very long in suspense if it had been left for the province to deal with. I think it should have been left to the provinces to decide. I hope the Minister of the Interior will advise the Minister of Agriculture of the severe straits in which the cattle men of western Canada are to-day. I agree with what the Minister of the Interior says about their position.

Can the minister tell the committee what area of these lands are under lease in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and what is the annual rental collected?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Grazing leases?

Mr. COOTE: Yes.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I do not know that I could give that in detail, but in the particular area in which the leases are to be issued I felt there should be a promise that these leases would be continued when the natural resources were turned over, because I have gone into the thing so thoroughly, have discussed it with the financial institutions and with the ranchers themselves, and I realize full well the necessity for this change.



Mr. McTAGGART: Can a lessee convert his lease into a twenty-one-year lease? Say a lessee was holding at the present time a whole township of land, and his lease expires in four or five years, can he convert that lease into a twenty-one-year lease?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, unless it is land that is liable to be useful for agricultural purposes, and always there must be inspection first. We do not grant these leases until after we have made a thorough investigation of all the circumstances in that particular area. There are some lands on which we would not grant a twenty-one-year lease, because they might be required for some other purpose, and in such cases the ten-year lease will remain in effect.

Mr. McTAGGART: Would that prevent residents in the district from joining together to take advantage of the proviso?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are not issuing leases on agricultural land for that length of time. These are lands that for the most part have been leased for years. Take, for instance, the foothills in the territory represented by my hon. friend from Macleod (Mr. Coote), or the Galician district. There is a possibility of these lands being required for agricultural purposes in some places, but they are all within the pre-emption area, and perhaps in Saskatchewan the same thing applies. We propose making a very careful inspection of the whole situation.

Mr. McTAGGART: There is another matter I desire to bring to the attention of the minister. There are a number of townships along the border which have been set aside as quarantine townships. There are two such townships in the vicinity of what is known as West Poplar, which is a customs port between the United States and Canada. I happened to go through that quarantine section a year ago, and I want to call the minister's attention to what I found there. There is a road leading through West Poplar, which is about half a mile from the customs office, and I found that that road is practically impassable except in very dry weather in midsummer. There is an old river bed very close to the boundary, and it is practically impossible for anyone to get across the line either coming from or going into the United States except in the driest weather. I would urge very strongly upon the minister that if we desire to encourage traffic, tourist traffic particularly from the United States, something should be done to put that

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road into such shape that it could be used by automobiles. It would not require very much to make the road passable, there is just the one crossing.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Does my hon. friend mean that the federal government should do this?

Mr. McTAGGART: Yes.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am afraid we could not consider a proposition like that. The roads in all parts of the province are a provincial matter entirely.

Mr. McTAGGART: But it is Dominion land.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I quite appreciate that, but we do not do anything towards maintaining the roads.

Mr. COOTE: I wonder if the minister is able to state the amount of leases?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The number of grazing leases in force during the year was 7,532 containing an area of 6,329,035 acres made up as follows: Manitoba 95,371 acres; Saskatchewan 3,012,037 acres; Alberta 2,870,957 acres; British Columbia 350,670 acres. Unfortunately I have not got the receipt for each province.

Mr. COOTE: Is the land leased at two cents per acre?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, this land would be put up at two cents per acre.

Mr. COOTE: I wonder if the minister could tell me how much of this land in Alberta would be leased for twenty-one years?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): None of it at the moment. There are a considerable number of applications in and being dealt with, but we have not issued any leases so far as I am aware.

Mr. COOTE: Did the minister say that that only applied to the area south of township 16?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, the old pre-emption area; it is township 30, I think. The old pre-emption area ran down to somewhere in the vicinity of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, but we have extended it to the foothills in the case of the area from which these leases would be granted.

Mr. COOTE: Could the minister say whether there is any limit to the amount which one lease holder may secure from the government?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. COOTE: What is that limit?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I think it was 12,000 acres, but I am inclined to the belief that we have increased that in some of the drier areas. It depends a good deal upon the locality.

Mr. COOTE: In the Porcupine hills would that be the 12,000 area?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I think so but I could not say definitely. That is a pretty good area.

Mr. COOTE: I should like to refer the minister to the case of the Glengarry lease at Claresholm. He will remember there was about one half, or a little more than one half, of that lease granted to Mr. Burns, or to the Burns company.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is much more than that, is there not leased to private parties?

Mr. COOTE: I do not remember the exact details, but I want to remind the minister of one or two cases which I think were not fairly dealt with in that area, particularly the cases of Mr. Bolton and Mr. Anderson, as I remember the names now, although there were some others. In this case these men have been in that country a long time and have raised a lot of cattle, but I think neither of them has ever had a lease. When these men applied for a lease I do not think their application was given fair consideration.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Was not Mr. Bolton's case adjusted? He was to the north. I think he got the three quarter sections he wanted. Mr. Anderson's case was not settled; he was in the midst of the ranching lands, if I remember.

Mr. COOTE: I would be very glad to know that Mr. Bolton had been given three quarter sections. I know he applied for the section and three quarters immediately adjoining him. He pointed out to me that he had been in the country twenty-five years and had never had a foot of lease. Mr. Burns, I presume, had hundreds of thousands of acres of lease, and probably sold again at a profit. Many of the leases in western Canada have been traded in, making very handsome profits for the holders of the leases. It is quite possible that some of this land that is being leased for twenty-one years will return a handsome profit to the holder before that time expires. When the twenty-one years are up the cattle industry will, we

hope, be in a different position from what it is to-day. Before sitting down I should like to ask if the minister would tell me how many leases have been turned over to the provincial governments for community leases, if any?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I think I can tell my hon. friend from memory. There is only the Matador lease in Saskatchewan, and one in Alberta. I am not sure that it was not a portion of the Glengarry, that lease that was opened but never taken up. I know of no other application in Alberta.

Mr. COOTE: I should like to say that I think the Glengarry lease was not very suitable, for community pasture.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That was not the answer that was made to me.

Mr. COOTE: Perhaps the people did not desire this for community lease anyway. But I think it might have divided up among the people living in the district. I should like the minister to look into the case of Mr. Anderson about whom I have already spoken to him. I think Mr. Anderson is surrounded on three sides by this ranch. I really think he should be given that section of the lease, and hope the minister will see if that could not be arranged even yet, because I do not think the best disposition was made of the land in the first instance.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I know that Mr. Anderson's case was taken up with Mr. Burns. I think the latter now has only six sections left of the old lease. The balance—the Glengarry ranch—of course he bought and owns outright, but he has been fairly generous in giving out that lease to those surrounding him. My recollection now is that there is only twenty-five per cent of that lease left. However, I will be very glad to see what I can do—and I think Mr. Burns will also—to encourage Mr. Anderson. At all events Mr. Burns promised me he would endeavour to give him some relief by way of more land adjoining his holdings there.

Mr. COOTE: I do not want to be misunderstood in regard to this case of Mr. Burns. As I understand it the department really cancelled the lease and afterwards reinstated the old company in a part of it. I think that when they had once cancelled the lease those living in the vicinity who had made application should have had the first opportunity of securing leases.



Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): My hon. friend is wrong about that. The lease was opened for community grazing purposes to the government of Alberta. I was not just sure about the lease but my hon. friend confirms my statement in regard to it. It was in the hands of the Alberta government for some considerable time for the purpose of community grazing. Then Mr. Burns having purchased the Glengarry ranch made application for the unappropriated portions of the lease and received them under lease in that way.

Mr. COOTE: As I understand it from the department, Mr. Burns secured his lease by assignment from the old holders of the lease, the old Glengarry Ranch Company. But their lease had been cancelled; if it had not been the land could not have been made over for community pasturing. When it was not desired for community pasture then the applicants living in the immediate vicinity should have been taken care of, and I am glad to say some of them were. About one-half of the land was divided up amongst these applicants.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): More than that.

Mr. COOTE: It seems to me the department rather exceeded their authority, in recognizing an assignment from the company that had previously held the lease. The lease had been cancelled, so what interest that company had to assign I have never been able to figure out. I think the proper policy for the department to have pursued would have been to take into consideration all the applications that were made by residents in that vicinity, because some of those people are so badly in need of pasture that even a quarter section of lease would be much appreciated.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What reductions have taken place in the number of the outside service? I notice there is some reduction in the amount of money asked for this year for staff salaries.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We had 260 last year and we have 246 this year under this item. That is a reduction of fourteen.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What positions were done away with, land inspectors or what?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Some in each class. It is very difficult for me to give my hon. friend details of the actual positions [Mr. Coote.]

that are done away with. The Dominion Lands service extends over the whole three prairie provinces and the British Columbia belt.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Were any land inspectors let out?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Four.

Item agreed to.

Dominion Lands contingencies, etcetera, \$175,000.

Mr. BANCROFT: I should like to ask the minister to modify the regulations a little in order to allow a certain type of settler to homestead the second time. There is a district between lake Winnipeg and lake Manitoba in Manitoba that was settled up some years ago by immigrants who were brought in from Scandinavia and central Europe. While the great majority of them got very good land, in some cases they got land that is not fit for agricultural purposes at all. This was all bush country and while there was wood on the land, these men were able to make a living by cutting and selling it every year. But now the wood is practically gone and it is impossible for them to make a living there. During last winter, after a crop failure in that district, many of them would have starved had it not been for relief that was granted to them by the municipalities and the provincial government. The reason I am asking for special consideration for these men is that they did not homestead in the regular way. Those of us who have homesteaded know and the minister knows that you go and select your land and take your chance. It is up to you. These immigrants could not talk English and the land was selected for them. The departmental officials took them around and said: This is your land; this is your quarter section, and so on. They were not allowed the privilege of selecting their own land. Probably they could not have made a better job under the circumstances, not knowing the country and not being able to speak English, but the point is that they are not in the same position as a man who goes out and selects his homestead. The land they got turned out afterwards to be totally unsuitable for agriculture. Incidentally, I may say that some of that land has been sold to soldier settlers in that district and that is one reason why I have been pressing as hard as I can for revaluation in that section. These settlers should be allowed to homestead again where it is known that the land they are on is absolutely unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The homestead inspectors in that part

of the country know what quarter sections come under that class. The land agent at Winnipeg, I am sure, will know it. Anyone connected with the work will know where the unsuitable quarter sections are, and my suggestion is that the department might modify their regulations a little. I do not think it would involve any expense at all, and no one, I am sure, would object if these regulations were modified a little so that these men might be allowed to go somewhat further north and take up land that is really fit for agricultural purposes.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The hon. member is asking something that is very difficult of accomplishment. I have had many requests for second homesteads, but this opens up a big question. I know there are many cases where this might result in keeping people in the country; but when you open up the consideration of the this question, you open up a pretty wide problem. We have done it in Saskatchewan and Alberta upon the recommendation and authority of the provincial government. Where a man was tried out for a series of years, made a failure and was desirous of settling in the northern portions of the province, if he was recommended by the provincial government, we met their request, not in very many instances, not as many as one would think. In some instances that has been done. Possibly something of the same kind could be done in Manitoba, but I have looked into the matter pretty thoroughly and a tremendous amount of difficulty is entailed. I think the leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen) two years ago, when we were discussing this matter before, enumerated a number of the difficulties and pointed out how dangerous it would be to embark upon a policy of that kind. It might, however, be worked out in the way I have mentioned.

Mr. BANCROFT: The minister surely knows these are peculiar cases where immigrants who are unable to speak English are settled on land without being given any opportunity of selection at all. If the minister has ever been in that district, he will know my description of it is fairly accurate. The land after the bush is taken off is stony, scrub land, and the stones are coming up every year. You do not get rid of the stones by taking them off the top as in some districts. The soil is a very shallow loam on a gravelly subsoil, and it is absolutely unsuitable for farming operations. I am referring to certain ridges and there are not a great many cases. The minister states that this is not a new departure, and I am sure there is not a more deserving case in the whole of western Canada than the district of which I speak.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I shall be glad to discuss the matter with the provincial authorities, if my hon. friend will interest them in the matter.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: In endorsement of what the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Bancroft) has said, I know that country and I believe a great deal of it ought never to have been homesteaded. Some of it is fit for cattle raising; it is not fit for grain growing, and yet these people were placed upon the land. Their children are spending half their time in picking up stones, and when they get the stones off there is nothing beneath that is worth cultivating. I also know, speaking of the cities, that many of these people, driven off these homesteads, are drifting back to the city of Winnipeg. We have them there, unaccustomed to work in the city, unemployed, and on the relief, whereas they came to this country with the earnest expectation of making good, and if they were given a chance in a new locality they would make good. It seems absolutely absurd to go to the ends of the earth in order to get more immigrants, while we have in Canada people who would make good if they were given a chance. I would urgently request, under these circumstances, that the suggestion made by the hon. member for Selkirk be carried out.

Mr. WARD: I support very strongly the stand taken by the hon. member (Mr. Bancroft); I do not think that any more worthy suggestion has been made in this House. But I would not confine it to districts such as he has described. I believe that literally thousands of settlers who have left this country after becoming insolvent could have been retained if we had had some such policy as has been suggested. I do not underestimate the difficulties that might be encountered in evolving some new amendments to the Homestead Act which would implement this proposal. I have received this session a number of letters from observant business men in my constituency who have watched the trend of events during a number of years, and they strongly urge upon me to make representations to the Minister of the Interior in this regard. This I have done on one or two occasions; I have requested that this matter be considered. These farmers have become insolvent not always it is true, because they have been settled on a stone pile, but very frequently they have failed through no fault of their own and they have been forced to leave their farms. I think that they should be enabled to re-settle. We must not forget that many of those settlers coming in from elsewhere have been assimilated into the



society of the country at great expense and now that they have grown accustomed to our ways and are used to our climate they would make much better settlers than new immigrants whom, as the hon. member has suggested, we may hunt out of the extreme ends of the earth. This is an important question and I would earnestly ask the minister to take it into his most serious consideration. We are passing through trying times and I hope that he will consider the question favourably.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Will the minister give us the details of this item?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The details of this estimate are as follows:

1. Expenses of 30 homestead appraisers, including purchase, renewals and repairs of travelling outfits, etc.	\$60,000
2. Expenses of 13 timber inspectors, including, as in the above item, purchase, renewals and repairs of travelling outfits, etc.	16,000
3. Expenses of 3 inspectors of ranches.	6,000
4. Expenses of 13 Dominion Lands and Crown Timber agencies. These expenses consist in the payment of telegrams, telephones, commission and postage to sub-agents, clerical assistance of a temporary nature only, janitor service, etc.	27,000
5. Travelling expenses of outside officials when away on Government business, including Superintendent of Western Land agencies, assistant land agency inspectors, travelling auditor, etc.	24,000
6. Printing and stationery. This item is to cover the cost of printed forms used in transacting public business, the purchase and repairs of typewriters and for all stationery required in the Dominion land offices and sub-land offices.	25,000
7. Advertising re sale of timber berths; also to cover accounts in connection with lands open for entry, etc.	2,000
8. Motor car service at Ottawa, including repairs to and renewals for trucks for delivery of mail and files, minister's car, etc.	5,000
9. Miscellaneous; Freight and express charges, telegrams, etc., paid at Ottawa, and for unforeseen expenses during 1925-1926.	10,000
	<b>\$175,000</b>

Mr. McQUARRIE: How much was spent last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am sorry I cannot give the details for last year, but the year before we spent \$160,740.05, and as my hon. friend will note we have reduced the estimate by \$35,000 this year as compared with last year.

Mr. COOTE: How many homestead entries were there last year?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The report shows 3,855.

Mr. COOTE: Does the report show the number of abandonments?

[Mr. Ward.]

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, they drag on from year to year.

Mr. SPENCER: Has the minister any record showing where the homesteads were taken in the different provinces?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I have not that information by provinces but by land districts. They are as follows:

Manitoba—	
Dauphin . . . . .	314
Winnipeg . . . . .	317
Saskatchewan—	
Battleford . . . . .	159
Moose Jaw . . . . .	79
Prince Albert . . . . .	1,308
Saskatoon . . . . .	139
Swift Current . . . . .	13
Alberta—	
Calgary . . . . .	147
Edmonton . . . . .	642
Grande Prairie . . . . .	94
Lethbridge . . . . .	21
Peace River . . . . .	142
British Columbia—	
Kamloops . . . . .	78
New Westminster . . . . .	86
Revelstoke (6 months) . . . . .	16

Mr. SPENCER: Is the government giving any encouragement to homesteading in the Peace river district just now?

Mr. BANCROFT: The minister said there were thirteen in Swift Current.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That was before the office was closed.

Mr. BANCROFT: I was going to suggest that it should be closed.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What encouragement is the government giving to settlement in the Peace river district?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are not giving any encouragement to homesteaders there.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The minister is right; the government is not giving any encouragement and the sooner we get a railway line there the better it will be.

Mr. SPENCER: Is it the intention of the government to stop sending settlers there until railway transportation is provided?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We cannot stop settlers from going.

Mr. COOTE: Has the government a land office in the Peace river area?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Item agreed to.

Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D.L.S., of the secretary and of the sub-examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Messrs. J. D. Craig, W. M. Tobey and Harry B. Parry, members of the board, and J. A. Cote, secretary, are to be paid out of this sum), \$2,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Mr. Chairman, I want to substitute the name of Mr. F. H. Peters for that of Mr. J. D. Craig.

Mr. STEVENS: Why? Is not Mr. Craig the head of the branch?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, but he has recently been appointed surveyor general. Mr. Peters is now in charge of this particular work.

Mr. COOTE: Where are the examinations held?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): At various points in the Dominion.

Item agreed to.

To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, \$125.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Why is this necessary?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This has been an annual grant for I do not know how long to assist the surveyors' association to publish the papers read at their annual meeting.

Mr. McQUARRIE: Why should we assist the Dominion land surveyors?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Well, much the same as we assist the Alpine and other associations with a very small grant. It has been made for a great number of years, and I have not thought it wise to strike it out.

Item agreed to.

Protection of timber, tree culture, inspection and management of forest reserves, surveys of forest resources and research in forestry and forest products, etc., \$1,185,000.

Mr. COOTE: Will the minister give us some details of how this money is spent?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We find ourselves very badly handicapped this year in connection with publicity work. A very large proportion of the losses of our forest wealth occurs through carelessness, and we find one of the most effective ways of arousing public opinion to the necessity of forest conservation is by advertising and by co-ordinating the efforts of the provincial forestry associations and their officials. I tried to persuade the newspapers that this publicity was in the interests of a very great national asset, but they insist on treating it as advertising matter.

Mr. COOTE: Is it not also in the interests of the newspapers themselves in possibly keeping down the cost of newsprint?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I thought so, but they do not agree. This is the information desired:

	Estimates 1925-26	Estimates 1924-25	Increase
Head office . . . . .	45,000	45,000	.....
Publicity . . . . .	8,000	5,000	3,000
Save-the-forest week . . . . .	7,000	5,000	2,000
Emergency fire fund . . . . .	25,000	25,000	.....
Surveys and research . . . . .	50,000	45,000	5,000
Forest products laboratories:			
(a) Montreal . . . . .	103,500	103,000	500
(b) Vancouver . . . . .	28,900	22,500	6,400
Tree planting . . . . .	75,600	74,500	1,100
Forest reserves and fire ranging:			
Manitoba . . . . .	175,000	170,000	5,000
Saskatchewan . . . . .	221,300	220,000	1,300
Alberta and British Columbia . . . . .	445,700	435,000	10,700

There are slight increases right down the line. We are trying to keep this vote as moderate as possible, but there is no doubt in my mind that we are not spending nearly enough on the preservation of our forest wealth, and if I thought we could afford it I would ask the committee for twice this amount.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I agree with the minister that there are few more important matters than the conservation of our forest wealth, but may I suggest to him that a good deal of the loss in the past has been due to improper cutting by the big lumber barons? Is the minister taking any steps to prevent that loss in the future by inserting proper restrictions in the new timber leases?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes. It is difficult to secure a uniform policy because the older provinces control their resources, although I do not mean to imply that the provincial authorities are not alive to the importance of the situation.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What is the minister doing?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are endeavouring to arouse public opinion to a realization of our great heritage in forest wealth, and we are trying to conserve that wealth by adopting the most modern methods of conservation in cutting. For instance, under the lease which we are granting for a pulpwood berth in Manitoba the Forestry branch will control the cutting with the view of maintaining a perpetual supply of pulpwood for the mill which is to be constructed there.



The company will also have to adopt proper conservation methods for taking care of the brush and slash to prevent destruction by fire. We are doing the same thing in many of our present day leases, but, as I say, it is difficult to secure uniform regulations because we have not absolute control of the situation throughout the Dominion. One of the objections raised in this matter is that if the restrictions imposed are too onerous the competition of others who do not have to submit to such restrictions becomes serious. However, we are determined that we shall work into modern conservation methods in the cutting of our timber.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Unless the minister takes a strong attitude in this matter, all this money will be wasted. One of the greatest sources of loss is the utterly brutal, indiscriminate cutting of timber by our timber kings. They do not care what they do; they go in and smash and slash and cut off, profit being their primary object.

Mr. POWER: May I ask in what part of the country this indiscriminate cutting takes place?

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I venture to say there is not a single lumber king in the whole of Canada who is not guilty of it.

Mr. POWER: Is the hon. member not aware that New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario have very strict regulations with regard to diameter limit, and so on, and does he not think that those provinces are in a position to have their laws obeyed and do have them obeyed?

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): We are discussing matters of federal policy, not provincial.

Mr. POWER: I asked the hon. gentleman in what part of the country this indiscriminate cutting went on, and he said all over the country.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Yes, and I do not think that is very far from the truth.

Mr. POWER: If the hon. gentleman does not know, he should not say so.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I repeat that unless the minister is determined to take the strong stand which he declares for tonight, and in which I agree with him most heartily, it will be practically useless to spend this sum of money. I think he is going in the right direction; he has the right idea. It is only a question of a stiff backbone and good support from his own government.

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The minister has suggested that when timber limits were privately owned the Dominion government could not very well interfere. Now, I may have my own house, but the fire chief will come round, go down into my basement and see whether there is any rubbish there; he may go into all the conditions from the point of view of fire prevention, determine in what state I shall keep my back yard, and so on. It seems to me that whether or not these limits are privately owned the Dominion government has a right to prescribe certain regulations with regard to the manner in which the cutting must go on. I know best of the operations carried on in British Columbia. One cannot visit a logging camp there without recognizing that there is a very constant fire hazard in the immense amount of brush and slash that is left about; in fact the greater part of the country that has been logged over exhibits that condition. Is it not possible to provide detained regulations with regard to cutting, even on private lands, just as restrictions regarding private property are imposed in our large cities?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I hope what I said did not create any false impression. Amendments are constantly being made to the timber regulations by all the provinces. We have an annual conference at Ottawa at which the regulations are discussed, and uniformity throughout Canada has now been practically secured. As to the province of Quebec, I do not think that any other province has made greater strides in forest conservation. There is no doubt that cases of gross negligence can be found throughout the country and that many fire hazards are permitted to exist, but you cannot clear them all up at once. We are just beginning to awaken to a realization of the danger and of the necessity of suppressing fires. But I think we are making very rapid progress in this direction and that uniformity in administration will be brought about by the conferences to which I have referred.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I am afraid the hon. member (Mr. Power) may have gained a wrong impression from my remarks. I want to indicate at least that I have some practical knowledge of what I am talking about. On the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains I worked for some time in the lumber camps, and not far from the present Black Diamond oil fields I saw them cut timber that should never have been cut, the ground that was cut over being left in a disgraceful condition.

Mr. POWER: That has probably happened in all provinces, contrary to the regulations.

Mr. COOTE: Is this amount spent solely for the protection of the Dominion's own forests?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, with the single exception of the publicity vote.

Mr. COOTE: Alberta and British Columbia are given together in this item. I suppose most of that is spent in British Columbia?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am told that \$240,000 is spent in Alberta.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): What particular research work is being carried on in this department?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We are carrying on experimental work or research work at Petawawa, Ontario, and in New Brunswick, Quebec and the western provinces. It is very largely an attempt to discover the best methods of encouraging the natural forest growth.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): Has any effort been made to replant large areas that have been cleaned off completely by lumber companies?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, we are doing very little of that. We do not need to do very much in the way of tree planting, because if protection is given to the natural growth it will come up well and even in time need some thinning. In almost every part of Canada the natural growth will come right away if it is protected from fire. That is the biggest menace we have.

Mr. McTAGGART: How many forest reserves are there in the province of Saskatchewan, and where are they located?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There are fourteen, as follows: Moose Mountain, Beaver hills, Porcupine, Pasquia, Fort a la Corne, Nisbet Pines, Sturgeon, Big river, Steep creek, Keppel, Dundurn, Seward, Elbow and Manitou.

Mr. SPENCER: I wish to congratulate the minister on the excellent work he is doing to conserve our forests. Of the large amount that is being voted here I understand that a lot is being spent on research work at Montreal. What research work would this be?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The principal work carried on in the laboratory at Montreal is in connection with the development of the pulp and paper industry. One problem in particular which I might mention is the separation of the resin from jack pine.

As my hon. friend knows the resin makes the jack pine useless for the pulp and paper industry. We have large areas of jack pine in Canada which could be used in this industry when that problem is solved. That is just one of the experiments that are being carried on. Then there is also timber testing, and research work in connection with preservatives for wood, and various matters of that kind.

Mr. SPENCER: I notice that \$75,000 is being spent on tree planting. Is that done in the three prairie provinces and in part of British Columbia?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It is all in the prairies, I am told. One of the stations is at Sutherland, and the other at Indian Head.

Mr. SPENCER: These are for the free distribution of trees?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. SPENCER: Is there not an item of this nature under the Department of Agriculture too?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Not that I know of.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: Last year under this item I discussed with the minister the question of a road to Nordegg, which lies within the Rocky Mountain reserve in Alberta. I pointed out then that the difficulty in constructing a road to that point lay in the fact that part of the road would come under provincial jurisdiction while the remainder, some twenty miles within the forest reserve, would be rather within federal jurisdiction. The minister indicated at that time that he would be willing to discuss the matter with provincial authorities to see if some arrangement could be arrived at. I would be glad to learn if that discussion took place, and what decision, if any, was arrived at.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am sorry to say that with the exception of a mere mention of the matter at Edmonton I did not follow it up. When on a visit to the provincial government of Alberta I did mention the fact that there appeared to be a demand for communication from the Nordegg mines outward, but I regret to say I did not follow the matter up further than that rather desultory conversation on that occasion. However, I shall be glad to take the matter up again. I would say, however, that I fear we



would not be warranted in making a very much bigger expenditure than for the construction of a trail for our own forestry people, which would not, of course, provide adequate facilities for automobiles or horse traffic.

Mr. SPEAKMAN: I appreciate the difficulty in that regard, and I am not urging this with particular force on that account. I realize that it is somewhat out of the line of ordinary expenditure under this item. I did discuss the matter with the minister last year, and as he is familiar with it, I shall not discuss it further now except to point out again the great disability under which a community of some, fifteen hundred or two thousand people lie when they have no communication with the outer world except by railway, and the great advantage it would be to them, as well as to the farming district lying east of that territory, if some road communication could be provided that would enable the people of Nordegg—I have that town in mind particularly because it is the one large town, comparatively speaking—to purchase their supplies of farm produce from the farm district lying fairly adjacent to it. I do not intend to discuss this matter at any length, because the minister is familiar with the circumstances, but I would be glad if he would remember when the opportunity arises again to take it up and see if anything possibly could be done under this item. I am quite sure that it would be money well spent, and the expenditure would be greatly appreciated by a very large community.

Mr. GOOD: I think there is no more important work being carried on by the Dominion government than this work of forest conservation. I am greatly pleased to hear the minister state that if he had the money he would recommend a vote twice as large for this purpose. I am very much surprised, however, that he has not succeeded, or at all events tried to secure for this purpose a little slice of that \$5,000,000 that went to Quebec harbour. One-fifth of that amount would go a long way toward carrying out this exceedingly important work throughout the Dominion. I hope that on some future occasion the minister will be more successful in securing part of this money that flows in some directions so freely.

Mr. POWER: In order to obtain some benefit from this work, this timber must be shipped from somewhere, and you must equip the port of Quebec in order to ship it.

[Mr. C. A. Stewart.]

Mr. GOOD: That raises another question, and I shall not deal with it at the moment. I might remark, however, that there does not seem to be any difficulty so far in connection with facilities for shipping lumber from Quebec.

In regard to the destruction from fire, that seems to be the most important aspect of this question. I came through a section of the province of Quebec about two years ago, on the south side of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, and I was astounded at the destruction of forest in that territory at that time. For nearly the whole distance, or the greater part of it, we were passing through a dense cloud of smoke and blackened timber everywhere. That seemed to me very strange in that part, which I thought one of the best settled and the best protected parts of the province of Quebec. Those who have passed through that great stretch of territory north of lake Superior and in northern Quebec will realize the tremendous destruction from fire, and I do hope the minister will devote all he can secure to this particular purpose. I would be very glad indeed to support a larger vote for this purpose. I do think, as I pointed out a few minutes ago, that there are other savings that could be effected which would enable us to vote a larger amount of money for this extremely valuable work.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Does the air protective service come under this vote?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The preamble of this vote declares that it is for surveys of forest resources, and so forth. I raised the question this afternoon when we were discussing the item of topographical surveys just what was covered by these surveys of forest resources. By whom are they carried out, and what do they cover?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That is the definition of cruising; it is done to ascertain the quantity of timber.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Is it not true that a good deal of that cruising can now be eliminated by the use of the photographic maps prepared by the topographical branch?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, this is to ascertain the quantities of timber. The aerial service indicates where the timber is to be had.

Mr. SPENCER: Is this survey being done in the three prairie provinces or in all the provinces?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Just in those provinces where we own the timber.

Mr. SPENCER: I take it they all do a certain amount of research work?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. SPENCER: Does their work in any way overlap the work done by the federal government?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, I can assure my hon. friend of that.

Mr. COOTE: Do we get any revenue out of these forests where we have to pay for fire protection?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No, I do not think we get any very great amount of revenue.

Mr. COOTE: We do not get sufficient to pay for the cost of fire protection?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I could give my hon. friend the details of the revenue from the Forestry branch. The statement does not include the timber berths proper. The details are as follows:

Timber sales..	\$124,528 30
Timber fees and dues..	35,628 94
Timber seizures..	1,331 18
Grazing permits and trespass dues..	27,535 49
Hay permits and seizures..	1,746 65
Surface rights..	3,590 32
Special uses..	3,751 76
Unclassified..	12,766 10
Pine thinnings..	571 65
Laboratory tests..	448 00
Nursery stock (Indian Head)..	2,877 00

\$214,775 39

Mr. COOTE: I think one of the necessary things in any fire protection policy in a national sense is to devise means, if possible, whereby those who are cutting the timber should pay enough to this country to cover our expenditure for fire protection. I quite realize that is not possible at the present time, but I think the government might do something towards collecting a little more from those who are cutting the timber so that the cost may be more nearly met by the receipts from the sales of timber. Just before the item passes, I should like to bring to the attention of the minister the case of a forest ranger living at Willow Creek, Alberta. This man, I think, is located about ten miles from the nearest telephone, and it seems to me to be foolish economy to have a forest ranger where he is without a telephone. His home is a long way from any neighbours, and if he did discover a fire it would take him quite a while to notify anybody in order to secure help. He does not even have a

radio set, I understand, by which he can receive messages. I think it would be very good policy on the part of the government to extend a line and put a telephone into that forest ranger's house. Altogether aside from that consideration I do not think it is quite fair to the ranger to keep him living there alone without a telephone, because in case of accident or sickness, he might die from want of assistance. Any number of poles could be obtained from the government forest reserves for the extension of this line, and it would not cost much to place a telephone in the man's house. I do not know whether there are many other rangers who do not have telephone connection, but it does seem to me that all these men should have that convenience.

Mr. GOOD: In regard to the research work being carried on in the laboratories in connection with our pulp and paper industry, are any of the services paid for by the industry or are they all given free?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We do receive something from the pulp and paper men. We are now using \$20,000 from that association.

Item agreed to.

For investigations of water and power resources, including the Dominion hydrometric survey and for the administration of the Dominion Water Power, Irrigation and Reclamation Acts, \$500,000.

Mr. STEVENS: On this item I want to bring up once again the question of the alienation of water-power in Spray lakes, Banff park to other than the Dominion government. The minister and the committee will recall that this subject was up in previous sessions. I think the minister was good enough to assure the committee last year that nothing would be done during the year, and I think that as far as he is concerned he has kept faith with the House in that regard. I understand, however, that engineers have been in that district looking it over on behalf of the provincial government and on behalf of a power company. The minister undoubtedly will be ready to give to the House a complete statement of the standing of this important question. It is not my intention to delay the committee to-night by speaking at any length. However, I am going to ask the minister to give us a very frank statement on the subject, and I want to take the opportunity to say this: in my estimation no portion of these national parks should be parted with except with the consent of parliament. That I lay down as a principle which I think



should be observed. Then, in regard to the granting of power leases in the parks, I again say that the subject should be discussed in parliament before they are granted. In saying this I am not expressing any distrust of the minister and of his officials, because in the ordinary treatment of the applications in other parts of the Dominion lands I have no criticism whatever, and I am making no criticism, of the manner of administration. I am speaking now of the parks set aside and belonging in a peculiar manner to the people at large. They should be kept inviolate and sacred in the interests of the people. I have had a good deal of correspondence on this matter. I am interested myself in the National Parks Association. I attended their annual meeting last January, I think it was, and I have in my hands the reports of this association. It is a highly disinterested body—when I say disinterested I am not speaking, of course, from a commercial or personal standpoint—of citizens whose sole object is to conserve to the people their right in these splendid national parks. I do not know of anything that should be more carefully guarded than those great national playgrounds. I think too often the impression is given that these are useful to or used only by wealthy people. That is not the case. They are the natural playgrounds of the poor and the rich and we should be very careful of the rights of all. If the minister would be good enough to give us a frank statement of how the matter stands, I will reserve the right of saying a few words more if the occasion demands it. I want to assure the minister that it is not my desire to delay the passage of his estimates, because I know he has had a very hard day, he has worked hard and he has treated the committee in an exceptionally courteous manner. I do not wish to harass him at all, but this is too important a matter to allow it to pass without very careful consideration.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I confess that I have had some difficulty in my mind with respect to this very important development. I will try to cover it as quickly as I can. In the province of Alberta from which the National Park reserve is taken there is not very much chance for power development. The head waters of the Bow river, the head waters of the Saskatchewan and the head waters of the Smoky are about the only chances for development of that character in the province. Naturally, we have many people who look upon the possibilities of

[Mr. Stevens.]

power development with somewhat envious eyes. Perhaps we have been sinners ourselves to some extent, inasmuch as at Minnewanka permission was, given some years ago to the Calgary Power Company to develop power by the creation of a reservoir at Minnewanka lake. We ourselves have developed there a certain percentage of horse power for lighting the municipality of Banff and for our park purposes. Rightly or wrongly, the Calgary Power Company have had a grievance, either supposed or otherwise, that they were not permitted to develop Minnewanka lake to the extent that they thought desirable. That has been opposed by the park authorities and I may say frankly that I have opposed it myself. After visiting the lake and seeing the situation there, the location of the road which is only about six miles from Banff, the very centre of tourist activities, I did not think it wise that that lake should be raised to any higher level which would result in a very large fluctuation of depth in the lake and, perhaps, make it present during the tourist season an unsightly shore line if the water happened to be at a low level. I mention this in order to give the committee a picture of the difficulties of the Spray lakes' situation. The Spray lakes are located about eighteen miles from Banff. They are the headquarters of the Spray river, where there is a tremendously large valley through which the road leads up to Mount Assiniboine and where you can get a splendid view of the mountains and see some very interesting scenery. I visited that area, and the development, if it were granted, would mean that the water level would be raised in those lakes, which are now a series of three rather small lakes as mountain lakes go, but rather picturesque, to 176 feet, the flooding of a valley twelve miles long and cutting through the mountain of a tunnel to bring the water from this huge reservoir into the Bow river where it could be utilized for the second time by the existing power plant of the Calgary Power Company. My opinion is very mixed about the matter. If a reservoir of that kind were created and it were a success, possibly it would not present any serious difficulty from a scenic standpoint, inasmuch as it would be filled up before the tourist season started. But, speaking as a layman, after looking the situation over, I have very grave doubt whether they have water enough to fill the place. There is not a very large stream flowing out of it. It is the head waters of

the Spray river. Engineers, however, have assured me that it can be filled and you would get a tremendous power development which would serve the existing municipalities of Alberta as far north as Edmonton.

Mr. STEVENS: This is not the only power available for that vast area of Alberta, is it?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Practically, yes. It is the only available source of power for large development. Other possibilities have been surveyed and turned down by the engineers of the company, reinspected by our engineers and turned for the same reasons. No one loves the grandeur of mountain scenery more than I do and I do not want to see it disturbed. I even go almost to the extent of refusing to build automobile roads in order that nature may be seen as nature was intended to be seen from horseback or on foot, and in that way, perhaps, we can save some park expenditure. That is what we are endeavouring to do in the development of Jasper, as the construction of motor roads through the park is sometimes pretty expensive work. But having in mind the cheap power and the distance that this is removed from the centre of the tourist traffic, being eighteen miles from Banff, I have a very mixed opinion about the matter, and now I am in receipt of a request from Alberta on behalf of the province for a license to develop this power. Having in mind the statement I made in the House last session that before any concession was granted this matter would receive very full and frank discussion in the House. I have not considered the granting of this license. The request is in my office awaiting action on the part of the Department of the Interior. Having also in mind the very large coal deposits that we have in Alberta, and wishing, I think, further exploration by our fuel board and by others interested, I believe it will, perhaps, develop that by the cheap, easy methods by which we can produce the fuel, we can burn it at the pit mouth, saving transportation costs, and transport electricity over the wires as is the case in waterpower development. On the other hand, I dislike holding up a request from a province, and I want to say, in fairness to the committee and to parliament, I would rather that parliament would take the responsibility of passing upon this question either by a vote or otherwise and settle the matter. I hesitate to take the responsibility of passing upon a question of this kind without having parliament pass upon it. That is my position.

Mr. STEVENS: I am glad to hear the minister give expression to the last few sentences in particular. I would suggest that all national parks be declared as such and that, except for such minor privileges as the freedom to vend ice cream and other refreshments of that kind in these parks, they shall not be alienated nor shall any rights or privileges in any portion of them be conceded except by act of parliament. In other words, there should be declared in Canada a policy in relation to our national parks which will preserve them from any alienation or interference of any sort. If the minister would take that stand now and amend the Dominion Lands Act, or whatever statute deals with the matter, to provide for a policy of this kind, it would be an excellent thing. In that case there would have to be submitted to parliament any application that might be made such as the one now mentioned. Far be it from me to offer any resistance to the reasonable request of any province for any concession in connection with Dominion property. That I would hesitate to do. But on this question I am very much in earnest, because I apprehend that if we give way to the province of Alberta in this particular application we shall simply open the door to all manner of applications that might come from various parts of Canada affecting any of our national parks. A couple of years might go by and the Alberta application be forgotten; and then would come one from British Columbia perhaps, or from Ontario, or perhaps one from some railway or steamship company. We might have innumerable applications from these and other sources for apparently minor privileges or concessions and very soon we should find our national parks broken up under a varied control and invaded by diverse interests. That is why we should formulate some definite policy such as I understand prevails in the great national parks to the south of us. In the United States, if my information is correct, a policy is in force under which no concessions are granted at all within national park areas; and they are now enlarging the federal control, limiting in some of their areas the practices of citizens, the prices that may be charged for certain services, and so forth, to prevent the exploitation of the public. All these things are being carefully guarded, as they should be. Our parks are not only great play-grounds, but they may become a splendid revenue producer for the people of Canada. We have no objection to tourists enjoying them; indeed, we welcome them provided the tourists respect our pro-



perty, as most of them do. But this very sacred right of the people in these great national play-grounds, which will become more and more valuable yearly and less capable of being restored if they are destroyed, should be definitely fixed now. I would therefore again appeal to the minister to take action in this matter. I referred to this matter a year ago, and I do think that this invasion of our national parks should be held off until such a policy as I have suggested is definitely decided upon so that parliament may deal with any applications that may be made. I appeal to the minister with confidence, for I think that both his heart and his mind are inclined to respond to the appeal.

Mr. SHAW: With much of what the hon. member (Mr. Stevens) has said, I find no objection. We should inaugurate a definite parks policy for the preservation of our parks and for their maintenance as far as possible in the natural state. But there arises one difficulty which we must not overlook, and that for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained so far as I know. There is I think something over 9,000 square miles of parks in Alberta, practically all along the eastern fringe of the Rocky mountains, and this national park area was established I believe largely for the purpose of creating a forest reserve. It was not because the scenic beauty of that area was of such great value that it had to be preserved intact for generations to come; the fact is that large portions of it are wholly unfit from this point of view. Now, the first thing that we should do is to make a careful survey and select those portions of the present established park areas which are suitable primarily for parks, and properly safeguard them, so that no disposition shall be made of any concessions therein without the consent of parliament. The request of my hon. friend in this regard is reasonable; I know that is the policy of which the National Parks Association approves. But in this vast area of national parks in western Canada there are at present great coal deposits and perhaps vast mineral deposits as well. Is that entire area to be preserved intact without development of any kind? It seems to me that such a policy is neither wise nor desirable. I think the first thing we should do is to carefully select our park areas and see that they are maintained.

With regard to the Calgary power proposition, one cannot deny that the area, so far as the lakes are concerned, is of considerable scenic value. And I do not think there would be any difficulty in duplicating the Spray

[Mr. Stevens.]

lakes in a dozen different places in Alberta. I have had the privilege of visiting this area two years in succession, last year and the year before; and in order to have my opinion confirmed I had the pleasure of going up with the hon. member for Bow River (Mr. Garland) last year. But a large portion of the area has been burned over, and the whole extent of it is a splendid indication of what can be done by irresponsible logging companies. It has all been lumbered and slashed and the whole area has been burned over, so that from the standpoint of attractiveness its value is practically insignificant except for the lakes. I am not so sure that the flooding of a large portion of that area would not make it a great deal more valuable from the scenic standpoint than it is to-day. If there is a possibility of water-power development in this area I see no reason why the province of Alberta should not be given the right, if it so desires, to secure that privilege; but I would first see to it that the park area was selected. This commercial section is not especially valuable for scenic purposes and at least a considerable portion of it could be taken out of the park area. I see no reason why the Spray lakes area should be preserved for its scenic value, because to be frank it has very little apart from the lakes; and I think most people who have been in that area will agree with what I say. I have pleasure in seconding the remarks of the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens). We should establish a definite park policy at the earliest possible date, under which there would be no encroachment for commercial purposes, save only with the sanction of this parliament.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, under this item I should like to make a few remarks with regard to the more general question of water-powers. The member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens) has made a plea for the sacred rights of the people in our national playgrounds. I should like to urge the sacred rights of the people in the water-powers of this country. At the present time in Great Britain and throughout a good part of the continent they are taking very great care of their water-powers, they are beginning to realize that in view of the electrical development that is going on these are invaluable and ought to be preserved to the state as a national asset, not to be alienated. In the United States we have learned through other debates in this House that a good deal has been said about the need of a wide policy. Various companies are talking about some super power development. Unfortunately

there is perhaps a danger of this being undertaken by private concerns. Although a good many of our water-powers have already been alienated it would seem that we ought at this time to adopt a policy by which to conserve those that still remain under the control of the Dominion government; and I should hope that some day we will be able to regain for the people the water-powers that have been alienated. I would urge upon the department that there should be no further alienation of any water-power whatever but rather that in view of the great need there will be for water-powers for electrical development in the days to come, we grant the use of any of these powers only under the strictest supervision. Personally I think we ought to look forward in the very near future to a policy by which the Dominion government, in conjunction with the various provincial governments, will develop these water-powers.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): That is our policy at the moment. We do not let these water-powers pass into private hands any longer.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: But nothing has been done in the way of development?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): No.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I think the minister is technically correct but let me tell him frankly that as soon as he begins leasing for long terms vested interests arise and the government is up against the great difficulty of having practically to perpetuate private control of these resources. I think what the hon. member for Centre Winnipeg (Mr. Woodsworth) desires, and indeed I desire it myself, is to see the government maintain not only state control but the right to direct operation and to control the rates to be charged those who consume the power developed from these resources.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): True, the lease is for a term of years, but the control of the rates is absolutely in our hands. In view of what the hon. members for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens) and West Calgary (Mr. Shaw) have said, I shall be perfectly willing, so far as this particular development is concerned, to submit it to parliament for consideration. We have a parks bill prepared in the department. One of the objections I have to this is that legislative action of a hard and fast character under which to operate our parks is not desirable.

Mr. STEVENS: My appeal is that the statutory control shall be applied only to applications for what I might call the dissipation of the resource itself, not the ordinary administrative concession.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): As to the statement by the hon. member for West Calgary that we have entirely too large an area in our parks, I doubt if this is true of the Banff park. I think he has in mind the forest reserve surrounding it. The park, which includes the Spray lake area, I do not think is unduly large. In nearly all our parks there is some scenic value which it would be dangerous to relinquish our control of. I agree with my hon. friend and confess that when I went up on that mountain and viewed the area I thought a twelve-mile lake would improve the scenery. This is a very vexed question, the public are taking a very great interest in it, and the Minister of the Interior can easily get into very serious difficulties in regard to it. Therefore I am relieved to pass the responsibility on to parliament.

Mr. STEVENS: Nothing will be done until the question is debated in regard to a parks bill?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I will be prepared to submit it to parliament.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): In regard to this particular development?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): As to the Spray lake question I agree almost entirely with the position taken by the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens), and the minister will have my very hearty support should he introduce any park policy of a definite character undertaking to do what has been suggested to-night. I had the pleasure of accompanying the hon. member for West Calgary (Mr. Shaw) into the Spray lake district last year. We found there exactly what he describes—a wretched area. The lake itself is most disreputable looking. There was really nothing picturesque throughout the whole area, and I do not think that any of the scenic beauty of Banff would be destroyed by developing a reservoir there. I am inclined to think that the scheme might be practical if carried out, but I am not yet convinced of this. We took the trouble of going over the site, examining the location of the proposed dam and tunnel, the estimated flow, and so on. But apart from that aspect altogether, I am inclined to agree with the minister that



before we turn our attention to the alienation of any of the power resources in the parks area it would be as well to take into more serious consideration the development of power from our coal fields. I hope the government will continue its investigation in that direction so that we may be able to develop something similar to what the Ford plant in Ontario has accomplished. I am informed by one hon. member who went through the plant that the Ford people develop their own power from coal dust and claim to be able to do it cheaper than the cost of hydro electric power. Of course, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all the statements made by those who have visited the plant, but certainly there should be a fair prospect of developing cheap power from our vast coal resources in Alberta, and I think the ministers advice might well be taken into consideration and the development of this Spray lake project deferred until it really becomes necessary.

Item agreed to.

To cover professional assistance engaged by the Governor in Council to assist the departmental officers who are advising re international and boundary waterway questions, \$8,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In addition to paying for professional legal services, we are paying a portion of this amount for inspection work at the Norman dam this year.

Item agreed to.

Allowances to W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, and to J. T. Johnston, of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, of \$1,000 each, for services in relation to questions under consideration by the International Joint Commission during the year 1925-1926, \$2,000.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I desire to move that this item be reduced by \$1,666.68, so that the amount to be voted will be \$333.32.

Item, as amended, agreed to.

Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association, \$1,000.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): What has the minister been able to do with respect to the Western Canada Land and Irrigation Company?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Owing to the serious condition this project got into last year we have to expend \$20,000 this year in connection with it. I was not able to get any information from the liquidator that would lead me to believe that he would be financially able to carry on the enterprise this year. He had hopes of selling it, and he had

[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

various schemes in that respect, but I pointed out to him that under the Irrigation Act we would have to see that persons who purchased land under that project were protected. I was able to make an arrangement with him for one year. I got him to appoint the Minister of the Interior as agent for the receiver. We will have to furnish in the neighbourhood of \$100,000, but we have all the powers that are conferred on the receiver for carrying on the project during the year. We will have to carry out some improvements upon the main ditch and upon the bridges crossing the ditch, but only necessary improvements, of course, of that character will be made. We will deliver water to water users and to the Great West Company, which is a subsidiary and receives its water supply from the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's ditch. Mr. McLane has been appointed as representative of the company. We have appointed Mr. D. W. Hays as manager. Most of the western members will know Mr. Hays very well; he has had long experience in irrigation work and in addition is a good engineer. One of our own men has been sent from Medicine Hat to take charge of the office and to protect us in every way, to see that the accounting is properly done, and so on. So that for this year we will carry on in that way, in the hope that the receiver will be able to sell the enterprise or to make some arrangement under which it will be operated on the resources of some new company or even financed by the old company, itself.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Knowing the conditions down there as he probably does, the minister must realize the desperate position in which these people find themselves, and merely making this arrangement for a year will not solve the problem. If he is simply going to permit the sale of the whole property to some other interests I am satisfied he will never get the money out of it. I doubt if anybody else will buy it unless they can keep on taxing the present contract holders. I am not sure what the minister has in mind with respect to that. I have had many communications from these people and they point out that there is one thing they require definitely to know if they are to continue operating on farms down there, and that is whether the contracts of sale are going to be modified. They want, in the first place, reduced valuation; secondly, they want some measures under which they will be able to get the water when they need it; thirdly, they suggest that the federal government should make some definite steps in this direction.

I have here one resolution which I think it might be well to read. It says:

Whereas as a result of continuous droughts for the past six years, which have resulted in crop failures in the districts adjacent to the towns of Lomond, Traverse, Enchant and Retlaw, we, the farmers in this area, have through no fault of our own become practically destitute. We are facing a crisis, where some immediate action must be taken to better our condition, in order that we may eke out an existence and stop the entire depopulation of this portion of the province;

And whereas, through our efforts to maintain our homes, we have individually incurred and are encumbered with a burden of debt which it is impossible for us to carry, which we will never be able to pay, and which is increasing annually;

Now be it therefore resolved, in view of the fact that the government of Canada has invested several hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Canada Land and Irrigation project, that we the farmers of this area respectfully petition the aforesaid government to rationalize this project and as a means of alleviating conditions as they exist here at present, to construct laterals from the main canal to enable us to irrigate at least a portion of our land, in accordance with a survey made some years ago, thereby enabling the people who pioneered here and established homes fifteen years ago to remain.

I was down in that district and I find there is quite a population of these pioneers, many of them men experienced in irrigation work in the United States. Most of the men who remain there are anxious to stay; they do not want to move out; they want to get water; they want to get reasonable terms. They may not be wise; I do not know myself whether the minister has faith in irrigation as a solution of the difficulties in that area, but if he has faith in it I do most earnestly urge upon him to expedite a solution of the difficulties which face these people. They are really in a desperate plight, and if the government is unable to give them any hope for better things in the future then the only thing left to them is to pull out. If they do that they will leave the district with a very large debt—school and municipal taxes, mortgage debts—on their shoulders; the whole scheme will be blown to pieces, irrigation development work in that portion of the province will be set back for many years.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The territory my hon. friend speaks of is not irrigated.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Not yet.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The people there are asking for a supply of water from the main canal of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company and we have authority to deal with that request. The Great West organization, which is a reasonably flourishing project, was organized under provincial auspices. The water is being delivered to them, and we can do the same for other people. The contractors that I spoke of are

those having existing contracts on the Canada Land and Irrigation project. We have power to reduce their contract price, and I am looking into that matter now with a view to making a reduction to encourage and hold these people who are on irrigated lands, and are meeting with a reasonable amount of success. But clearly I do not want to take on a new project until something at least is done with the other. In any case they could organize themselves into an irrigation district and float their bonds as the others have.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): But they have no funds to do anything of this kind with: they are practically bankrupt, every one of them. They are in a desperate state and awaiting relief. Just in connection with that, I received only this morning a letter which I think it is perhaps just as well to give the substance of to the minister at this moment. He may be able to give me an answer at once. It would appear that the Canada Land and Irrigation Company is not yet liquidated, and therefore is still in possession of the works. Now there is a certain bridge, between sections 1-19-22-W4, and sections 35-18-22-W4, which was condemned last year. Nobody has been able to do any work on it, and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company ignore it; they refuse to do anything. The bridge itself is impassable, and yet it is on a most important road, the road that goes from Brooks to High River. In addition, note that it is practically the only road by which the farmers west and south of Milo can get into Milo. I think it would be well if the minister would give out instructions to have this matter looked after at once.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I may say that that matter is being taken care of. The engineers have instructions to pick out the more important bridges and repair them first. Unfortunately most of the bridges on this project are out of repair. I was hopeful that we would not need to repair them all, except on the more important highways of traffic. I feel quite confident that the bridge my hon. friend mentions is being taken care of, and I shall be very glad to wire out definite instructions if he will give me the exact location.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): I will hand over the letter to the minister. I received it only this morning, so he will recognize that the bridge is a very recent cause of trouble. The farmers in that district will be absolutely unable to take advantage of the new railroad that is being built unless they can get this bridge repaired.



Mr. GARDINER: In case of a revision of the contract prices downwards, will the minister be able to maintain that in case of a disposition of this area of land to some other company?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes. They will be given new contracts, just as the Canadian Pacific did in their case. We have the authority of the receiver for doing this, passed upon by the bond holders, by whose authority the receiver was appointed. I was very careful to get the Justice department to protect us in that matter, in order that we might give that very necessary relief.

Mr. GARDINER: I believe you have appointed the late manager to supervise this matter under your jurisdiction. Has the minister looked into the question of this man's ability to give proper supervision without undue cost?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes. I have known Mr. Hays quite a number of years. I have known him as a consulting engineer, and employed him in Alberta. When he took over that project it was in very bad shape. The company was practically out of business, but he carried it along on a shoestring for years until, of course, he could not carry it on any longer. But in addition to that our own engineer, Mr. Meek, is acting in a supervisory capacity to Mr. Hays, as the resident manager.

Mr. THURSTON: Would the minister complete his explanation of this vote for \$1,000?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Canada Land and Irrigation Company was organized in a small way in 1907. For a great many years it was the practice of the department to make an annual grant of \$500.

Mr. THURSTON: For what purpose?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): For the purpose of publishing the annual report of the convention. In 1919 it was decided that the government report should no longer be published, but the grant was increased in that year to \$1,000, and from then on an annual grant of \$1,000 has been made. Instead of publishing the report of the annual convention the association now issues a monthly bulletin, The Irrigation Review, which is sent out to all water users free of charge.

Item agreed to.  
[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

To provide for the expenses connected with Canadian National Parks, historic sites, care of indigents in the parks, etc., and to reimburse the provincial government for the salaries of police magistrates at Banff and at Jasper, \$1,025,000.

Mr. SPENCE: Would the minister be good enough to explain the increase of \$25,000 in this item? It seems an unreasonable increase.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We find ourselves from time to time up against rather serious expenditures. A year ago we had to install a power plant at Banff, which ran our expenditure up by over \$150,000. I am trying to keep the expenditure as close as I can to \$1,000,000, but this year we find a rather serious situation in Jasper, owing to having to provide a water supply, which will cost us in the neighbourhood of \$80,000. There is a fairly large municipality growing up there, and unless something is done of a radical character we may find ourselves with an epidemic on our hands. This has increased the amount of the vote, in spite of our cutting down on other expenditures, and largely accounts for this increase of \$25,000.

Mr. THURSTON: - Is there any charge for the water to the citizens?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes. This is not a capitalized expenditure. We take it out of the revenue account, and then make a charge to the water users.

Mr. STEVENS: I would like to make a suggestion to the minister in regard to this item and the rest of this vote. It is getting pretty late, and this is a very large and very important item. I cannot speak for my hon. friends to my left, but I wanted to make this suggestion: We might let this large item stand, and then pass the subsequent items, which are of less importance. I think we should leave this large item over for discussion when it is not quite so late.

Mr. SHAW: I would like to concur in the suggestion of my hon. friend. The item is a large and important one, and merits much more consideration than we can give it at this hour of the night. I would suggest to the minister that the item stand.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): I am quite willing to let it stand if the other items are passed.

The CHAIRMAN: All the other items are carried with the exception of the vote for Canadian National Parks which stands.

Mr. SPENCER: What other items, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: The rest of the items in the resolution.

Mr. SPENCER: In reference to the item of \$1,000 "grant to Alpine Club of Canada"—I should like to know why this grant is made, and what the government get out of it?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The Alpine Club is regarded as a very important organization, and I think perhaps the government gets full value for the grant through the advertising received. The club's report of its annual outings and what occurs at its camps, with the pictures of the scenic beauties in which the camps are located, and the accounts of the club's mountain climbing, is now distributed in most of the countries from which we get tourist traffic. Throughout the United States and Great Britain you will find copies of the report which is issued annually, and I am bound to think that the thousand dollars brings very fair results in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: The items are carried with the exceptions of the vote for Canadian National Parks.

Progress reported.

#### ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAHAM moved the adjournment of the House.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Will my hon. friend give us the business for to-morrow.

Mr. GRAHAM: We will go into committee of Supply and take up the estimates of the Departments of Indian Affairs, Finance, Interior, Immigration, and probably Public Works. If we get through all these we may make progress with some of the other estimates.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Then you will have no government bills or other orders to-morrow?

Mr. GRAHAM: We may take up one or two bills of the Minister of Justice.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Which ones are those?

Mr. LAPOINTE: As my hon. friend knows certain sections in the bill to amend the Criminal Code were allowed to stand. I have communicated with the provincial attorneys general from whom the suggestions for these

amendments came, and if I receive the replies and am in a position to go on with the bill I will do so. The other bill is the one to amend the Bankruptcy Act.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Those will be the two to be taken up?

Mr. LAPOINTE: Those will be the two to be taken up if possible.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

The following items were passed in committee of Supply:

Department of the Interior	
Scientific Institutions	
Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa...	50,000
Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C. ....	18,500
Topographical Surveys	
Topographical and general surveys, traverse of northern rivers and lakes, aerial surveys, classification of lands for forestry, settlement and the development of Canada, plotting and printing plans, etc. ....	400,000
Geodetic Survey of Canada	
Investigations, reconnaissance, triangulation, precise, levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc. To compensate the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin. ....	270,500 240
International Boundaries	
Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of International boundaries. Government of the Northwest Territories	20,000
Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the territories, including the erection of buildings and investigation work, etc. ....	114,000
Administration, N.W. Game Act, etc. ....	36,000
Explorations—salaries and contingencies, alterations and repairs to ships, etc. ....	73,000
Government of the Yukon Territory	
Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the territory, including surveys. ....	65,000 45,000
Grant to Local Council. ....	
Grant for maintenance and construction of roads. ....	70,000
Dominion Lands and Parks	
Salaries of the Dominion Lands outside service. ....	469,536
Dominion Lands contingencies, etc. ....	175,000
Amount required to pay the fees of the board of examiners for D.L.S., of the secretary and of the sub-examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Messrs. F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry B. Parry, members of the board, and J. A. Côté, secretary, are to be paid out of this sum). ....	2,000



### Dominion Lands and Parks—Concluded

To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors.. . . . .	125
Protection of timber, tree culture, inspection and management of forest reserves, surveys of forest resources and research in forestry and forest products, etc.. . . . .	1,185,000
Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.. . . .	4,000
For investigations of water and power resources, including the Dominion Hydro-metric Survey and for the administration of the Dominion Water-Power, Irrigation and Reclamation Acts.. . . .	500,000
To cover professional assistance engaged by the Governor in Council to assist the departmental officers who are advising re international and boundary waterway questions.. . . . .	8,000
Amount required to meet expenses of lake of the Woods Control Board.. . . . .	10,000
Allowances to W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydro-grapher, and to J. T. Johnston, of the Dominion Water-Power and Reclamation Service, of \$1,000 each, for services in relation to questions under consideration by the International Joint Commission during the year 1925-1926.. . . .	333
Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association.. . . . .	1,000
Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act.. . . . .	50,000
Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation, of maps, plans, reports and kindred publications of the Dominion, including salaries and necessary materials for same, etc.. . . . .	137,495
Electoral atlas of Canada.. . . . .	12,000
Cost of litigation and legal expenses.. . . .	5,000
Ordinance lands:—	
Salaries and expenses.. . . . .	14,000
Grant to Alpine club of Canada.. . . . .	1,000

To pay Mrs. E. S. Forbes a compassionate allowance equal to one-half of the salary of her husband, payable monthly.. . . .	1,050
To satisfy halfbreed claims, Mackenzie river district, N.W.T.. . . . .	7,620
Amount required to pay salaries and expenses connected with seed grain and relief collections, etc.. . . . .	45,000
Amounts required to pay for relief provided by way of necessary supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals, to needy settlers of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by co-operation and agreement with the provincial governments or otherwise, and under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.. . . .	80,000
To cover the Dominion government's share of freight charges in connection with the removal of settlers from the drought stricken areas to other districts.. . . .	28,000

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Rhine Frontier. Mr. Woodsworth, Right Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King.	
Home Bank, proposed payment to depositors to the amount of \$5,459,000. Bill No. 182, Hon. Mr. Robb. Third reading.	
Income Tax Act 1917 Amendment. Bill No. 183, Hon. Mr. Robb, second reading, committee, reported.	
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# House of Commons Debates

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker:

The Honourable RODOLPHE LEMIEUX

Monday, June 1, 1925.

The House met at three o'clock.

## COPYRIGHT ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. W. G. RAYMOND (Brantford): I move, Mr. Speaker, that the recommendation in respect of printing, which is contained in the third report of the special committee appointed to consider and report upon Bill No. 2, respecting the Copyright Act, which was presented to the House on the 29th ultimo, be concurred in. The committee recommended the printing of 1,000 copies, 800 in English and 200 in French. It was hoped that 200 would be sufficient in French, although a great deal of interest was manifested in the work of the committee by the French authors. And as members of this House are of course all aware, the literature of Canada is perhaps rather more complete in French than it is in English.

The committee in their work were animated by the idea that perhaps the most important thing to preserve in the nation was its thought, the product of its mind; for after all, the intellectual attainments of any country are its most valuable attainments. The committee recognized the fact that the thinkers have done more for the advancement of the world than even the great commanders or warriors, and that while the work of Alexander, or Caesar, or Napoleon has been swept away by time, just as the sand castles of the boy on the sea shore are swept away by the rising tide, yet the great thinkers like Confucius and Buddha, Jesus Christ, Shakespeare and Darwin, are immortal; their thoughts live forever. It is therefore highly important to preserve the literature of a nation, and it is preserved by the copyright laws which give the necessary encouragement to its authors.

I do not wish to take up the time of the House unnecessarily, but this I think is a



question in which we are all deeply interested; we must feel the greatest interest in the intellectual progress of our country. Those who study the development of copyright law will find it a most fascinating subject; they will find from the first decree on the subject from the Star Chamber in 1586, or some eight years before the birth of Shakespeare, down to the last British copyright act of 1911, there is covered almost exactly the period of development of that great English literature of which we have so much reason to be proud and for which mankind should be thankful. And, as we come down through the various periods, we find in each of them that when there was an improvement in the copyright law there was a corresponding improvement in the literature of the period immediately following.

This bill is an endeavour to bring the copyright legislation of Canada nearer to that of Great Britain and more in keeping with the Berne convention. I hope the government will be able to find a time for the consideration of this bill by the House. The hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Chevrier), who has had the matter in charge, has devoted a great deal of time, trouble and care to its preparation, as have all the members of the committee, and I sincerely trust that the government will set aside a time in which the bill may be introduced before the House is prorogued. I should be glad if the House would concur in the recommendation that the proceedings of the committee be printed.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is the only purpose of the motion to print the proceedings of the committee?

Mr. RAYMOND: Yes. If there is no objection I would move that the motion be amended to provide for the printing of 750 copies in English and 250 in French.

Motion as amended agreed to.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS— EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Hon. A. B. COPP (Secretary of State) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 167, to amend an act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

He said: By the statutes of Canada, 1918, chapter 15, as amended by chapter 14 of the statutes of 1919, employees of His Majesty who are injured and dependents of such employees who are killed are entitled to the same "compensation" as the employees, or the dependents of deceased employees, of persons other than His Majesty would under similar circumstances be entitled to receive under the law of the [Mr. Raymond.]

province in which the accidents occur. Provision was also made for the utilization of the provincial machinery in determining such compensation. The amendments proposed in this bill are intended to overcome difficulties which have been encountered from time to time in the administration of the act and which have been occasioned by the variety of interpretations placed upon it by the provinces in considering the act in conjunction with the respective provincial acts. Formerly, before an Intercolonial employee could take advantage of the compensation provided in 1918 he had to elect whether he would come under the Provident Fund Act, at that time in force among Intercolonial railway employees, or under the federal act.

Mr. HANSON: Have the employees elected to come under the federal compensation act?

Mr. COPP: Previously they had to elect to come under one or the other. That is not necessary now; they have the right to this compensation without making that decision.

Mr. BAXTER: Will this in any way affect the funds of the Provident association?

Mr. COPP: Not in the slightest.

Mr. CRERAR: Does this mean that the employees of the Intercolonial railway will be able to draw relief from two sources?

Mr. COPP: The Provident fund is an insurance scheme and under its provisions an employee who was injured temporarily received nothing. It applied only to the man himself after he had been with the railway a number of years; upon his retirement he got \$30 a month, but his dependents got nothing. And the superannuation ceased with his death. This act provides that the railway employees shall receive the compensation the same as all other railway employees, irrespective of the Provident Fund Act.

Mr. CRERAR: Is there any system of pensions under the Canadian National Railways in which such employees will participate?

Mr. COPP: No.

Mr. BAXTER: I understood that we had corresponding legislation in New Brunswick—and I thought the same was true of Nova Scotia—for the purpose of enabling relief of this character to be given and employees of the railway to be dealt with by the Compensation board of the province. I thought that was absolutely in force.

Mr. GRAHAM: It is a case of interpretation.

Mr. BAXTER: I do not want to discuss the matter at length now, but about a couple of months ago some gentlemen saw me in connection with this matter. These gentlemen are under the impression, whether rightly or wrongly, that there is some scheme on foot by which the management of their provident fund is to be taken away from them. I understand that if an employee of the railway is injured the government, under existing legislation, will pay in accordance with the scale of compensation in force in the particular province in which the injury occurs. The provident fund, I believe, is made up of subscriptions by the employees and is resorted to in case of infirmity or old age. I think I have the assurance of the minister, but I would ask him to make it perfectly clear, that there is nothing in the proposed legislation which will in any way affect that provident fund.

Mr. COPP: Not at all.

Mr. BAXTER: Will the minister go further and say that what has been lacking in the previous legislation will now be made good and the employees will get compensation under this amendment?

Mr. COPP: Under the present legislation an employee has to elect whether he will come under the compensation act or the provident fund. The provident fund, as my hon. friend knows, does not give anything to the dependents of a man injured or killed while working on the railway. Under this amendment the provident fund is left intact and compensation is worked out by the compensation board in each province.

Mr. BAXTER: This does not infringe on the provident fund at all?

Mr. COPP: No.

Mr. GRAHAM: I think all the provinces but one interpret compensation in the manner made clear by this bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### PRIVATE BILLS FIRST READINGS

Bill No. 161, from the Senate, for the relief of Harriet Elizabeth Couch.—Mr. Clifford.

Bill No. 162, from the Senate, for the relief of Margaret Helen Strickland.—Mr. Hocken.

Bill No. 163, from the Senate, for the relief of John Henry North.—Mr. Duff.

Bill No. 164, from the Senate, for the relief of Walter Thomas Pratchett.—Mr. Church.

Bill No. 165, from the Senate, for the relief of Mary Jane Apedaile.—Mr. Sheard.

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Bill No. 166, from the Senate, for the relief of Cecil Donnelly.—Mr. Ladner.

#### QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

#### VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS— SPILLERS

Hon. Mr. STEVENS:

1. Did the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners arrange with the Vancouver Terminal Grain Company (Spillers) for the use by the latter of the conveyor galleries and grain loading equipment on a jetty, adjacent to the elevator of the said Vancouver Terminal Grain Company?

2. If so, what is the tariff rate for charges for the use of said conveyor and loading system?

3. Did the chief engineer of Vancouver Harbour Board make a report on the cost of the jetty and recommend a per bushel rate of one-half cent as loading charges?

4. Has any request been filed by R. H. Gale, president of the Vancouver Terminal Grain Company, for a lower schedule of rates than that recommended by the chief engineer?

5. If so, what rate has been asked, and has the said application been granted?

Hon. Mr. CARDIN:

1. Yes.

2. 1/2 cent per bushel.

3. Chief engineer made a report only as to cost of jetty, did not recommend any charge.

4. See answer to No. 3.

5. Mr. Gale has verbally asked for a rate of 1/10 cent per bushel, which has not been granted.

#### BRITISH PETROLEUM WELL No. 4—CRUDE OIL TEST

\*Mr. SPENCER:

1. Has there been a test made by the Canadian National Railway officials of crude oil taken from the British Petroleum well No. 4 in the vicinity of Wainwright, Alberta?

2. If so, what were the results obtained?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, such a test has been made, but as it was made purely for a private company, the Canadian National management think, and the government agrees with their opinion, that it would be unwise to give this information to parliament.

#### CANADIAN SCOTTISH AND CANADIAN BRITISHER

Mr. COOTE:

1. Who were the contractors for the construction of the ships, Canadian Scottish and Canadian Britisher?

2. In what year was the contract let?

3. What was the amount of the contract?

4. What payments were made to the contractors and on what dates?

5. When did the contractors refuse to complete the ships?

6. By whom were the ships finished after the failure of the contractors to complete?

7. What amount was paid these parties for the completion of the ships?



8. What was the total cost of the two ships?  
 9. What amount was paid by the government to parties having claims against the contractors?  
 10. When was bond given by the contractors for the completion of the ships, and what was the amount of the bond?  
 11. When was demand for payment of the bond made by the government on the bonding company?  
 12. What was the total tonnage of these ships?  
 13. What was the cost per ton for construction of these ships?

Hon. Mr. CARDIN:

1. The contract was negotiated with the John L. Mullen Construction Company (who afterwards assigned their interests to the Prince Rupert Drydock and Engineering Company, Limited), in October and November, 1918. The order in council authorizing the construction of the ships is dated 12th December, 1918. The formal contract with the Prince Rupert Drydock and Engineering Company, Limited, was signed on the 21st February, 1919.

2. Answered by No. 1.

3. \$198 per ton deadweight. Estimated for the purpose of the contract 8,100 tons deadweight at \$198 per ton = \$1,603,800 for each ship.

4.

Canadian		Scottish	Amount
Date of payment	No. of instalment		
26 Feb., 1919 .. .. .	1		\$ 160,380
10 Oct., 1919 .. .. .	2		160,380
24 Dec., 1919 .. .. .	3		160,380
3 March, 1920 .. .. .	4		80,190
18 March, 1920 .. .. .	5		160,380
20 May, 1920 .. .. .	6		320,760
24 Sept., 1920 .. .. .	7		240,570
			<b>\$1,283,040</b>

Canadian		Britisher	Amount
Date of payment	No. of instalment		
26 Feb., 1919 .. .. .	1		\$ 160,380
24 Nov., 1919 .. .. .	2		160,380
24 Dec., 1919 .. .. .	3		160,380
7 April, 1920 .. .. .	4		80,190
26 April, 1920 .. .. .	5		160,380
20 May, 1920 .. .. .	6		160,380
28 July, 1920 .. .. .	8		160,380
			<b>\$1,042,470</b>

5 The department was advised by telegram from Prince Rupert dated 1st November, 1920, that work on the construction of the two ships had ceased. On the 7th December, 1920, an order was made by the court adjudging the contractors bankrupt.

[Mr. Coote.]

6. The Wallace Shipyards Limited, North Vancouver, B.C.

7. \$1,226,515.24.

8. Canadian Britisher, \$2,132,565.58; Canadian Scottish, \$2,142,585.74.

9. \$286,495.

10. The contractors were under security from 11th February, 1919. The bond which was outstanding on the date of default was given on 21st April, 1919, and was in the sum of \$321,000.

11. Bonding company was notified of the default of their principal under the bond, 2nd November, 1920.

12. Canadian Britisher, 8,320 tons deadweight; Canadian Scottish, 8,305 tons deadweight.

13. Canadian Britisher, \$256.32 per ton deadweight; Canadian Scottish, \$257.99 per ton deadweight.

#### PELAGIC SEALING TREATY 1911

Hon. Mr. STEVENS:

1. Under the treaty of 1911, between Great Britain, United States, Japan and Russia, what compensation has been paid to, (a) Russia; (b) Japan; (c) Canada; (d) United States?

2. Has the treaty and subsequent arrangement thereunder of July, 1911, been officially published in Canada and if so, where may these publications be found?

3. Under Article 16 of the said treaty has any notice been served by any of the four signatory powers that the said treaty will be terminated?

4. Has there been any accounting given for the seals killed at Robben reef, Japan and Commander island, Russia?

5. Has Canada received payment of 15 per cent under articles 12 and 13 of the said Treaty?

6. Has pelagic sealing been carried on at Okhotsk sea since the treaty was entered into?

7. Have the United States authorities reported on the status of the sealing herd? If so, what steps have been taken to check the accuracy of the said reports?

8. Did the experts, at the time of the treaty, estimate that its effect would bring the herd up to about three million?

9. What is the total number of seals killed on the Pribylof islands since 1900?

10. Is the government aware that the number killed since 1910 on the said island, is about double the total catch by Canadian sealers prior to 1910?

11. Did W. T. Hornaday, the seal expert, estimate that the herd numbered to-day about three million seals?

Hon. Mr. CARDIN:

1. (a), (b) and (d) Canada has no information. (c) \$694,548.16.

2. The treaty was published in the Canada Gazette of December 16, 1911; in Volumes 1 and 2 of the Statutes of Canada 2 George V.; in Sessional Paper No. 84 of 1912 and in the Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1911-12.

3. Canada has not been informed that any of the parties to the treaty has given such notice.

4. Yes.

5. Canada has received the 15 per cent provided for by article 12 of the treaty for the years in which killing seals for commercial purposes took place on the Russian islands until 1920. Since then no information is available as to whether seals have been killed on these islands. Canada has received the 10 per cent provided for by article 13 of the treaty for the years in which killing seals for commercial purposes on the Japanese islands took place.

6. Not so far as Canada is aware.

7. Yes. In 1914 two officers of the Canadian government visited the Pribylof islands for such purpose. No such steps have since been taken.

8. Any expression of opinion by experts at the time the treaty was concluded would doubtless be based on the length of the period during which the treaty would remain effective.

9. No information.

10. No.

11. No information.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—FREIGHT TRANSFERRED

Mr. KELLNER:

How many tons of freight were transferred from the Canadian National Railways to the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Fort William during the year 1923-24?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: In view of the fact that these lines are operated as one unit, the management state that this information is not available.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—GROSS EARNINGS

\*Mr. McCREA:

1. What is the total gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, in all its connections and branches, giving the said earnings in each province separately?

2. What is the total gross operating expenditure in each one of the provinces, showing each province separately?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, I might point out that it would be impossible to give the earnings by provinces, but the information will be given by regions as soon as possible.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—CHATEAU LAURIER SUITE

Mr. HUBBS:

1. Is another suite of rooms being fitted up in the Chateau Laurier hotel, or renovations being made in any suite, by the Canadian National Railways for the use of Sir Henry Thornton?

2. If so, what has been or will be the cost of this work?

3. Was the cost of refitting the bath \$900?

4. Is Sir Henry paying this expense personally?

5. If not, who is?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM:

1. No.

2, 3, 4 and 5: Answered by No. 1.

MR. ERNEST McCAY

Mr. HUBBS:

1. Has Mr. Ernest McCay been dismissed from the position of customs officer at the port of Kingsville, Ontario?

2. If so, what were the reasons for such dismissal?

3. Were any charges made against this officer?

4. If so, of what nature, by whom were they laid and was an investigation held?

Hon. Mr. CARDIN:

1. Yes.

2. For conduct unbecoming an officer of Customs and Excise in allowing auto trucks owned by him to be used in the transportation of beer for export to the United States and also for engaging in business and thus violating the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

3. Representations were made to the department.

4. Investigation was made by Mr. C. Graham, assistant inspector of Customs and Excise.

#### CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—TORONTO BUILDING

\*Sir HENRY DRAYTON:

1. For what price has the property on the north west corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, been sold?

2. What commission, if any, in respect of such sale is payable and to whom?

3. Who are the purchasers, and if a company, who are the promoters?

4. What annual rent has the Canadian National Railway System agreed to pay for space in the building to be erected on said property and for how long a period?

5. What annual rent has the government agreed to pay for space in said building and for how long a period?

6. How many floors in all will be rented by the government and the Canadian National Railways?

Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, the business to which this series of questions refers is still a matter of negotiation. While the negotiations have, I believe, proceeded a considerable length, no recommendation has yet come from the executive of the Canadian National board to the Minister of Railways to be submitted to the government respecting the sale of this property.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My information was, Mr. Speaker, that the negotiations had reached the stage of a deposit having been paid.

Mr. GRAHAM: That may be so.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Answered.



## UNOPPOSED MOTIONS FOR PAPERS SCRIBE HOTEL

Sir HENRY DRAYTON:

For a copy of the lease made by the holding company of the Scribe Hotel property in Paris purchased by the Canadian National Railway System, and any other papers and documents in any way relating to the said lease of the said property or the title thereof.

## SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT— EDMONTON

Mr. KELLNER:

For a return showing the cost to the government of all leather goods used by the Medical branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in Edmonton, Alberta.

## MATANE WHARF

Mr. HANSON:

For a copy of all correspondence, contracts and other documents exchanged between the Department of Public Works and others, in connection with the construction of a public wharf at Matane, in the County of Matane, Quebec.

## ST. LEONARD, CUSTOMS EXAMINER

Mr. DOUCET:

For a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Customs and Excise, the Civil Service Commission and others, relating to the appointment of a customs and excise examiner at St. Leonard in the electoral district of Restigouche-Madawaska, New Brunswick.

## SADDLE LAKE INDIAN RESERVE

Mr. KELLNER:

For a copy of the contract covering the transfer of a portion of the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve to the Soldier Settlement Board.

Hon. Mr. ROBB: Mr. Speaker, I offer no objection to the resolution, but I would say to my hon. friend (Mr. Kellner) that I have a memorandum from the chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board intimating that there is no such contract.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

### KING'S BIRTHDAY ADJOURNMENT

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved:

That when this House adjourns on Tuesday, June 2nd next, it stand adjourned until Thursday, June 4th.

Motion agreed to.

## INCOME WAR TAX ACT, 1917, AMENDMENT

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved that the House go into committee of Ways and Means at the next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to repeal section 25 of The Income War Tax Act, 1917, as enacted by chapter 46 of the statutes of 1924, constituting a lien upon the [Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

assets of the taxpayer for unpaid taxes assessed under the said act.

Motion agreed to.

## HOME BANK

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved that the House go into committee at the next sitting to consider the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide for the payment out of the consolidated revenue fund of the sum of five million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of paying to the several persons who were creditors of The Home Bank of Canada for money on deposit or in current account such proportionate part of the amounts for which they are determined to be creditors in the liquidation proceedings as the said sum will provide, and to authorize the Governor in Council to raise by way of loan such sum as may be required for the purpose of making the payment aforesaid.

He said: His excellency the Governor General, having been made acquainted with the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favourable consideration of the House.

Motion agreed to.

## EXPORT OF POWER

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. Sir HENRY DRAYTON (West York): I would like to ask the government whether they have yet passed an order in council relieving the municipalities from the taxes imposed on them by an order in council in connection with a term contract for the export of 60,000 horse-power?

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Not as yet.

## EMPLOYMENT OF IMMIGRANTS

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. WILLIAM IRVINE (East Calgary): I wish to direct a question to the Minister of Immigration arising out of a telegram which I received from the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary, as follows:

Calgary Trades and Labour Council informed that forty men who were sent by the Calgary Labour bureau to Raymond sugar beet fields found that there were no jobs for them as the C.P.R. had placed immigrants recently arrived from Europe for this work. Please investigate.

I should like to ask the Minister of Immigration if the information contained in this telegram is correct; and if so, whether he thinks it is a wise policy to follow?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would draw the attention of the hon. member to the fact that that is properly a question for the order paper, not to be put on the orders of the day.

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Minister of Immigration): I do not find any fault with my hon. friend for asking that question. I have received a similar wire from Mr. J. E. Young, of Calgary. I find upon investigation over the long-distance telephone that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company were inquiring as to whether the Raymond district beet growing interests had endeavoured to secure the help locally or in such centres as Calgary. I am informed that this is a placement of Hungarian farm labourers, who are accustomed to that work. In addition to this, the Deputy Minister of Immigration this morning wired as follows to the Division Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg:

Wire received from J. E. Young, Calgary Trades and Labour Council, advising that forty men despatched by Calgary Labour Bureau to Raymond sugar beet fields found no jobs owing to placement C.P.R. immigrants recently arrived. Please investigate and furnish full facts, covering type of immigrants placed in Raymond district also showing whether beet interests have made endeavour to secure help required either locally or in such centres as Calgary. Wire reply.

I shall be glad to advise my hon. friend when the reply is received.

## ALBERTA COAL

On the Orders of the Day:

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Leader of the Opposition): I have a telegram, which I did not bring down with me, but which is to the effect that the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Stewart) has made no arrangements as yet for the transport of Alberta coal eastward under the provisions of a certain vote. Would the minister say what is the cause of delay as to that?

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (Minister of the Interior): The matter was under negotiation when our estimates were being prepared. It is my intention to bring in a supplementary estimate covering our proportionate share of the cost of this experiment.

## DEBT AND EXPENDITURE

### STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (Minister of the Interior): I wish to refer to a statement made by the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen) on Friday last, page 3851 of Hansard, in which he brought me to task for a statement purporting to have been made by me and recorded in the Edmonton Bulletin of the 23rd of October, 1923, with reference to the public debt of Canada. When this statement was brought to my notice on Saturday I had the records looked up and my

secretary furnished me with the statement from which I quoted on that occasion, and in fairness to myself and to my right hon. friend as well I want to make a correction. The Edmonton Bulletin evidently stated that there was an increase in the public debt of 46 per cent.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Before the war.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, before the outbreak of the war. The quotation which I was using was that from 1911 to 1914 the controllable expenditure jumped from \$74,000,000 in 1913 to \$102,000,000, or an increase of 46 per cent. Quite clearly I could not have said that it was an increase in the public debt, although I may have been misquoted. I may add that I entirely missed the statement in this matter which my right hon. friend said he had previously made and to which he said I had offered no reply.

## CECIL R. SMITH

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Centre Winnipeg): On May 6 I asked in the House, on the orders of the day, the following question:

Since the Supreme Court has ruled in the case of Cecil R. Smith, admitted bootlegger, that an income tax cannot be levied on the gains derived from illicit business or from the commission of crime; and since this judgment thereby definitely classes bootlegging as a crime, what action does the government propose to take to recover the illegal gains and punish the criminal?

The Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) answered:

The matter has not yet been considered; I understand that judgment was delivered yesterday.

May I ask whether a decision has yet been given with regard to the course to be pursued in this connection?

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice): The question of the advisability of an appeal from that judgment to the Privy Council is under consideration. The question of taxing crime or the product of crime is a rather difficult one. There is another difficulty arising from the fact that most of that revenue would be derived from violations of provincial laws, and it is a question whether this Dominion should take the money derived from that source.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: If my hon. friend will allow me, I would suggest to him that a declaratory act brought in at the present time would seem to be very, very much in place.

Mr. LAPOINTE: The whole question is under consideration.



# CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1918, AMENDMENT

## EMPLOYEES—REVENUE AND CITY POST OFFICES

Hon. CHARLES MURPHY (Postmaster General) moved that the House go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, as respects certain post office employees, and to provide, (1) that when it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office, the employees of which do not come under the Civil Service Act, is to be brought under the said act, any person then employed in such office who has had at least two years postal experience, one of which was in the office in question, and who was, at the commencement of his service, within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, and who satisfies the Civil Service Commission that he possesses the necessary qualifications, shall be considered eligible for appointment to any position in such office without competitive examination, provided, however, that any person employed in any such post office on the date of the coming into force of this provision shall be eligible for appointment, even though he was not at the commencement of his employment within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission;

(2) That upon an appointment being made, the person appointed shall receive the same salary as he was receiving immediately prior to such appointment, except that if the salary prior to appointment is less than the minimum rate of the position to which he is appointed, his salary shall be increased to such minimum rate, and if the salary prior to appointment exceeds the salary of which he would have been in receipt had he entered the service at the minimum rate of the class and had been allowed a number of annual increases equivalent to the number of years of his service, the salary to be paid to him upon appointment shall be fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Would my hon. friend tell us something about this?

Mr. MURPHY: Speaking generally, there are two classes of post offices, revenue post offices and city post offices. In revenue post offices the postmaster is paid out of the revenue, and he engages and pays his staff out of the revenue. In the city post offices, as they are called, the postmaster and his staff are paid out of the parliamentary appropriations. In the Civil Service Act which was in force up to 1918 there was a section providing for changing a revenue post office into a city post office, but for some reason which has not been explained to me, probably due to an oversight in the consolidation of the act in that year, this particular section was dropped. The resolution now before the committee and the bill to be founded upon it merely proposed to re-introduce the section which was in the act up to 1918.

Mr. HANSON: What is the policy of the department with respect to bringing these so-called revenue offices into the category of city post offices? We have a number of large towns in the province of New Brunswick,

[Mr. Lapointe.]

the town of St. Stephen, for instance, producing a large revenue and with a large number of clerks, but it is not under the Civil Service Commission. Personally I think it ought to be, because it is a very important post office. What is the policy of the department with respect to such offices as I have indicated?

Mr. MURPHY: The question which the hon. member has addressed to me is one that I myself addressed to the officials, and the answer given was that there was a rule previously in existence under which when the revenue of a post office had reached approximately \$35,000 per year, and the population of the town had reached approximately, I think it is 10,000—but I would not be sure as to that—the procedure was set in motion for changing a revenue office into a city post office. I may add for the information of my hon. friend and of the committee, these are details which will now be fixed between the department and the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. IRVINE: We cannot hear very clearly back here, Mr. Chairman, what the discussion is about, but I thought I heard the minister say that there were two kinds of post offices. I was just thinking there must be three kinds, because we have neither of these kinds in Calgary, and I was wondering if this resolution was to provide for building a post office in Calgary; I could not hear what it was about.

Mr. BOYS: Is there any intention of making this applicable to towns of less than 10,000 population and where the revenue is less than \$35,000?

Mr. MURPHY: Not at present.

Mr. HANSON: The regulation the minister mentions cannot be uniformly in force because the city of Fredericton has less than 10,000 population, while the revenue is over \$35,000. I think it is desirable and would be in the interest of the public service that as many as possible of the post offices in these large towns, if not exactly city post offices, should be brought under the regulations as to city post offices. And the reason I say that is this. The postmaster pays himself out of the revenue he receives, and employs and pays his own help. All the assistants in these town post offices work long hours and very strenuously, and I do not think they get the compensation that employees of a similar class get in the city post offices, and thereby an injustice is done to them. As a matter of fact it is a question of bargaining between the postmaster and his help. He endeavours to get the work done at as cheap a rate as he possibly can, and pockets the balance.

Mr. MURPHY: This amendment will overcome the very difficulty that my hon. friend speaks of.

Mr. W. F. CARROLL (Cape Breton South and Richmond): I agree with the hon. member for York-Sunbury (Mr. Hanson) that the minister should do something to place the post offices of towns of smaller population on a city basis for the reasons set forth by the hon. gentleman. We have several towns in the province of Nova Scotia—there are some in my own county—with, say, a population of 7,000 people. The postmaster in these towns, of course, gets a nice revenue—I am not finding any fault with the postmaster on that account—but the trouble is he does not give the service because he does not hire the assistance that is required in the post office. I might cite the case of the town of Glace Bay, with a population of 18,000 and, I think, a revenue of something in the vicinity of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. I congratulate the minister on the fact that last year he appropriated \$20,000 for the Glace Bay post office; also, I think, for one at Welland, and for one in British Columbia. I think the department is working along the right lines in endeavouring to give us a better service even if the towns do not contain a population of 10,000 or 7,000 provided they have a revenue of, say, \$20,000. I think that in moving along these lines the people are likely to get a better service.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Murphy thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 168, to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, respecting certain post office employees.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

Mr. SPEAKER: When shall the said bill be read a second time? Now?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Is the bill distributed? I have not seen it.

Mr. MURPHY: Next sitting of the House.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY BRANCH LINE

### CHINA CLAY BRANCH TO ST. REMI D'AMHERST

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways and Canals) moved that the House go into committee to consider the proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the act respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway Line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst in the Province of Quebec, chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1924, and to provide

that the compensation to be paid by the Company in respect of the acquisition of an unencumbered title to the right of way and all prior construction thereon of the River Rouge Railway Company or the Rouge River Railway Company between China Clay and St. Remi d'Amherst, be determined by the Exchequer Court of Canada and shall be based on the value to the company of such right of way and prior construction but shall not in any case exceed fourteen thousand dollars.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Mr. GRAHAM: This is not a new line; a bill for its construction was passed last year. In these approximately two miles of railway to be constructed there is a right of way and some construction that had been procured and built by what was known as the River Rouge Railway Company. In the bill passed by the House of Commons last year there was no restriction as to the amount that might be paid for the right of way and the construction. The upper house amended the bill by placing a maximum amount to be paid for this right of way and the work constructed thereon at \$5,000. In endeavouring to proceed with the construction the company found that they could not secure the right of way and the construction thereon for the sum of \$5,000 as it represented a far greater value than that amount. This year they asked for an amendment so that they could proceed with the work, the amount to be paid for the right of way and the construction thereon to be determined by the Exchequer court but in any event not to exceed \$14,000. I may say that that amount was inserted because the engineers of the road made a report that that is approximately the value of the property.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Will my hon. friend tell me if this is the same line where we have this situation—that a very small bit of construction has been done and a claim has been made for a large amount of ground?

Mr. GRAHAM: Yes.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: As a result of the construction, I suppose this is with a view of purchasing the amount of construction I was referring to. How does the matter stand, having regard to the land situation? Do we get the land as we were anticipating last year?

Mr. GRAHAM: That is a matter of the future, I imagine. The difficulty that arose last year was that it was feared that the River Rouge company by the construction of these two miles of line, in addition to the line that had been constructed by the company, might secure the land subsidy from the Quebec



government for the entire amount, because, as I understand it, the amount is not payable until the whole line is constructed. That objection has been removed by the Quebec government undertaking that the land grant would not be transferred to the River Rouge company.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I was just wondering, though—I am speaking only for the purpose of getting information—what the situation was. My recollection was that the case was covered by an act. I think if the company have any rights, grossly technical and unfair though they might be, those rights would rest upon an act. Now, an act cannot very well be set aside by an undertaking of the government unless the government implement that undertaking by amending their act. I think that when the matter was previously before this House, we had the undertaking of my hon. friend that the work would not go on until he saw to it that either we got the land in question or that nobody else should get it. I was in great hopes we would get that land. It is a branch which is being built entirely in the interests of the neighbourhood; and the government at the time thought it was so much to the advantage of the neighbourhood that that branch should be built that they made a very generous provision in land acreage for the construction of the branch.

Mr. GRAHAM: The whole line.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: For the ten miles?

Mr. GRAHAM: This is only two, this piece.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: This is only two miles of it. The situation, then, was that the province of Quebec, being exceedingly anxious to have this line built, threw it open for construction, and the River Rouge company got on the ground first. They did not get very far. They built very little; I believe there has practically been no actual construction except enough to keep the thing alive in a stretch of not more than two miles, and I do not think all the work was done even in the two miles; it stopped there. The old Canadian Northern proceeded under the assumption that if they built they would get the land grant and they constructed, I think, about eight miles. I am speaking from an old memory and my hon. friend has the paper before him. Then the River Rouge Railway company put forward a claim as of right. They said, "You are building this line, but we get the subsidy," and they insisted upon getting

[Mr. Graham.]

the subsidy because the railway, just as soon as it was built, would be part of their line. They started the construction and they claimed they should get the whole of it. In order to prevent that being done the then executive of the Canadian Northern, as I recollect it, put some old rolling stock at the end of the line in such a way that it was impossible for them to make connection with the small construction which they had on the other side.

I do not know whether those facts are exactly correct, but, although my recollection is an old one, it is pretty clear on that subject. The claim impressed itself upon me at the time as being an outrageous one, and for that reason I recollect it. I submit, in connection with that line, that the government ought to get the land or the subsidy. If they paid for these other two miles they should get it without any doubt. I do not know why we should go on this two-mile stretch, unless we got the money or the land. I am confident we have gained nothing. The construction there would be entirely useless from the standpoint of the Canadian National Railways. The only consideration in using the property would be the land itself as land, and I would not think the right of way on land in that part of the country would be worth much. Be that as it may, if we actually paid these people that were behind this wonderful venture, I should have thought there was no doubt that we were entitled to the land grant, and I would ask my hon. friend to tell us how far we have got along in our negotiations in regard to getting that land for the Canadian National.

Mr. FORTIER: Is my hon. friend aware that the subsidy from the province of Quebec has lapsed, and that the money to be voted is to pay for the land that the company acquired originally, and also to pay for the improvements already made by that company on those two miles between China Clay and St. Rémi d'Amherst?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: The hon. gentleman who has asked me the question knows more about the immediate facts than I do, as I am speaking from an old recollection. I do not think there was any cash subsidy involved at all, and I do not know that there is any limitation on the land grant; but even if there is a limitation, it does seem to me, as it is a matter of policy with the Quebec government that the construction of this line was worth so many acres of land, that they could afford to give it to this little River Rouge concern, ten miles in all; it is worth

infinitely more to have this place 4 p.m. opened up and helped by the Canadian National; and the same policy ought to apply. In other words, is there any reason why the railway of the people cannot be treated just the same way, as the railway of an adventurer? If it is a good thing to give to private interests large blocks of land to accommodate construction—and we know how generally, in the first instance, building of lines generally meets with failure so far as an immediate return is concerned—why is it not a good thing to continue that grant of land in case of the general public?

Mr. GRAHAM: This is merely an amendment to a bill that is already law, and refers definitely to one particular matter that I outlined a moment ago. There is no danger of the River Rouge company getting this subsidy. I am not prepared to state in what position the subsidy is as far as the Canadian National is concerned, but I can assure my hon. friend that if there is any possibility of getting the subsidy the Canadian National will get it. This bill is merely to allow the Canadian National to refer the value of the work done, including the construction of the two miles, to the Exchequer Court, and to name the amount to be paid. The restriction is imposed that it must not be more than \$14,000, because that is the outside estimate of its value by the Canadian National.

Mr. FORTIER: I hope this amendment will not have the effect of preventing the immediate construction of that branch line. Last session parliament passed a measure for this construction, and the amendment passed by the Senate caused a delay in the work; but I repeat, the construction of this branch line is most important for the people in that district. The section between St. Eustache and St. Jerome has been completed and has been opened for traffic, to the great satisfaction of the people of the counties of Two Mountains, Terrebonne and Labelle. In order to improve the branch lines the construction of these two miles is absolutely necessary. My people are desirous of having this branch line completed as soon as possible, and we had hoped that it would have been constructed during last year. I hope that it will be possible to commence the work at once. I trust that the reference of the dispute concerning the value of the work which has been done to the Exchequer Court of Canada will not result in further delay, and that the minister will give me the assurance that this construction will not be delayed on account of the amendment now brought down.

The legislation which is now submitted has been rendered necessary by the amendment made by the Senate to the bill passed by the House of Commons last session. It is simply a matter of justice, I think, that all the improvements already made by the River Rouge company should be paid for. But the Senate, by its amendment, permitted the government to pay only \$5,000 for these improvements, and it has been estimated by experts that the value of these improvements will amount to a larger sum than \$14,000; at all events the sum of \$14,000 would be acceptable to the River Rouge Railway Company. I am only representing the electors of the county of Labelle, who wish to see this branch line built as soon as possible. I am sure the committee will understand that in this desire they do not in any way want to injure the interest of other people. If it is deemed necessary to pay any larger sum than the \$5,000 authorized I think we should adopt the amendment and pay the actual value of the improvements made by this railway. I may add the assurance from the minister (Mr. Graham) that the construction of this branch line will not be delayed any longer but that it will be begun at once.

Mr. McTAGGART: How long has the Rouge River Railway Company held the charter, and how much work has it done?

Mr. GRAHAM: It has had the charter for a considerable time but I am not familiar with the details. The company did do a great deal of grading and it purchased the right of way and laid down a number of ties and other material, on the ground.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: As for the ties, they have long since resolved into their original component parts; I am perfectly safe in that statement. I suppose the grading is still there, although a good deal of it must have been washed away. I do not know that there can be any title there at the present time; I doubt whether there is, unless renewals have been granted. The only thing I should be afraid of in connection with this undertaking is the possibility of re-creating a right in these people; we should not recognize them as owners until we are satisfied that they are such. I think the minister will find that the money has really all gone; the right of way to-day is valueless so far as the grading is concerned.

Mr. GRAHAM: Parliament has authorized the construction of this line, and if the company cannot get the right of way, with the grading that has already been done, which the engineers say is worth far more than the



amount now named, they will have to secure a new right of way which will involve doing again what work has been accomplished. The Exchequer court can examine all the facts, and I think the company should be allowed to make use of the material that is already there. Certainly the legal department of the Canadian National Railways will see to it, as stated in this bill, that they have an unimpaired title to the property.

Mr. FORTIER: The line has been surveyed and the roadbed already exists. I know something about this matter, because the farmers of St. Remi d'Amherst who worked on the road have not yet been paid.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: That is worse and worse.

Mr. FORTIER: It is only a matter of justice that they should be paid and that the work should be gone on with.

Mr. McTAGGART: Is this company a going concern?

Mr. GRAHAM: I think they have gone.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Graham thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 169, respecting the construction of a Canadian National railway line from the end of the China Clay branch to St. Remi d'Amherst in the province of Quebec.

Motion agreed to, and bill read the first time.

#### PROPOSED LOAN OF \$164,000,000

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved that the House go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide authority for the raising, by way of loan, under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rate of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as may be required, but not to exceed in the whole the sum of one hundred and sixty-four million dollars, for paying or redeeming or otherwise retiring the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada and for public works and general purposes, and to provide that the principal so raised by way of loan and the interest thereon shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He said: This resolution is to provide for the maturities of this year which are as follows:

July 1. . . . .	\$ 60,800 00
August 12. . . . .	23,333,333 33
September 15. . . . .	90,000,000 00
November 15. . . . .	8,000,000 00
December 1. . . . .	42,014,500 00
	<b>\$164,408,633 33</b>

[Mr. Graham.]

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: It is entirely refunding?

Mr. ROBB: Yes.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Will my hon. friend give the number of loans to be paid off with their rates of interest?

Mr. ROBB: I am glad my hon. friend has asked that question, because last year in our refunding we made a considerable saving of interest, but I fear we will not be able to repeat it this year for the rates of interest on the maturities are already fairly low. For instance, the present rate on the \$60,800 is 3½ per cent; on the treasury bills due in London, England, amounting to \$24,333,333.33 it is 4½ per cent; the \$90,000,000 due in New York is at 4 per cent; the \$8,000,000 due in Canada is at 4 per cent; and the \$42,000,000 odd, also due in Canada, is at 5 per cent.

Mr. COOTE: Did not the minister tell us a year ago that the refunding bill passed then would cover all issues up to 1927?

Mr. ROBB: I think my hon. friend is correct, had I made long-term renewals, but the market condition was such that it was more profitable to make short term renewals. So we must go into the market again this year to provide for the renewals made last year. Taking the short-term money last year—and it was much cheaper than the long-term—we were able to effect an annual saving on interest account of \$2,643,264.92.

Mr. COOTE: What is the total of the loans falling due this year that are to be renewed?

Mr. ROBB: The total is \$164,408,633.33.

Mr. MANION: How do the long-term rates compare this year with those of last year?

Mr. ROBB: To show the committee how closely men who have money to invest watch the market—just as closely as those who have wheat or cattle to sell—I may say that one hour after this resolution was mentioned in the House last week—when owing to the absence of the ex-Minister of Finance (Sir Henry Drayton) it was not proceeded with—I had two telephone calls from New York with respect to the purchase of the loan. I explained the situation and asked them how the money market was. They replied that money for short-date periods was fairly cheap, but that there was not now the same spread between the rates for short- and long-term money as there was last year. I am sorry I cannot give

my hon. friend the exact spread; it varies from day to day.

Mr. MANION: Could the minister give a comparison of the long-term rates this year with those of last year?

Mr. ROBB: No, I have not got them.

Mr. COOTE: Will this \$164,000,000 cover all the new borrowings of the government this year as well as the renewals?

Mr. ROBB: The government have so managed the financing that they will not require any new money for government business proper. Indeed, before the end of the session I think I shall be able to advise the House that the balance is better than that announced in the budget, or even than that mentioned by the Prime Minister in his speech on the budget.

Mr. COOTE: I understood the bonds for the Quebec Harbour Commission would have to be floated.

Mr. ROBB: The Quebec Harbour Commission will probably look after their own bonds, just as the Montreal Harbour Commission sometimes look after theirs. Of course, anything the government guarantees is not initiated until the minister is satisfied that the security has been sold at a proper rate.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Mr. Chairman, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Coote) need not have any fear of the government's power of issuing money. The government have lots of statutory powers for this purpose; for example, they have the old statutory powers in connection with the railway system. While last year we had a heavy increase in the Canadian National debt of \$118,000,000, admitted by the government, there is nothing like that shown in connection with actual loans either made or guaranteed by them. The reason, of course, is perfectly obvious—there are certain specific statutes which have to do with the raising of money for certain specific objects. Take as an illustration the money to be raised for the Quebec harbour board. As the Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) says, he is not bothering about power to issue those debentures; if the resolution carries the money will be raised all right, but not under this bill nor under any general bill. In connection with our railway situation we are going on raising money under the special powers granted the Canadian National Railways to issue their obligations directly. So we are going on piling up our

obligations, but because we have not got them put in the one account, as the question by the hon. member (Mr. Coote) would indicate, they are not looked upon as having anything to do with the debt of the country.

I think, Mr. Chairman, the hon. minister (Mr. Robb) is doing all he can do in connection with this bill. I might point out to the right hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) the position of a minister of finance. On other occasions he has been kind enough to point to the rates of interest that have been paid on our obligations from time to time, and I want to assure him that when the Acting Minister of Finance to-day says he cannot make economies in the present rates of interest as he could last year, that is not his fault. The price of money is no more under his control than is the price of wheat under the control of his government. I only point it out again because the right hon. gentleman has more recently voiced his criticism of those figures, but this absolute apparent truth has been pointed out time and again in this House.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): The hon. gentleman stated a moment ago that the price of money was not under the control of the Minister of Finance, and I agree with him. But would he inform the House under whose control it is?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My hon. friend there is getting into a very wide field.

Mr. ROBB: Under whose control is the price of wheat?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I think it is a field that the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster) likes to travel in, for he is absolutely free and untrammelled in that tremendous area of "supply and demand" which he likes to tell us about so often.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is not fair. I am not asking him to make a joke out of what is a very serious question. I am intensely anxious to find out just where the control of the price of money lies. I have been trying to find out myself and if the ex-Minister of Finance can help me, I shall be very grateful to him.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My hon. friend is right. It is a serious question, and I was more serious than joking in my answer. Some people think we have what might be called a unified money control; that we have a condition in connection with finance very much akin to that which prevails under any



state monopoly. But I think they are wrong, because we still have very important financial centres which are in direct active competition with each other. We still have New York and the interests represented by it, and even in New York itself there is the fiercest kind of competition between different financial institutions and monied interests for investments. Hon. members who have not been down there and had some experience in connection with loans and investments would be surprised at the number of interests, not curb brokers or anything like that, who are in a position to place very large loans, and the way in which by careful trading one can take off one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half or even three-quarters, of one per cent of cost. The Minister of Finance has to make the best deal he can, having regard to the conditions of the market at the time. There is only one basis of fair criticism—and I do not mean criticism which is for political purposes; I do not mean such criticism as the Prime Minister makes when he compares a war rate of interest on the one hand with the rate of interest last year when money was a drug on the market—

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does my hon. friend dispute the accuracy of the facts I gave the committee?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I absolutely dispute the inference my right hon. friend seeks to draw from the statement. I dispute absolutely every deduction he sought to make from it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Not the facts.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Everybody knows that it is not fair to make a comparison between high rates of interest during the war period and rates of interest prevailing when there is no demand for money. That kind of argument ought to be beneath my right hon. friend.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Since my hon. friend says that interest rates were higher immediately after the war, why did he make his contracts for such long periods? Why did he run them for thirty years instead of five or ten?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My hon. friend has quite enough renewals, I imagine, to look after; they are coming in with more or less regularity. His remark just now has just about as much point as his other arguments. No; the only fair thing to do is to compare the results of loans made in a given year with others made in the same year.

[Sir Henry Drayton.]

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Can my hon. friend give us any parallel case where loans at this high rate, seven per cent, were taken for thirty years?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My right hon. friend will get all he wants by the time I am finished. Let me come back to the main point; I am not going to be put off by interruptions. The fair thing to do is to make the comparison between current loans, not between loans made in different years. It is just as unfair to compare loans made in one year with those made in another as it would be to say that this government was responsible for the great drop in the price of wheat two years ago. Now, my right hon. friend says something about dates of issues. I would like him to compare our issues with the British issues, on any basis he likes. It has to be remembered that when conditions are very bad you have to make longer-term loans if you are going to do business. My right hon. friend's criticism would apply to the financing of Great Britain herself—and she is supposed to understand the market pretty well. The Minister of Finance understands something about this business; he has not the great advantage of the Prime Minister—he understands something about it. When this question was up in the House two years ago I threw out the challenge that as respects these loans which have since been discussed we got our money in the market cheaper and upon more favourable terms than any other country did, and that our credit stood higher. That challenge was not and could not have been taken up. At that time we were talking about the loan which was put on by my right hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding), his first large New York loan, and I applied to that the same principle that I am willing to have applied in connection with any of my own activities as Minister of Finance. I showed at that time that, while we were getting money at a lower rate than during the war, we were paying more than was being paid for other issues on the New York market that very week, even that very day. I showed this from the press reports. And nothing further was said, nothing further was done, until the Prime Minister makes the wonderful discovery that there is a difference between the rate of interest during the war and that of other years. But, Mr. Chairman, the Acting Minister of Finance will have to take just exactly what this market will give him. He says he will not be able to show the same economies that he made before in connection with the other issues. Honestly, I do not think he will, and

I do not blame him because he will not be able to.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Robb thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 170, to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the public service.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. A. B. COPP (Secretary of State) moved the second reading of Bill No. 148, to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

#### SUPREME COURT ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice) moved the second reading of Bill No. 16, to amend the Supreme Court Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, and the House went into committee thereon, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 1—Dates of sessions of Supreme Court.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What is the idea?

Mr. LAPOINTE: Under the law the Supreme Court sits for its first session on the first Tuesday in February, the second on the first Tuesday in May, and the third on the second Tuesday in October, of each year. This change was made a few years ago, and the members of the court think the sessions should begin on the first Tuesday in October as well as the first Tuesday in February and May.

Section agreed to.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I beg to move to add the following as sections 2 and 3.

2. Section thirty-six of the said act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out paragraph (b) thereof, and substituting therefor the following:

"(b) a judgment granting a motion for a non-suit or directing a new trial."

3. Section forty-one of the said act, as enacted by chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1920, is amended by striking out the last four lines of the section, and substituting the following:

"If special leave to appeal has been refused by the highest court of final resort in the province the Supreme Court may nevertheless grant such leave during the period fixed by section sixty-nine or within thirty days thereafter, or within such further extended period as the court or a judge may upon cause shown in the particular case, either before or after the expiry of the said thirty days, fix or allow."

There are three amendments which are suggested by the judges of the Supreme Court

themselves and accepted by the department and myself. I think it is better for me first to refer to section 36. The new section 36 of the act was enacted in 1920, and it gives the right of appeal to the Supreme Court from any judgment of the highest court of final resort in any province of Canada where such judgment is (a) a final judgment, or (b) a judgment upon a motion for a non-suit or directing a new trial. It is proposed to strike out the word "upon" in (b) and substitute therefor the word "granting", because the judges find that a judgment which does not grant the motion for non-suit is not a final judgment by any means. That was overlooked two years ago when the words "upon a new trial" were changed to "directing a new trial." They feel that the words "upon a motion for a non-suit" should be changed into "a judgment granting a motion for a non-suit," and I think that is perfectly right.

Mr. HANSON: I have not seen the amendment, but its effect, as I understand it, is that upon a motion refusing a non-suit there will be no appeal.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Yes, because it is not a final judgment.

Mr. HANSON: But that upon a motion granting a non-suit there will be an appeal, as you have finality.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Yes.

Mr. MARTELL: Does that seem quite fair, that upon a motion granting a non-suit there shall be an appeal, but that upon a motion refusing a non-suit there shall be no appeal? It seems to me there is a great difference being made between the two parties, and I do not see the equity in this distinction.

Mr. BAXTER: I think it is in the interest of suitors that an appeal should be possible, but they should be limited to such cases as are absolutely necessary. I think it is wise that there should be a final determination of a case in the provincial courts before there is an appeal. I believe all members of the profession will join with me in saying that the litigant should not be subjected to repeated and vexatious appeals during different stages of the case, but that a finality ought to be reached first and an appeal entered afterwards. If the motion for non-suit is refused then the case comes to some determination, probably in favour of the other party, and an opportunity for appeal is not taken away; but it is taken away at what I might call a merely interlocutory stage. Therefore, I rather think the amendment is wise.

Section agreed to.



On section 3:

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What is the change in the law there?

Mr. LAPOINTE: Under section 39 it is stated that no appeal shall lie to the Supreme court from a judgment rendered in any provincial court unless the amount in controversy in the appeal exceeds the sum of \$2,000 or special leave to appeal is obtained "as hereinafter provided". That special leave to appeal is provided under section 41, and section 41 says that special appeal may be granted in any case within section 36—that is, special leave to appeal having been refused by the highest court of final resort having jurisdiction in the province in which the judicial proceeding is instituted—and then the section proceeds:

Provided that in any case whatever where the matter in controversy on the appeal will involve—

(a) the validity of an act of the Parliament of Canada or of the legislature of any province of Canada or of an ordinance or act of the council or legislative body of any territory of Canada; or,

(b) any fee of office, duty, rent or revenue, or any sum of money payable to His Majesty; or,

(c) the taking of any annual rent, customary or other fee, or other matters by which rights in future of the parties may be affected; or,

(d) the title to real estate or some interest therein; or,

(e) the validity of a patent; and,

(f) in cases which originated in a court of which the judges are appointed by the Governor General and in which the amount or value of the matter in controversy in the appeal will exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

In all these cases, if special leave to appeal has been refused by the highest court of final resort in the province, the Supreme court may nevertheless grant such leave during the period fixed by section 69, within thirty days thereafter. Section 69 fixes a period of sixty days within which to ask leave to appeal from the court of highest resort in the province. It is proposed to change the last part and substitute the following:

If special leave to appeal has been refused by the highest court of final resort in the province, the Supreme court may nevertheless grant such leave during the period fixed by section 69, or within thirty days thereafter, or within such further extended period as the court or a judge may upon cause shown in the particular case, either before or after the expiry of the said thirty days, fix or allow.

The reason for this suggested amendment is given to me by the judges of the Supreme court as follows:

The first amendment of the two enclosed provides for the case in which the Supreme court may not be in session between the date when special leave to appeal has been refused by the Court of Appeal of a province and the expiry of the additional thirty days within

[Mr. Baxter.]

which the Supreme court is empowered to grant leave. There is no power in the court to extend any time fixed by the statute. A case occurred during the recent term in which the Court of Appeal had so long delayed dealing with the application for special leave that it was apparent that, should it be refused, there could be no recourse to the Supreme court within the time prescribed by section 41 as it now stands and a case of serious injustice might thus have arisen. The purpose of the amendment is to permit the court, or a judge, on application and cause shown, to extend the time within which special leave may be granted.

The purpose of the second amendment is to enable an intending appellant to restrict his appeal to a particular part of the judgment appealed from so that he may not have to incur unnecessary costs. It will also enable the court, where an appeal has not been limited as it should have been, to deal satisfactorily with the extra costs occasioned by such failure to limit it.

Mr. BAXTER: I am in accord with the amendment but I have not had the opportunity of looking at the precise language. Perhaps the minister can tell me whether this amendment will apply to any appeal, or whether it only applies to the somewhat limited class of appeals where the Supreme court might act itself. If the broader interpretation is the correct one I think it is very salutary legislation. As the act stands to-day there is a certain class of cases involving a limited number of rights where, even though the highest court in the provinces refuses a right of appeal, yet the Supreme Court of Canada may grant it. There is another class lying outside of that where, if the court of last resort in the province refuses the litigant the right to appeal, the litigant's right is gone forever. If I caught the language correctly I think this amendment is intended to allow the Supreme court to act in those cases as well.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I am afraid not.

Mr. BAXTER: Well, it ought to. While I do not expect that the minister wants to revise again the whole question of appellate procedure, in my judgment the provisions for appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada stand upon an absolutely false basis—they are regulated by the number of dollars involved. That should never be the test of a man's right to appeal, the importance of the legal point at issue ought to be the determining factor; and it will be very much better if, instead of this clumsy practice that we have had for a great many years, the right to appeal was made to depend on leave given by the highest court of last resort in the province with a right, if that failed, to lay the matter before a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada who on a short statement of facts, would be able to say whether the question in litigation was or was not

of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal. The amount in controversy, I think, is \$2,000 now. I do not want to refer to personal experiences, but not long since in New Brunswick I had a matter that involved little more than half that amount. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick was not of my opinion with regard to the case; they did, however, grant leave to appeal. It raised a very important question. It raised a question that is yet open for decision, and one as to which no exact parallel can be found to-day in the reports. Had the Supreme Court of New Brunswick refused leave to appeal it would have had a jurisprudence for that province which, in the common law of provinces where they are absolutely bound by precedent, could not possibly have been gotten rid of until some case should arise involving precisely the same circumstances and the same amount of money. That is not right. We do not want a decision on principles; and if the amendment is not going in the direction I thought it was, I would ask the minister to kindly see that it is changed so that the Supreme Court of Canada may in any case intervene and grant leave if it thinks the lower court has erred in not permitting an appeal. An error is quite possible. Judges try to be fair, but unconsciously errors are committed. An appellant court may consist of three or five members, and if they are unanimous they may think too little of the legal point at issue, and may say, "We will not grant you leave to appeal, we are absolutely right; it is a pity to have this matter litigated further." They may, however, be absolutely wrong in the opinion of a higher court, and they have to-day the power of preventing the litigant getting to a higher court to obtain the expression of opinion of another judicial tribunal. I do not think it makes for the best system.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I do not wish to discuss the point suggested by my hon. friend, but I may say it would be much more of a radical nature than the amendment which is now proposed. This amendment does not change at all the principle, or basis or methods or jurisdiction—

Mr. BAXTER: I do not ask to do that.

Mr. LAPOINTE: —it affects only the delay. It gives to the litigant in a certain limited class of cases the right to ask leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, if leave to appeal has been refused by the highest court of the

province. In ordinary cases the decision of the highest court of the province refusing leave to appeal prevents the litigant going to the Supreme Court; but in view of the class of cases enumerated in section 41 of the act—that is the section providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court in matters concerning assessment of property and so on—when the highest courts of the province refuse the leave to appeal there is jurisdiction in the Supreme Court to grant that leave of appeal within a certain time. The amendment is merely to permit a court or a judge to extend the time in certain cases.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: As I understand it, at the present time in the first instance we have a delay of sixty days.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Yes.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: And after that there seems to be another thirty day's delay.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Not now. The thirty days is within the sixty days.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: In the future we will have a delay of sixty days or thirty days.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Or longer.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Yes, if the judge orders it. I understand the order can be made before or after the time for appeal has lapsed. Does the minister think that is a good provision? I do not see anything to prevent a judge giving leave to appeal at the end of a year, which would be entirely wrong. I think what the minister wants is this. That the time for appeal can be continued so as to enable an application to be properly heard at the next regular

5 p.m. sitting of the court; or if the application has been made after the regular sitting of the court, it can be adjourned to another sitting. I speak subject to correction, because I have not had a chance of looking at anything, simply having heard the section read, but does my hon. friend think it would be wise to put through an amendment which would enable either a court or a single judge to resuscitate a case a year old and grant leave to appeal? Under the amendment as the minister read it, the time within which a judge can grant leave to appeal is not limited in the slightest.

Mr. LAPOINTE: There must be a strong case made out, and we must assume that the judge will exercise reasonable discretion.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What is "a reasonable discretion"? It depends on the length of this man's foot or the other man's leg.



Mr. LAPOINTE: Oh no.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: When once we get into the matter of "reasonable discretion," what my hon. friend would think was most highly reasonable, an opponent in any case he happened to be in would think was wholly unreasonable. That is the reason why we usually have some definite provision as to time. Why have any rules whatever in connection with time for court procedure? Why not leave all the matters in the hands of the judges, trusting that they will do the reasonable thing. In such an event we should never conduct public business at all. I am perfectly in accord with my hon. friend, that no case should be left in such a position that, owing to the absence of the sittings of a court, leave could not be given; but on the other hand I am equally sure that it is not in the best interests of the court itself, or of the litigant, or of anybody else, that the whole matter should be left wide open. And I do not think the court would desire such a provision. I think the court wished to cover a case like the extreme one which my hon. friend quoted.

Mr. LAPOINTE: The amendment has been drafted by the judges of the court, and really I think my hon. friend would be right with regard to the provincial courts, but so far as the Supreme Court of Canada is concerned, I think there is no danger in giving discretion to the judges in such cases, and it would rather meet the objection of my hon. friend from St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter)—

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: That is another point.

Mr. LAPOINTE: —that we should give a larger and greater latitude to litigants to carry their cases to appeal.

Mr. BAXTER: I cannot agree with my hon. friend from West York (Sir Henry Drayton) for this reason. I think all the common law provinces have adopted what we call the Judicature Act, and it is a provision of the judicature rule, and is acted on so habitually that it does not excite any comment that the time for doing an act may be extended, even though the time has expired before the application was made. Really no harm comes from it. I should like to illustrate the need of this just by showing the procedure in my own province. In the first place the Supreme Court Act gives the court jurisdiction to permit an appeal to the highest court of the province. In New Brunswick that highest court, which we call the Supreme Court, sits five times a year. In some other provinces, I

[Sir Henry Drayton.]

think the highest court does not sit quite so frequently. With us the judgment in the cases is delivered generally towards the very end of the session, sometimes the very last day the court sits. A litigant is in a very awkward position in regard to getting permission to appeal. The permission must be obtained, I think, from the whole court, and I do not think a single judge can exercise the power in a provincial court, and with us there is great danger of getting out of court altogether. This will enable the Supreme Court of Canada to remedy just such an instance as that, but the remedy will apply only if the case falls within one of five classes; one of those relates to any constitutional point, the construction of a statute; another has reference to rent or service due to His Majesty; a third deals with titles to real estate, and the other two turn on appeals from commissions. But these cases do not cover the whole field of litigation and it will be easily possible for a litigant to be remedyless merely because of the effluxion of time, while the Supreme court under this legislation will be powerless to help him. I do not urge the minister to go the whole length of what I advocate and put appeals on an entirely different basis; I should like to see that done but I am not urging it just now; I do not ask the minister to mix this legislation with that. But I do ask him to consider adding another provision to the first part of the section, providing a power similar to the one he is giving in the second part, so that the Supreme court or a judge may intervene and permit an appeal where it has been refused by the highest court of last resort in the province concerned. I am sure that such a power would rarely be exercised, because the Supreme court quite properly does not encourage appeals. It has had an enormous mass of business, and it is most vital to the proper work of the court that the number of appeals should be kept down. But there ought always to be somebody else to whom you can go who shall decide whether you have the right to appeal or not, besides the man who has pronounced decision against you. I ask the minister to consider this suggestion carefully. I suggest further that it might not be a bad thing if bills of this kind, which cannot involve any political difference in the world, could be considered by a committee consisting practically of members of the profession in this House. That would bring every legal mind to bear on the subject and there would be no contention but only a desire to produce the most workable act possible.

Mr. MARTELL: The object of the proposed bill is to give the right to appeal within ninety days after judgment.

Mr. BAXTER: Or longer, if the judge decides to extend the time.

Mr. MARTELL: Yes, in the discretion of the judge. I can quite understand the objection taken by the hon. member that such a provision might tend to too long a delay. As the hon. member says, it might go a year or two; after such a lapse of time a litigant might go to the court and ask the judge in his discretion to grant an appeal.

Mr. BAXTER: He would probably refuse it.

Mr. MARTELL: Not if good grounds were shown. Why not give ninety days in which to appeal?—and if the court meets before the expiry of that period the application could be made. In any case however, it seems to me, a litigant should have the right to make his application at the next sitting of the Supreme court immediately following the giving of judgment. In the province of Nova Scotia a decision might be given, say, in the month of March, and the Supreme court not meeting until October, the applicant should have the right to make application.

Mr. BAXTER: After March, when does the court next convene?

Mr. MARTELL: Not until October.

Mr. BAXTER: And how do you get leave to appeal in any case within the statutory time?

Mr. MARTELL: We are practically shut out.

Mr. BAXTER: I believe the province is, under existing legislation; and this does not help it, because the present legislation applies only to a limited number of cases.

Mr. MARTELL: I think a litigant should have the right to make application at the next session of the Supreme court, even though it might be four months later. But if application can be made before the ninety days have expired I do not think there should be any right to make it afterwards, because that would only prolong litigation.

Mr. BAXTER: The amendment will extend the time only in five classes of cases and will not help the majority of litigants, because most cases fall outside of those classes. I believe there is a real danger both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of an appeal failing because the court may not be sitting in

time to allow the application to be made. And under the law as it stands, the Supreme Court of Canada is helpless however desirous it may be to assist. I am arguing that some provision be made to enable the Supreme court to provide some remedy.

Mr. LAPOINTE: The suggestion of my hon. friend (Mr. Baxter) as to the advisability of having bills that involve legal matters submitted to a committee of the House composed of legal members is certainly a good one and I hope that such a committee will be possible in the future.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: If matters affecting legal gentlemen are to be referred to a committee composed entirely of legal members, would the same principle be carried out in regard to matters affecting farmers and labour men? Would such matters be referred to committees composed entirely of farmers and labour men respectively?

Mr. LAPOINTE: We are all labour men; my hon. friend will never get me to admit that I am not a labour man as well as himself.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The minister would not admit that I am a legal man.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I should be glad if my hon. friend were a legal man but he seems to have queer ideas about the British North America Act.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The minister must see the doubtful value of having all matters affecting certain phases of legal activity referred to committees on which the general public, as represented in this House, has no say.

Mr. MARTELL: I do not think that the suggestion contemplates anything of the kind. What the minister and the hon. member (Mr. Baxter) have in mind is the question of procedure in the courts, which no one but lawyers would understand.

Mr. LAPOINTE: The hon. member (Mr. Woodsworth), I am sure, would be welcome to witness the proceedings of such a committee. However, the committee is not yet organized; so far we have only a suggestion—one which is certainly worth considering. As regards the suggestion to enlarge the right of appeal, this also is something that is worthy of consideration and I have no doubt it will secure it. But the hon. member will understand that I cannot go further than I am going under this bill. As a matter of fact, we are giving more facilities by this amendment than the litigant has had before. It is true that the provision applies only to five classes



of cases mentioned in section 41; but that is the law and we are improving it, though not to the extent that my hon. friend would like. I assure him that I will make it a duty not only to consider the suggestion but to discuss it with others interested in this matter, with a view to having something practical done.

Mr. BAXTER: This procedure has not been the law very long; it has been in practice only about five years.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Since 1920.

Mr. BAXTER: Yes, and we have not yet run into all the difficulties that may be encountered. The minister suggests that we shall discuss the matter in another quarter, which I presume means a consultation with the judges of the Supreme court. If they look over the remarks that are reported in Hansard on this subject I am inclined to think they will favour some greater means of attaining justice.

Section agreed to.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I move the following:

4. Section sixty-nine of the said act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2) the appellant may appeal from the whole or any part of any judgment, or order, and at the time of bringing the appeal he shall, if he intend to limit the appeal, give notice stating that part only of such judgment or order is complained of, and shall in the notice specify such part."

Mr. BAXTER: Is not that what we have to-day? At least I know we have it provincially.

Mr. LAPOINTE: Not in the Supreme Court Act. Section sixty-nine merely provides that every appeal shall be brought within sixty days of the signing or entry or pronouncement of the judgment appealed from. The purpose of this amendment which has also been suggested by the court, is to enable an intending appellant to restrict his appeal to the particular part of the judgment appealed from, so he may not have to incur unnecessary costs. As a matter of fact, this is done very frequently now, but by consent on the part of both parties. In other words, it is to make the law conform with what has really been the practice for a long time, and so to enable the court, in disposing of costs, to deal with the extra costs occasioned by the failure of the party appellant to limit his appeal as he should have done.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: It is some time since I have been in practice, but I thought we used to be allowed to do that. The reason for the present suggestion, I suppose, is that if the parties do not agree to print only that

[Mr. Lapointe.]

part of the evidence which has to do with the particular point in dispute, the court will have the right to make the necessary order.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported.

Mr. SPEAKER: When shall said bill be read a third time?

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: We had better have it printed first, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Next sitting of the House.

### SUPPLY

House in committee of Supply, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Civil Government—Justice—salaries, \$226,355; contingencies, including \$2,000 for the Solicitor General's office, \$32,500.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Will the minister give particulars?

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE: (Minister of Justice): Mr. Chairman, I have not any particulars with me. I merely want to get into committee of Supply with these estimates so that I may take them on Thursdays or Fridays. If any explanations are required I would suggest that the item be allowed to stand.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: The minister had better move to report progress.

Item stands.

### INTERIM SUPPLY

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance): Mr. Chairman, by unanimous consent I desire to present the usual interim supply bill. We are now in the month of June, and payday comes in the next couple of weeks. I move:

That a sum not exceeding \$31,409,846.82, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted as set forth in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1926, as laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1926.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Mr. Chairman, it is a resolution that ought to be concurred in by any official opposition which proceeds upon proper decent business instincts, and as we always do, we concur readily. We only hope that in the very near future, when my hon. friends opposite will be sitting on this side of the gangway, their habits will be improved and that they will give the same ready consent to a resolution of this kind which it has always received from us.

Mr. MARTELL: The hon. gentleman should remember that Goldsmith says, "Premature consolation is the remembrancer of sorrow."

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I hope that in the near future my hon. friend will find ease and comfort in his poetical reflections. But, as I say, this is a resolution which ought to be passed as a matter of course, and my hon. friend the Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) is entitled to it because he is in funds now only down to the 15th of this month, and we ought to see that the business of the country runs along, even although it does not run along as well as we would like to see it.

Resolution reported, read the first and second time and concurred in.

Mr. ROBB moved that one-sixth of each of the resolutions reported from committee of Supply be now concurred in.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I rise to point out, Mr. Speaker, that our consent is upon the ordinary well-understood basis—the House is not bound by any single item; it can always object to it or move that it be struck out on any ground.

Mr. ROBB: That is conceded.

Motion agreed to.

### WAYS AND MEANS

#### INTERIM SUPPLY BILL

Hon. J. A. ROBB (Acting Minister of Finance) moved that the House go into committee of Ways and Means.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Mr. ROBB moved:

Resolved, that towards making good the supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1926, the sum of \$31,409,846.82 be granted out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

Motion agreed to.

Resolution reported and concurred in.

Mr. ROBB therefore moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 171, for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1926.

Motion agreed to, bill read the first and second time, considered in committee, reported, read the third time and passed.

### AGREEMENT WITH CITY OF OTTAWA

Hon. J. H. KING (Minister of Public Works) moved that the House go into com-

mittee to consider the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the minister may on behalf of His Majesty the King enter into an agreement with the corporation of the city of Ottawa extending for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, the provisions of the agreement between His Majesty and the corporation dated the thirtieth day of March, 1920, set out in the schedule to chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1920, which last mentioned agreement was extended for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1924, under the authority of chapter fifty-nine of the statutes of 1924.

Provided nevertheless that the minister may agree on behalf of His Majesty to pay to the corporation annually the sum of one hundred thousand dollars during the said period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, instead of the annual sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as provided for in the said agreement.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Explain.

Mr. KING (Kootenay): The resolution is self explanatory. It is proposed to amend the agreement entered into between His Majesty and the corporation of the city of Ottawa in March 1920 providing for a cash subsidy of \$75,000 per year. Last year we had a consultation with the city officials, and as we could not agree upon a further increase of subsidy, we asked for a renewal of the old agreement for one year. The corporation have again approached the government this year for an increase, and after several consultations it has been decided to increase the subsidy from \$75,000 to \$100,000 extending over a period of five years. That is all that is involved in the amendment.

Mr. LUCAS: For what is this subsidy paid?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): The government of Canada have been paying a certain sum of money to the city of Ottawa for certain services rendered by the city. The government under the British North America Act does not accept liability for taxation on real estate owned in the city of Ottawa or elsewhere, but it has been considered proper at various times to enter into an agreement with the city for the making of an annual cash grant. The first agreement, I think, was in 1883. It was amended in 1885, and again in 1910 and 1920. In addition to this grant there is paid to the Ottawa Improvement Commission \$150,000 per year. I might say to the committee that the demands of the city were much greater than the government could concede at this time. Their representatives say that they should receive an increase of \$250,000 this year, claiming that the services rendered had increased in cost to the city; for instance, the fire service maintained by the city, and which is at the disposal of



the government, the sewerage service, police protection, and other services. The government have considered that a fair arrangement, I would not say a generous arrangement, but a fair arrangement for these services under the financial conditions that exist to-day would be by increasing the subsidy by \$25,000 for a further term of five years.

Mr. LEADER: I understand that this subsidy is paid by the government in lieu of taxes; in other words, that their property in Ottawa is exempt from taxation, and the government takes this method of recouping the city for these services. Am I right in that contention?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): The government does not admit the liability to taxation.

Mr. LEADER: But they are paying this subsidy for the services rendered by the city in regard to the government property. Does the government not think the same principle should apply to lands held under the crown? For instance, to municipalities where there are abandoned soldier settlement lands that are exempt from taxation; should not the same principle apply there?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): I think not.

Mr. LEADER: If you are not willing to have these lands taxed, should not the government pay a subsidy to the municipality?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): No.

Mr. LEADER: Does the minister say no?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): No. I think Ottawa as the national capital should be considered, and always has been considered, on a different basis. You will find that that applies to the various capitals of the world. But there are certain services rendered by the city for which the government, while they do not admit the liability to taxation, do give cash grants.

Mr. LEADER: I understand that perfectly well, but other municipalities also render certain services, such as building roads and keeping open schools in the district where these abandoned lands are, and I wanted to know if the policy of the government was to allow these services to slip by without compensation. It is not the policy of the government to give them any subsidy?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): No.

Mr. SPENCER: Ottawa is the only exception?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): Yes.

(Mr. J. H. King.)

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I asked my hon. friend to explain and he said that the resolution explained itself. I did not want an explanation of the print, but an explanation of his action. I thought he understood that, but I will try to be more explicit. There is an increase here of 33½ per cent. I wanted an explanation of the increase. I suppose the minister has it but he did not give it. He does not give it when he says that the claims by the municipality are much higher than last year. While the minister is giving the explanation, perhaps he might say how we get along with local improvements. I forget what we had to pay for Wellington street. What is the total of our payments to the city? The figure indicated here, plus the \$150,000 for the Improvement Commission, is not by any means the total of our payments to the city. I am not saying the amount is not right or anything else; I am simply asking for information.

Mr. KING (Kootenay): I dwelt at length with the cash subsidy, which we are increasing from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Among other expenditures which have been assumed by the government from time to time, there are the following: Cartier square; that dates back to the time when the government assumed the maintenance and upkeep of Cartier square for \$9,510 a year. Then there is Major Hill park, which the government took over some years ago, and have maintained at an annual cost of \$19,512.14; Wellington street and Plaza, which is maintained and repaired by the government at a cost of \$12,710 per year; Laurier avenue bridge, which crosses the canal, and for which the government pays \$1,002 per year for maintenance, lighting and repairs; Chaudiere slide bridge, which the government maintains at an annual cost of \$1,951; that is a very old item. Then there is the maintenance of Union bridge at a cost of \$500; Pretoria avenue bridge maintenance, \$4,278. Bronson avenue bridge \$955; Bank street bridge, towards which a subsidy of \$80,000 was paid on which we pay interest at 5 per cent per annum, amounting to \$4,000; the Interprovincial bridge, towards which a subsidy of \$212,500 was granted at 5 per cent interest, amounting to \$10,625 annually; St. Patrick street from Sussex to bridge, maintenance \$4,285. Then there are certain amounts for lighting generally, in addition, making a total expenditure for all the items I have given of \$70,000 odd.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What do we pay for lighting?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): We pay as follows:

Lighting Generally (additional)—	
Roads and bridges.. . . .	\$675 00
Rideau gate.. . . .	36 00
Whiteway Hunter building.. . . .	95 00
167 Queen street.. . . .	63 36
Egan building, Sparks street.. . . .	35 36
Mines building, Sussex street.. . . .	31 92
Daly building.. . . .	74 76
	1,011 40

In addition to that we pay for water, so much per thousand gallons.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What is our water bill?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): About \$42,000 per year. Then there is \$150,000 per year for the Ottawa Improvement Commission. Those are the principal items.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: What is the total of all these items?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): The water service could hardly be included. That is a real service and is supplied practically at cost by the city. I have not totalled the figures, but offhand I would say they would amount to about \$365,000.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Without the water?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): Counting the water in. I have not checked up the total, but I will in a moment.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: As I take it, what we are paying for is fire and police protection, because we pay for our local improvements, we pay for our water and sewerage. You are paying your locals and for most of your other needs. The work of the commission, I suppose, is going on just as it did before.

Mr. KING (Kootenay): Yes.

Mr. HOCKEN: Has the government ever considered dealing with Ottawa as the federal government of the United States deals with Washington, turning it into a federal district and taking charge of it? It seems to me that would be the proper thing to do with the city. Is that under consideration by the government?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is a matter I agree with my hon. friend that ought to be very carefully considered. It has been considered at different times, and I imagine it is just a matter of time before the suggestion he has made will be acted upon.

Mr. SPENCER: The minister referred to the cost of upkeep of several bridges. Why

is the federal government debited with the upkeep of these various bridges around Ottawa?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): The Laurier avenue bridge, for instance, which crosses the canal, is owned by the government of Canada. The government of Canada also maintains the bridge across the Chaudiere slide. In the old days, just after confederation, the government built the Interprovincial bridge across the Ottawa river under an agreement with the two provinces, each province and the Dominion bearing one-third. There is maintenance to be looked after there. In the case of the Bank street bridge a straight subsidy was given to the city of Ottawa some years ago. We do not maintain that structure; the city maintains it. A subsidy was also paid in the case of the Interprovincial bridge, and the city maintains this structure also.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. King (Kootenay) thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 172, to authorize an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### CANADA EVIDENCE ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice) moved the second reading of Bill No. 27, to amend the Canada Evidence Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, and the House went into committee thereon, Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure) in the chair.

On section 1—answers to incriminating questions.

Mr. LAPOINTE: The bill seeks to amend sub-section 2 of section 5 of the Canada Evidence Act. This sub-section is the one that deals with the witness who objects to answering a question because he fears that his answer might incriminate him. As it now stands the law compels him to answer, but the answer so given is not to be used or be receivable in evidence against him in any criminal trial other than a prosecution for perjury in the giving of such evidence. The bill proposes to strike out the words "in the giving of such evidence." I may say that this is asked for and strongly urged by the law officers of the government of Saskatchewan. Prior to the Canada Evidence Act being enacted, as my hon. friends know, the system was that a witness could refuse to answer altogether on the grounds that the answer might be incriminating. That privilege was



taken away from him but with this restriction—that his answer could not be used against him except on a prosecution for perjury in the giving of such evidence. The way the law works out has been illustrated recently in a case in the province of Saskatchewan, which is really a typical one. A man named Joe Kruckowski was heard at a coroner's inquiry into the death of two men who had been murdered and there he swore that at a fight, after a dance, near a farm on the sixteenth day of June, 1924, he had in his possession a stick or post and with it struck one of the victims named Mike Kazima. Subsequently at the preliminary trial of the man who had been charged with the murder of these two men he still swore that he had a stick or post in his possession at that time, and that he had struck said Mike Kazima. He was subsequently prosecuted himself, and was acquitted on account of no evidence being available against him, and he himself was not heard. Subsequently another man was prosecuted for manslaughter, the same resulting from the deaths of these two men, and there the same Kruckowski stated under oath that he did not have in his possession such a stick or post, and never struck the said Kazima. He admitted in that trial, however, that he had perjured himself at the preliminary investigation and at the Coroner's inquiry. He was prosecuted for perjury committed at the preliminary investigation and inquiry and his evidence given at the trial of the other man, at the third trial, was brought against him and he was convicted. But the Appeal court of Saskatchewan ruled, and I think properly so, that this evidence should not have been used against him because he had claimed his privilege and he could be subjected to prosecution only in giving of the evidence there and not in the giving of the evidence at the preliminary trial. It is felt that it is not fair to give such a protection to men who want to deceive justice; that they should be protected against any prosecution as a result of their evidence, but not if they deceive justice in giving evidence. I think the elimination of these words, as suggested by the Attorney General of Saskatchewan is advisable. I have read the Hansard reporting the debates when the Canada Evidence Act was amended and nothing was said at the time which could foresee such a situation as this.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I think my hon. friend is quite right in proposing this amendment, although he might have gone a little further than he has. In the case in question the man swore at the third trial that he had no stick. It might well be that this was a

[Mr. Lapointe.]

true statement and that my corroborative evidence it could be shown that he had no weapon in his hands at the time. On the other hand his former sworn evidence cannot be produced in evidence against him because the perjury charge is based on the perjury alleged to have been committed at the third trial when he swore that he had no stick.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT AMENDMENT

The House resumed from May 25 consideration in committee of Bill No. 73, to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act.—Hon. Mr. Motherwell.—Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure) in the chair.

On section 1—Definitions, canned foods.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The House will remember that when this measure was under consideration a week ago I was asked whether it applied to fish or not. Section 30 of the act indicates that provisions in regard to fish are not administered by the Department of Agriculture. This act is administered by the Minister of Agriculture in regard to everything except fish; the Minister of Marine and Fisheries administers the fish end of it. Here is the authority for it:

The administration of any part of this act may be assigned by the Governor in Council to any minister other than the Minister of Agriculture, and in such case the minister to whom such assignment is made shall have the same powers with respect to the part of this act to him assigned as the Minister of Agriculture now has.

I have before me the order in council which provides that all parts of this act that have to do with fish and shell fish are to be administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. I thought it was a separate act, but both are included in the act. All matters outside of fish are administered by the Department of Agriculture, and all matters that relate to fish are administered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: My hon. friend from Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) raised that question and the member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens) referred to it, but I do not think they were so much interested in whether the salmon were to be herded by my hon. friend or his colleague. They were more interested in the question whether fish as fish were to be considered as coming within the spirit of that resolution. Now I understand they are so to come. I have no doubt my

hon. friends will be glad to hear that, because both were objecting to it. As it is six o'clock and neither of these gentlemen are present, I think the matter might be postponed till eight o'clock.

At six o'clock the committee took recess.

#### After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: When the committee rose at six o'clock Bill No. 73, to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act, was under consideration.

On section 1—Definitions.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The feeling of the committee, as evidenced by the questions asked by hon. members from both coasts who are interested in fishing matters, seems to be that this bill should not apply to fish. That being the case, and to make it clear that I do not wish the bill to cover that commodity, I move that section 1 be amended by inserting after the word "foods" in line 11 the words "except fish and shell-fish". The provision will then read:

"Canned foods" includes foods except fish and shell-fish that have been pre-heated, cooked, and so on.

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 2—Canned fruit or vegetables or food to be offered for sale in prescribed containers only.

Mr. NEILL: Will not the same amendment be necessary in this section?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Yes. I move that this section be amended by inserting after the word "products" in line 20 the words "except fish and shell-fish". The section will then read:

All canned fruit or vegetables or products thereof, or any food or food products except fish and shell-fish which may be named by the Governor in Council.

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT, 1914, AMENDMENT

The House resumed, from May 28, consideration in committee of Bill No. 109, to amend The Dairy Industry Act, 1914.—Hon. Mr. Motherwell.—Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 5—Sale of cheese.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: There are I believe one or two sections to be disposed of. In connection with section 5 the committee will remember that exception was taken to the elimination of the word "knowingly" in line 9. I move that the section be amended by inserting that word before the word "sell" in the ninth line, so as to make it read:

—knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale.

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 8—Penalty for obstructing persons enforcing act.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: This section is objected to on the ground that it is too comprehensive altogether, and I think it is right to have some reasonable limitation. The following is suggested in substitution, beginning at line 35:

"13. Any person (a) who obstructs an inspector, or (b) being the owner or his representative or employee in charge of any produce to be inspected by an inspector under this act, refuses to give any such officer all reasonable assistance in his power or to furnish him with any information he may reasonably require, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500, and not less than \$50 together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty and costs with costs of enforcement are sooner paid, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

I move that this be substituted for section eight.

Mr. BOYS: I should like to express my appreciation of the excellent legal knowledge the minister has displayed in assenting to the proposition to leave the word "knowingly" there. I have not the bill before me, but we had passed section four, and I raised the question myself. Is the minister doing anything to put that right? Because I think the necessity of section 5 being amended applies with equal force to section four.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I thought that was passed.

Mr. BOYS: I have the bill before me now. Section five is the section I recall in connection with which I raised the point and suggested that the minister should either insert the word "knowingly" or add a proviso which we then discussed and which I need not now repeat. But we had passed section four, and it seemed to me that the same objection would apply to that. If the minister will look at



the right hand page where the explanatory note appears he will find the following:

No person shall either by himself or through the agency of any other person manufacture, or shall knowingly buy,—

These concluding words are left out, but it seems to me it is just as essential that you should let the words, "or shall knowingly buy," remain in that section as it is to restore the word "knowingly" to section five. It comes back to the same proposition we were discussing, that if you do not insert that word you may under the act convict an innocent man—something which the minister said he did not want to do, and I am sure no other hon. member wishes to either.

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** Section four refers to manufacture or import, while section five refers to sale. A man might innocently sell goods that were prohibited, but certainly not manufacture them without knowledge.

**Mr. BOYS:** The minister misunderstands what I am saying and the force of the section to which I am referring. The word "knowingly" does not apply to manufacture in section four as it appears on the right hand page, which is explanatory. It reads:

No person shall either by himself or through the agency of any other person manufacture,—

There is no qualification there at all. Then follow these words:

—or shall knowingly buy,—

Those are left out in the substituted section.

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** This applies to adulteration by the use of cottonseed oil or coconut oil, and the latter is giving the most offence.

**Mr. BOYS:** The minister agrees that it is proper to insert the word "knowingly" before the word "sell" in the fifth section; that has been done to-night. Is it not equally important to insert the word "knowingly" before the word "sell" in the fourth section? I do not wish to add it in connection with manufacture because then the offender knows what he is doing, and if he has contravened the provisions of the act he certainly should be punished. Probably "knowingly" should be added before the words "import into Canada," but that is also dealing with the matter in a larger way, and perhaps people should be more careful; but when it comes to "sell, offer, or having possession for sale, any cheese," and so on, the person might do it innocently, and that is where I think the word "knowingly" should be inserted. I cannot see why it is proper to insert it in connection with sec-

[Mr. Boys.]

tion five and improper to do so in connection with section four when both sections deal with selling.

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** What is covered by section five is a comparatively trivial offence and not very frequently committed, and the insertion of the word "knowingly" there is a concession to those who thought we were going too far. When this does occur, the party can sell the goods on the market by giving proper notice, but we want to discourage the practice. Adulteration is a very grave offence, and if you have to prove that the offenders are knowingly doing it, it will be very difficult to convict them.

**Mr. BOYS:** I am not urging for a moment that "knowingly" should be inserted in connection with manufacture; but surely it is just as essential to have the word there in connection with selling. The only answer the minister gives is that there will not be very many of these offences. Well, when an innocent man is charged, it is just as important to him as if ten people were concerned. I do think the minister should add "knowingly" before the words, "sell, offer, or have in possession."

**Mr. NEILL:** Mr. Chairman, the minister says his reason for refusing to insert the word "knowingly" in this case is that one offence is very much more serious than the other. But when he comes to the penalties he makes them the same in each case. Under section ten a first offender is liable to a fine not exceeding \$400 and not less than \$200, and if he offends a second time he is liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$500. So evidently the minister regards both offences as being equally reprehensible. As to the penalties these are very heavy. I can hardly recall any other section of the Criminal Code or of acts of this character where the first offence carries a minimum penalty of \$200, fifty dollars is generally the outside for a minimum penalty. And it is particularly heavy when applied to some poor storekeeper who does not know and cannot know the cheese is adulterated.

**Mr. MARTELL:** I quite agree with the observations made by the hon. member (Mr. Boys). It seems to me the tendency is to go too far towards putting the burden of proof upon the defendant. The merchant may import goods. He is a bona fide purchaser for value, and he has no knowledge that he is importing adulterated goods. He is not an analyst. He offers these goods for sale in

a bona fide manner, and I submit it should be incumbent on the prosecution to prove that he knowingly committed the offence. Of course a person manufacturing goods in contravention of the act knows that he is doing it; in fairness he should be made to take the consequences of the acts of his employer or servants. But to say that a person who innocently imports goods which are found to be adulterated is to be fined is absolutely unfair and opposed to every principle of justice. The word "knowingly" is used because it puts the burden on the prosecutor to prove that the accused knowingly committed the offence. If he is found in possession of adulterated goods, or offering them for sale, there would be prima facie evidence that, as they were adulterated goods, he did it intentionally. But the proof of the mens rea, or guilty mind—that is to say, the proof of the scienter, should be on the prosecution. The Minister of Agriculture and many of his officials are not lawyers, but men who have had experience in the courts know that it is essential to put the least possible amount of restriction upon industry or legitimate business, and I believe that is the policy of the minister. So I submit you are hurting nobody by putting in the word "knowingly"; you are giving the defendant, who probably would be an innocent man, a chance for his life. Before the crown or the prosecution should be enabled to extract fines of \$300 or \$400 from the people they should show at least a guilty mind on the part of the person complained of. If my hon. friend (Mr. Boys) will move that the word "knowingly" be inserted after the word "manufacture" in paragraph 7 of section 4, I shall be glad to second it.

**Mr. BOYS:** I would move it most willingly, but I feel this is a suggestion the minister should willingly accept, and I cannot help thinking he will accept it. It goes to the very root of criminal procedure. The hon. member (Mr. Martell) has referred to scienter and a few more things, but if there is one thing we should have in mind it is the animus furandi that must permeate our whole criminal law. To find a man guilty of any serious crime without knowledge is repugnant to one's idea of justice. I again impress upon the minister the desirability of having this word inserted here, as well as in section 5. He will be consistent; he will be fair to his department; he will be above all things fair to any persons who are charged under this section.

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** It is a question whether if you put it in here you will have it done again in a little more pronounced fashion, and so on, until every offence in the

calendar is preceded by the word "knowingly." However, I would not like to stick on this, but I hope it will not be extended all along the line. We have to prove these cases, as I mentioned on a former occasion, right up to the hilt before we can get a conviction before the average court; naturally there is sympathy for the accused when the government is prosecuting. This will make it more difficult, but if my hon. friend will move to have the word inserted, I will second it. But I hope it will stop there, because you will make these acts of very little value if we start that in everything.

**Mr. BOYS:** Is the minister prepared to go the distance of inserting it after the word "manufacture," or does he object to that, and would he prefer to have it after the words "import into Canada?"

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** Do not apply it to the manufacture.

**Mr. BOYS:** I say, after the word "manufacture." There are three propositions; the first is manufacture—

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** Put it before the word "sell."

**Mr. BOYS:** All right. I will move, then, that the words "or shall knowingly" be inserted after the word "Canada" in the first line of 7, section 4.

**Mr. MOTHERWELL:** That will be all right.

**The CHAIRMAN:** Shall the amendment carry? Carried. Section 13.

**Mr. BAXTER:** Just a moment—

**The CHAIRMAN:** Now we are back on section 4, and that has been passed in committee.

**Mr. BAXTER:** Well, I wished to make a suggestion in regard to the amendment that has been introduced, but if I am not to be allowed to proceed then I cannot make it.

**The CHAIRMAN:** It has been debated several times. We have no right to go back into it. Section 13; an amendment has been moved to cover the whole section. Shall the amendment carry? Carried.

Bill reported.

Amendments read the first time.

**Mr. Motherwell** moved the second reading of the amendments.

**Hon. J. B. M. BAXTER** (St. John city and counties of St. John and Albert): **Mr. Speaker,** I wish to take the opportunity now



to do what seemed objectionable in committee. I wanted to make a suggestion there, but it seemed so important to rush the bill out of committee that I did not have an opportunity to express myself. I am not at all anxious to take up the time of the House, neither do I care very much what becomes of a bill of this character. The suggestion I have to make is certainly not for political benefit; it is purely directed to the people who may have to live under such a set of regulations. I came into the chamber a little late, and I thought section 4, making a new section 7, was being discussed, and I am still under that impression. I want to point out that the amendment that is proposed by inserting the word "knowingly" after the word "Canada" may not carry out the view that I heard expressed as soon as I had come into the chamber. A perfectly innocent importer may be imposed upon by the fraud of the people who are sending the goods to him, and I think "knowingly" should apply to his case just as it does to that of any other. I also have considerable doubt whether the interposition of the word "knowingly" before the word "sell" will carry any further than the word "sell" itself. I think the intention is to make it applicable to selling, offering or having in possession for sale any cheese which contains any fat or oil other than that of milk or cream.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. Might I call the attention of the hon. gentleman to the fact that under rule 17a the present motion is not debatable, but if he will wait a moment until I put the motion for the third reading, he can then propose any amendment or make any statement he desires.

Amendments read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Motherwell moved the third reading of the bill.

Hon. J. B. M. BAXTER: (St. John city and Counties of St. John and Albert): The discussion that took place in committee raises the whole question of guilty knowledge, and I entirely agree with the minister that it is difficult to prove offences against this and many other acts. The easiest thing is to adopt legislation, and when you carry it to its extreme, you get legislation which allows an official of a department to be complainant, judge and executioner. That sort of law is popular with some sorts of people; it is not popular with me, and I do not think it is popular with the people of Canada generally. You can go so far on the road; that is the

[Mr. Baxter.]

ultimate goal of all that character of legislation.

There are certain acts that everyone recognizes are morally wrong, and there is no trouble about putting a penalty against them. An Act may be of such a character that the commonsense of the community says, "that shall not be committed." We do not use the word "knowingly" before the word "steal" because English law implies the knowledge of a man's guilt when he commits a distinctly immoral offence such as that. But there is a large class of acts that are neither right nor wrong in themselves according to the moral sense of mankind, and if the legislature thinks they ought to be prohibited it has the power to do so, and the regulation may be useful; but with regard to those classes, almost invariably the word "knowingly" is inserted except when it is found that there is a very common practice of evasion, such as has occurred under the licensing laws in most countries, and then the legislature has deemed it wise as an extreme matter to make a prohibition which carries with it a penalty regardless of the knowledge of the person against whom the penalty is levelled. Now that applies to a class of cases where a man, for instance, under the old liquor laws was the keeper of a tavern and was made responsible for the acts of his employees, not that he would necessarily know what they were doing, but just because men in his situation were very likely to avoid having any knowledge, and the legislature determined there should be the responsibility. But the legislature never acted, I think, without having some clear moral justification. They legislated in that way because they knew they were dealing with a man or a class of men who would try to dodge the provisions of the law. Here, however, a perfectly reputable man may import into Canada cheese believing it to be bona fide good cheese, and he may be warranted in believing that; there may be all sorts of certificates come with it, and he believes it to be good. But the way this legislation is drawn, if the cheese contains a fat or oil other than the fat of milk or cream, that man becomes a quasi-criminal and is liable to a penalty. Now should the importer be deprived of all opportunity of manifesting his innocence? Is it to be an offence irrespective of knowledge? I think the word "knowingly" should apply to that as much as to anything else.

I see other provisions, in section 5, by which no person can

—sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any cheese in which has been incorporated during the process of manufacture any inferior curd or cheese, unless due notice has been given of such incorporation.

Just what the meaning of that bit of nonsense is I cannot make out. Just why it is worth while for this parliament to take time to legislate in language of this character passes my comprehension. "Unless due notice has been given of such incorporation"—given to whom? It does not say to any officer of the department; it does not say to the public. I do not know what the notice is, nor to what person it is to be given, nor can I see why if he gave notice to the whole world it should be any justification or excuse to a man for putting some inferior ingredient in the thing he proposes to sell as cheese. I have no sympathy whatever with a man who knowingly does it, and I have less sympathy with the class of legislation that carelessly allows some man to get by. But under this legislation, if the man sells, offers, exposes, or has it in his possession for sale, even though he has not been connected with the process of manufacture and knows nothing about it, is it fair to hold him criminally responsible and impose a fine upon him?

The minister has gone even further in revelling in this class of legislation. When we look at the penalty section we find, as one hon. member characterized them, extraordinary provisions. Now where the penalty has no minimum, where the fine is "not exceeding" a certain amount, very little harm is likely to be done. Magistrates commonly, but not without exception, exercise good commonsense, and if they find that a man is technically guilty of an offence without being morally guilty of it, they may impose a nominal penalty or impose no penalty at all. But here is an act which when you get within its meshes allows no man to escape however innocent he may be with a fine of less than \$200. That is the least that a magistrate can do if he convicts.

This bill is only one of a number of similar character that I have seen during the last few sessions of this House. They are the product of officialdom. They are called for by men in many cases who have not brains enough to prepare a decent prosecution, who have not grit enough or nerve enough to go out and get the evidence, and who just wish to take the man before a magistrate and say: Here he is, now convict him. I will not help that kind of legislation. We are revising the statutes at the present time, I understand, and amendments such as this will be incorporated in the book we will look to as the law for the next fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years. Do not let us adorn it with such examples as this. It is silly, to use the lightest epithet; it is abominably unfair when you

begin to use language that somewhat describes the offence, and the offence is not committed by the innocent man, for there are innocent men and there will be innocent men in the world dealing in cheese, but the real offence comes from the minister who has reached out for the moon and tries to give us green cheese as legislation.

Mr. BOYS: Just to keep consistent in the matter, I think it only right for me to say this—perhaps I made the remarks before when the hon. member for St. John and Albert was not present. I agree with what he says regarding the words "import into Canada," and so expressed myself to the minister in committee and thought half a loaf was better than no bread. The minister seemed willing to insert the word "knowingly" after the words "import into Canada" and I certainly felt that was much better than nothing at all, and would probably go a long way to remedy what I considered was a wrong.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: We made a friendly compromise.

Mr. BOYS: Yes, we made a friendly compromise. At the same time I feel it my duty on the motion for third reading to say to the minister that while friendly, it is neither complete nor strictly legal; and it might be, perhaps, worth while attempting once more to be a little more friendly, to make a little further compromise, and put the word "knowingly" in where it should be namely, before the words "import into Canada." I also feel like saying that I cannot agree with the hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter) who suggests—perhaps not too positively but nevertheless suggests—that the words inserted by the amendment might only apply to the word "sell." I really cannot see why he should draw that inference. You have only to read the words after "import into Canada" or shall knowingly sell, offer, or have in possession for sale—and so on. It seems to me from reading the provision as amended that the "shall knowingly" would apply to all the words immediately following as they are intended to do in section 5 where we also inserted the word "knowingly." But having said that, I again press upon the minister to make the wording right so that it may be consistent throughout, because there is no question it would be just as unfair to an importer who acted innocently as it would to a retailer who sold innocently, and to make the section right you certainly should have the word "knowingly" inserted before the words "import into Canada."



Mr. MOTHERWELL: We made a friendly compromise a moment ago. We have been three-quarters of an hour on this bill, let us pass it and try it in this form. I do not think anything serious will happen; I am sure this is fair.

Mr. BAXTER: I do not understand "friendly compromise" in a matter of justice. I can understand people taking what they have got to take; I can understand the arbitrary imposition of one will against another; but I do not understand "friendly compromise."

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member may only speak once on a motion of this kind. Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Mr. G. G. COOTE (Macleod): I should like to express my opinion very briefly. I think the hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter) is quite right. For my part I do not think you can compromise between right and wrong. I think it is only right that the word "knowingly" should have been inserted in the section before the word "import." I can only say to the minister that I regret that he is not consistent, and that he does not try to protect those who are innocent so far as their knowledge goes. I fail to see what line of action the minister is really trying to follow in this matter.

Mr. T. G. McBRIDE (Cariboo): I do not see why we should give so much consideration to those who import butter and cheese into this country. We do not want these products imported; we can produce all we require here. I would like to see the penalty increased instead of being reduced in the case of anybody who tries to bring butter or cheese into Canada.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

#### LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, 1923, AMENDMENT

Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL (Minister of Agriculture) moved that the House go into committee on Bill No. 111, to amend the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 1—Removal from stock-yards.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: This section is exactly the same as in the old act with the exception that the word "such" is omitted; it was inserted by mistake.

[Mr. Boya.]

Mr. KELLNER: What is the meaning of the reference to section 16?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: That relates to the by-laws and regulations of the stock-yards exchange.

Section agreed to.

On section 2—Provisions to be included in by-laws.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The committee on Agriculture changed the bill a bit, I was not present at the time.

The CHAIRMAN: The committee amended this section by adding after the word "thereof" in the thirty-first line the following words "and all moneys received to effect purchase of live stock shall be deposited in a shippers' trust account in a chartered bank."

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I explained to the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Coote) that after we discussed this matter when we were considering the resolution I again discussed it with some of my officers. Apparently they had been looking the question up in the meantime and found there was not really any law with respect to the administration of trust accounts. So we decided to try the new term "trust account" with the addition that was put in by the committee on Agriculture which seems to me to dovetail in well and to present itself as the best method that we could devise. So I think the amended section will be all right.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 3—Licences for commission merchants.

The CHAIRMAN: This section has been amended by striking out after the words "egg breaking plant" in the tenth line the following words "or to operate as an egg buyer or dealer in eggs." These are the words that have been struck out by the agricultural committee.

Mr. BAXTER: The section I take it originally dealt with the licensing of persons connected with the stock-yards, that is operating on a stock-yard as commission merchants or dealers. Now, persons are brought in here who apparently had no connection with the stock-yards—people who operate as exporters of live stock, meat, poultry, eggs and wool. It seems to me that the exporters of these commodities scarcely require to be regulated. I would like to hear some reasonable explanation for mixing them up with the stock-yard business, or for having an official of the de-

partment fall on them and require a license, and above all take a fee. Surely people can go into this business without having to be regulated down to the nines? We are having altogether too much paternalism on the part of the government.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: This has been amended so as to omit the need for a license for anyone except those engaged in the export trade! All these egg circles, and such, have been eliminated by the amendment. Now the only ones that will be licensed will be those that are exporting eggs to any country. I may say that we have information from the Imperial Marketing committee indicating that all products of Canadian origin that desire to have a preference over foreign products on the British market will have to be distinctly marked "of Canadian origin." If the exporters refuse to do this we should have the power to license them or to refuse to grant a license. Just as in the case of cheese we are endeavouring to build up the quality of our products especially on the British and other markets. Now, Canada has already done a lot to commend the quality of its products to the Old Country consumer. I expect, judging from our correspondence overseas, that it will only be a short time when that provision will be part of the conditions on which they will obtain access to the British market. We have been following this practice and this is simply in conformity with our practice. If we are going to have the necessary care exercised by exporters, we must have some way of obliging them to put their products in proper shape, just as we have done in the case of cheese, which we discussed the other day in the House. If a man persists in doing that which will destroy our trade in dairy products with another country, we must have some way of preventing him doing it; otherwise he will repeat the offence. We did take authority in regard to cheese the other day, after a great deal of discussion, and this measure is along the same lines. We may not have to exercise the right of demanding a license, but the very fact that we have the power to demand a license from any exporter of these commodities will act as a great deterrent of wrongdoing. This provision does not apply to the country merchant or the retailer. That matter was dealt with by the committee on Agriculture. This provision applies only to those engaged in the export trade. I am sure the hon. member for Victoria City (Mr. Tolmie) is aware of the facts in regard to this matter because he

is in touch with it; and my deputy reports to me, after his recent trip to the Old Country, that Canadian storage eggs are the highest class of eggs found on the British market. That has not happened by accident. A number of hon. members knows that it takes a good deal of work at the point of origin to see that the quality is preserved, not only when starting out, but all along. Having won this reputation, we should see that it is maintained, and the price of course will be maintained accordingly. This may look extraordinary to the hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter). I admit that it looks to be exacting legislation. If we produced a low grade of eggs of course we would not want legislation of this character. People would gather eggs to-day or to-morrow or next week, and bring them in any old time and send them away any old time. If we did not care how they arrived at their destination, we would not require any law at all. But the moment the market demands a high product, and we find our competitors are producing a high product, we require restrictions which may look ridiculous to a layman or to one not closely associated with the trade. I think my hon. friend from his standpoint may look upon it as quite nonsensical, but I assure him that if he were a dealer in eggs he could find that the quality of eggs obtained at the present time at home or

anywhere else is infinitely better  
9 p.m. than it was years ago. This is proven by the fact that the average consumption of eggs in Canada is ten dozen per capita more than it was five years ago. Now men do not eat ten dozen more eggs because they are of a worse quality than formerly, but they eat them because they are better. Consequently we have raised the standard, not only for home consumption but for the foreign market, and I think we should try to still further improve the quality of eggs.

Mr. BAXTER: I do not refer to eggs alone; but in the case of the country merchant in the province of New Brunswick who buys up a lot of poultry at reasonable times, for instance at Christmas, if he sends a few hundred pounds by express to some dealer in Boston he is an exporter of eggs. Where is that man to go in order to get a license to sell a few hundred pounds of poultry? The minister has become obsessed with the idea of the British market. That may be all right for certain purposes, but it is not every man who sends products to the British market on a high scale. There may be small ex-



porters, but the moment a man goes into the exporting class he has to get a license and pay a fee, even if he only sends a few hundred pounds of poultry to Boston in a year. That is infernal nonsense, and all the argument in the world would not convince me to the contrary.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I have attended the annual meetings of the Poultry Dealers' Association in Montreal and in Toronto, and the exporters themselves have urged this legislation, in order to keep the derelicts out of the business—the men who are prejudicially affecting our trade. When you find the exporter asking to be licensed, it is not likely that that feature of it is going to worry him. The country merchant to whom my hon. friend refers, if not an exporter, will not be affected in any way.

Mr. BAXTER: He will become an exporter the moment he sends out a few hundred pounds.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Five carloads of turkeys from the west were sent down to Montreal last year, and because of bad preparation, the turkeys not being properly dressed or graded they were not acceptable at all on the Christmas market. Their grading was held up by the purchasing agent at Montreal, with the result that they were held on the track for some time, and they were sold for ten cents less per pound than should have been realized for them, on account of the improper dressing and the delay. They were not properly dressed poultry. Now it takes the dealers two or three years to live down the reputation they get from one consignment of bad poultry. Surely you do not want to take up time discussing the scallawag produce dealer who does not care what his reputation is so long as he is making a profit out of the business. I am trying to legislate for all classes, but particularly the man who grows the turkey and the man who eats it. All well ordered society has middlemen; I am anxious to see that they get a square deal as well, and when they come to me and ask that they be licensed in order to keep bums out of the trade I feel like complying with their request.

Mr. BAXTER: The minister has not impressed me very much yet. He is taking care of the consumer, and is taking care of everybody else in the world, and reminds me, in his efforts, more of a brooding hen than anything else.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: If that remark is intended to be clever, I will accept it as such.

[Mr. Baxter.]

Mr. BAXTER: The man who only sends away a few hundred pounds becomes an exporter, and I think the minister has let the cat out of the bag. This is a device to drive the small man out of the business, and to compel him to hand over whatever he has to sell to some big man who will have a license from the department and be prepared to do business. The big ones want the little ones suppressed because they will give a bad name to Canada, the minister says. That is nonsense. If a man exports anything which is unfit for food, he will get a bad name himself, and if he is a small man he has to take the risk. If the government intends that no man shall be able to export a few hundred pounds of poultry or anything of that kind, and that he is going to be driven into the hands of the big exporter and must sell to him, then the only man who can do business is the one who can afford to come to Ottawa and obtain a license. If that is the sort of legislation the minister is proposing we should know it.

Mr. KELLNER: Are there not a lot of other regulations outside of this provision? I thought anyone wanting to sell had to have a grading of his eggs in some way or other.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Yes, it comes under the By-products Act. In this bill we are not dealing with the retail trade. This deals entirely with the export of eggs and these other commodities.

Mr. COOTE: What regulations will be put into force in connection with the export of live stock, particularly cattle?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Before stock can be shipped from the yards in Winnipeg to the United States there must have been obtained from the veterinarian in the district of origin a certificate of health. But sometimes it happens that men will try to take cattle over the border without this certificate. If some man can make it worth while for the fellow in charge on the opposite side to look the other way he may be able to get through a whole consignment without the certificate, and some of those cattle might be mangy or might be infected with some contagious disease that would prejudice the reputation of our cattle all along the line. Such a man ought to be refused a license.

Mr. COOTE: I have heard the suggestion that the department was going to put into force certain regulations governing the class of cattle that might be exported, particularly to England. Is the government contemplating such regulations at present or in the near future?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I can assure the hon. member that the British government has all the regulations that are necessary.

Mr. COOTE: I was not thinking of health regulations; I was referring to the class of animals that are exported. We have heard the suggestion from time to time that the department intended making regulations in that respect.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: No.

Mr. McTAGGART: How much will these licenses cost?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: If a man is conducting a business to which we can take no exception we do not demand any license at all. We are merely taking authority to issue licenses, and if offences become at all prevalent that provision will be put into practice. The fee is usually a dollar; I do not suppose it would be worth while making it fifty cents, because it would cost the other fifty cents to hunt up the necessary change.

Mr. KELLNER: Would it be compulsory for anyone engaged in any of the businesses enumerated here to obtain a license? The provision merely says that the minister may grant licenses.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: We have on the statutes a provision for licensing the operators of egg-breaking plants, of which there are several in Canada. These are plants where eggs are cracked and broken into bulk and frozen for shipment. My information is that although the law in this regard has been standing now for two years the industry has been conducted so properly that we have not yet had occasion to issue licenses. I hope the committee is not thinking that we are trying to make work for ourselves; it is necessary for us to have the power under the act to issue these licenses if conditions justify this. The mere fact that such a provision is on the statute books is a deterrent, although we have not yet exercised it.

Mr. COOTE: Can an exporter continue to ship cattle from Alberta to the United States at the present time without coming to the department for a license?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Undoubtedly; but if abuses creep in we may find it necessary to notify all exporters that, in the interests of those who are doing a legitimate business, we shall compel everybody to obtain a license. In that event we should be obliged to eliminate the culls—not the cull cattle but the cull dealer.

Mr. NEILL: What will be the use of this section if there is no penalty attached to the person who ignores it? The minister says that he will not issue licenses unless he is obliged to; but there is no provision in the bill which inflicts any punishment on the man who ignores the law. A man may say, "Go ahead and issue licenses if you will; I am not bound to get one, the act does not require me to." Where, either in this bill or in the original act, is there any penalty for exporting without a license?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I should think it would be penalty enough if a man could not export.

Mr. NEILL: But what is to prevent him from exporting if he is not obliged to get a license? This provision says that the minister may be authorized to issue licenses; but what happens the man who continues to export without a license?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: There is a general provision in the act dealing with the question of penalties. Some hon. gentlemen thought we had too many penalties in the last act, but I think that there is sufficient provision now to meet such a case as is suggested. Just as exporters in the other case would not be able to get access to a boat to ship cheese without a certificate, so in this case the license will be necessary once we begin to issue them. In other words, when the licenses are issued they will be exacted from everybody. The very fact that this may be done will I think tend to make them all conform to the law.

Mr. BOYS: The minister is probably right when he says that there is a general provision in the act to punish any contravention of it. But how can there be a contravention of the act if the act does not declare that it shall be essential to get a license? All that the section does is to provide that the Governor in Council may authorize the minister to issue special licenses. Let us assume that the minister issues fifty, and that fifty other people are carrying on their business without the license. Where is there in the act anything that says it shall be unlawful for anyone to conduct a business without the license?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: If we find that the offences warrant it, we will make regulations in keeping with the act, making it obligatory upon everyone to obtain a license.

Mr. BOYS: Where is the authority for that?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: In the bill.

Mr. BOYS: If the minister can point to anything in this section which gives that authority is settles the question. But all that



it says is that the minister may issue licenses and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall be issued. In other words, he can say that the fee shall be so much, and he can pass other regulations. But where does it say that the minister is to have authority to prevent anyone from carrying on a business unless he first obtains one of these licenses?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: We have to take this in conjunction with the main act, under section eleven of which it is provided that:

(1) No person shall offer or accept for shipment or shall ship any live stock or live stock products subject to inspection or branding or marking under this act, unless the requirements regarding inspection, branding, or marking have been complied with and the certificates mentioned in this section have been issued; provided that production of such certificates shall be sufficient authority to any transportation company to accept for shipment the live stock or live stock products covered by such certificates.

(2) Inspectors shall issue certificates for all live stock or live stock products inspected and approved or branded or marked by them. Such certificates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by regulation.

I think we will take chances on seeing that the law is observed, if you will give us the power asked for.

Mr. BOYS: If there is a provision in the main act that meets the point raised, it ought to be very easy for the minister to give it to the committee.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I have read it.

Mr. BOYS: It says that no person shall do so and so without first obtaining a special license. If this section contained similar wording the point would be met; but that is not what the section says. Unfortunately we have not before us the old act, and it may be that some provision there read in conjunction with this makes everything clear; but the minister has not given us the information to enable us to reach that conclusion.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: We do not say "you shall," but we say "so long as you are conducting a proper business we will not exact a license; if you do not conduct it properly we will require you to take out a license, and if you have not a license after that you will not be able to export."

Mr. BAXTER: I have taken a few minutes to look up the main act of 1923, and it seems to me that this legislation is in about the same condition as some of the eggs that we are to be protected against—just a little bit added. The act is only two years old, and already we are amending it. We got along without the act until 1923, although there was some legislation previously. Section fourteen provides that:

[Mr. Boys.]

Any person violating any provision of this act, or of any regulation thereunder, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

There is no provision in the act of 1923 for these licenses at all, and, as my hon. friend from Comox-A'berni (Mr. Neill) says, the only provision is to be found in this section five which is to be added to the act. Section five originally was restricted to the issuing of special licenses:

To permit any person therein named to operate on a stockyard as a commission merchant or dealer, or to operate an egg breaking plant and may prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be paid therefor.

There is therefore no violation of the act. Now what about the regulations? Section nine of the original act specifies what regulations the Governor in Council may make. They are regulations prescribing:

(a) the manner in which stockyards are to be constructed, equipped, maintained and operated.

You do not get it there.

(b) The manner in which complaints against the operation, maintenance or management of stockyards shall be made and investigated;

You get nothing there.

(c) The manner in which live stock, meat intended for export, poultry, eggs and wool, shall be inspected, graded, branded or marked and the manner in which live stock, poultry, eggs and wool, graded in accordance with the regulations under this act, shall be sold, offered for sale or displayed for sale, and what shall be the size and kind of packages containing meats intended for export, poultry, eggs or wool, and how such packages shall be branded, marked or labelled, and the manner in which the purchaser of live stock, poultry, eggs and wool shall prepare for presentation to the seller the statements of account of purchases of live stock, poultry, eggs and wool graded in accordance with the provisions of this act and regulations made thereunder, and the manner in which the investigation of such statements shall be effected;

I have read that beautiful jumble of words, and there is nothing in it that reaches the point before us to-night. I do not know whether it would be possible after a close examination to find what it does mean, but it certainly does not touch the question before us to-night. Then we have:

(a) the manner in which meat, live stock, poultry and eggs imported into Canada shall be inspected, graded, branded, or marked, and sold, offered for sale, or displayed for sale; the manner in which certificates shall be prepared indicating that such live stock, meat, poultry and eggs have been inspected, graded, branded or marked;

That is imported; we need not bother with that.

(e) The manner in which complaints against commission merchants, dealers or members of live stock exchanges shall be made and investigated;

(f) The manner in which calves are to be subjected to ante mortem inspection, and the manner in which calves condemned by inspectors shall be disposed of;

We do not get much nearer it there.

(g) the manner in which eggs found to be unfit for human consumption shall be valued and disposed of.

They are amending that this year, and I need not read it all; it is much the same.

(h) the manner in which business is to be conducted by members of a live stock exchange, or those using a stockyard operated under the provisions of this act;

(i) that the by-laws or rules and regulations of a live stock exchange or the rules of and regulations of the lessee, owner, occupier, or operator of a stockyard, or any order issued by the minister in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall have the same force and effect as if embodied and enacted herein.

(j) generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

There is not a single regulation touching this matter. There is not a thing in the act—there is no penalty; no man is required to have a license; the department does not care whether he gets one or not. This amendment is simply to hold this terrible threat over the head of the evil-doer so he will not be tempted to commit his favourite form of iniquity, unless the minister happens to call upon him to do what this amendment requires, to take out a license,—something which the minister has not a jot or tittle of authority to require him to do. And so the time of this House is taken up with trash like that.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: That is a terrible castigation, Mr. Chairman. It shows what I am up against in attempting to explain an agricultural subject to an hon. member who has not had an opportunity to know much about it. This went through the agricultural committee without very much difficulty.

Mr. BAXTER: It will go through anything.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I venture to suggest that the hon. member for Victoria city (Mr. Tolmie) does not talk such balderdash. The hon. member for South Simcoe (Mr. Boys) has been exceedingly reasonable to-night, and I have been trying to meet his objections, but my hon. friend from St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter) must have got up on the wrong side of the bed this morning, because he is simply uttering one grouch after another. The last bill, "Oh, it was atrocious, and was going to crucify people," and all that kind of bunk! This is not even going to touch up anybody with a gad. My hon. friend complains bitterly at not being able to find anything at all applicable to this section. He carefully omitted to read section fourteen of the act, which says:

Any person violating any provision of this act, or of any regulation thereunder, shall be liable on summary

conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. BAXTER: That is the first thing I read.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: There can now be no more lamentations about no fine being provided for. I suppose the complaint will be that the penalty is too severe.

Mr. BAXTER: You cannot apply it.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Why, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. BAXTER: Because you have not any special provisions with respect to it.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Sometimes you have special penalties, but in all the legislation I have had to do with there is invariably a general penalty that applies to anything.

Mr. BAXTER: Let the minister make a jackass of it, but do not let him ask us to concur with him.

The CHAIRMAN: Order.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: My hon. friend knows I am not a lawyer, but I have been dealing with this legislation for some time, and I know he is trying to take a rise out of me. Well, he is welcome to it, but I think he has taken a rise out of himself, if I understand the situation.

Mr. NEILL: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that if the minister really wants to make this section effective, he should add the following words at the end of it:

—and may thereafter prohibit such exportation without such license.

That would meet the objection raised by the hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter). It would create a prohibition. You cannot fine a man \$500 unless you create a prohibition of something.

Mr. BAXTER: The minister can. To do that would be to admit that I am right.

Mr. NEILL: The hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter) is right in this matter. My amendment would bring the exporter under the general penalty section 14, which the minister quoted a moment ago, imposing a minimum fine of \$500, an amount which I think is extremely unjust. Perhaps we had better let it go through as it is. When there is no offence there can be no fine and the section will be a dead letter.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I cannot please both extremes. One thinks it is too big and



the other thinks it is too small. I think it would be well to try it out the way it is.

Mr. KELLNER: I think he had better let it go in its present form. It cannot do any harm this way. It will make a very good amendment for next year, anyway.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall section 3 carry? Carried.

Mr. BAXTER: On division.

On section 4—Paragraph (g) of section 9 repealed.

The CHAIRMAN: The Agriculture committee struck out the following three lines of (g):

The manner in which eggs found to be unfit for human consumption shall be bought and sold and disposed of;

The committee submit in amendment, in lieu of these words, the following:

That eggs of a condition unfit for human consumption shall not be bought, sold, exposed or offered for sale.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Some of these eggs are used for tanning leather, but very few of them are sold; they bring only about a dollar a case. It is considered unwise to have any provision made for the disposal of them, because they are apt to get back into the trade and be mixed with good eggs. We propose to make a regulation to have them destroyed in an incinerator or otherwise, and not to allow them to be offered for sale. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Section agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN: Section 5 was amended in the committee to read as follows:

Paragraph (e) of section 9 of the said act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(e) The manner in which complaints against live stock exchanges, commission merchants, dealers, or members of live stock exchanges, shall be made and investigated.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported.

Mr. MOTHERWELL moved the third reading of the bill.

Mr. BAXTER: On division.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time and passed.

#### FRUIT ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL (Minister of Agriculture) moved that the House go into committee on Bill No. 117, to amend The Fruit Act.

[Mr. Motherwell.]

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2—Powers of minister.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall this clause carry?

Mr. BOYS: I do not know whether we as members of parliament should be useful or not, but if we are to consider the bill at all we must at least be given an opportunity of reading the section or of getting an explanation from the minister while at the same time we glance at it.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The object is to eliminate certain combination grades of apples, pears and cranberries that have been put up in boxes in the past. It is found that there is no demand for them, and the fruit men have requested that these combination grades be abolished.

Mr. BOYS: As I understand section 2, it simply makes provision for the establishment of grades for specified kinds of fruits such as apricots, peaches, plums and tomatoes, for which no grades are already established.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Yes. We have no provision for these now. I had been dealing with clause 1. With regard to section 2, we have no grades for box fruit now except for apples, pears and crab apples, and we are here taking power to prescribe new grades, instead of having to come back to the House and having another amendment made to the act. There is a growing demand from time to time for new grades to be prescribed, and we are here taking authority to make them as circumstances warrant.

Mr. ROBINSON: Is the minister taking power to make additional grades for all fruits?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: No; just new fruit for which grades are not now prescribed. This does not apply to apples.

Section agreed to.

Sections 3 and 4 agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL (Minister of Agriculture) moved the second reading of Bill No. 150, to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, and the House went into committee thereon, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 1—Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered.

Mr. CALDWELL: What are the changes in this bill from last year?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: There are no changes in the compensation. This is only to make the act continuous in its effect, rather than terminable at a given period.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. CHARLES STEWART (Minister of the Interior) moved the second reading of Bill No. 151, to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, and the House went into committee thereon, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 1—Issuing of licenses to scientists or explorers, H. H. 15

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This amendment is to provide for the issuing of licenses and permits to scientists and explorers who wish to enter the Northwest Territories. We are having visits from representatives of various foreign countries who go into the northern sections of Canada, and in some cases they have voluntarily come to us and secured permits, and we have examined their outfits going in, as well as coming out. But this has not been done in every case by the explorers who are going into this territory, and we are asking for this amendment in order that we may have authority to notify parties going into that country that they must obtain a permit of entry, thereby asserting our ownership over the whole northern archipelago.

Mr. MANION: Does this deal with the case, for instance, of a man who is going in to bore for oil?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes, if they come from some foreign country.

Mr. MANION: What is the rule at present as to people going into the Northwest Territories and boring for oil?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have exactly the same regulations as apply to any other part of Canada.

Mr. MANION: With respect to outsiders, I mean.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We do not prohibit the expenditure of foreign money. An American may come in and secure a license and bore for oil anywhere and spend his money.

Mr. MANION: This, I take it, will compel an American who is coming in here to bore for oil to go to the department and get a permit first, but at the present time that is not done?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Oh yes, if he was going to bore for oil he would have to get a permit now. Here we are getting after men like MacMillan and Doctor Amundsen, men who are going in presumably for exploration purposes, but possibly there may arise a question as to the sovereignty over some land they may discover in the northern portion of Canada, and we claim all that portion.

Mr. BROWN: We claim right up to the North Pole.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Yes, right up to the North Pole.

Mr. BOYS: I want to congratulate the minister upon having done in this case the very thing we were urging in regard to the act dealing with cheese. I think it would be well for the Minister of Agriculture to note this for himself. I see that in this case power is taken not only to issue licenses, but on the last line penalties are provided for infractions of such conditions. It seems to me that is exactly what the Minister of Agriculture wanted in the other bill.

Mr. MANION: May I ask what is the position of the whole Wrangel island question at the present time?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): The returns were brought down, I think.

Mr. MANION: I have had no notice of them.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Perhaps they were not. I think my hon. friend is right.

Mr. MANION: May I point out that I was not referring to Stefansson, or anything of that sort; I was referring to the whole question of Wrangel island.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): We have no interest in Wrangel island, and the British government have expressed themselves to the same effect. We will be very glad to bring down all the papers that we can on the subject.

Mr. MANION: I remember Hon. Mr. Fielding saying on one occasion "What we



have we hold" but there has been a change of mind in that respect apparently.

The CHAIRMAN: My hon. friend is referring to a subject that does not come up under this item.

Mr. KELLNER: At the last session of parliament the minister introduced a bill proposing to levy a tax against certain dealers in the Northwest Territories. Now he is bringing in legislation to license dealers up there. I submit that this is as much a form of taxation as the other proposition was. Now, we abandoned many years ago the idea of taxation without representation, and I should like to point out that the Northwest Territories have no representation in this House. Therefore I submit the minister should not pass any legislation which means the imposition of taxation upon the inhabitants of that part of Canada.

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): There is no intention under this legislation to collect any taxes; the amendments could not come in in this way even if that were intended. What we want to do is to assert our sovereignty. We want to make it clear that this is Canadian territory and that if foreigners want to go in there they must have permission in the form of a license.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. P. J. A. CARDIN (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), for the Minister of Customs and Excise, moved the second reading of Bill No. 145, to amend the Customs Act.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

On section 1—Smuggling.

Mr. CARDIN: This bill is a very short one and its object is very simple. It provides for new penalties in order to try and stop the great evil of smuggling. We have received many complaints about smuggling, and many suggestions asking that the law be made more severe. The first section proposed to be amended is section 206 of the Customs Act. This section remains practically the same as it was before. We only limit the application of the section to offences in regard to goods the value of which is under \$200.

Mr. BOYS: I appreciate that, and I was just wondering why that limitation was inserted. What is to happen if the goods are above \$200.

Mr. CARDIN: There is another section which deals with that.

[Mr. Manion.]

Mr. MANION: Would the minister tell us what amount of goods is allowed to be brought into Canada at the present time without the payment of duty, or is there any amount exempted from duty?

Mr. CARDIN: No amount.

Mr. MANION: No matter if a man brings in only an article worth \$5 he must pay duty?

Mr. CARDIN: Yes.

Mr. MANION: Even if he is simply a transient tourist and brings back with him some goods he has to pay duty?

Mr. CARDIN: Yes.

Mr. MANION: There is a rule in the United States—I think the minister is aware of it because we have had some correspondence on the matter—that permits the importation without duty of goods up to a value, I think, of \$100.

Mr. CARDIN: Yes to the amount of \$100.

Mr. MANION: That is if the importation is not carried on as a business. For example a man or woman who comes over here as a tourist and takes back goods to the amount of \$100?

Mr. CARDIN: Personal effects. No, we have no such exemption in our law.

Mr. CALDWELL: What is the present penalty for offences of this kind, or is there any?

Mr. CARDIN: It runs from \$50 to \$200, and this penalty will remain.

Mr. CALDWELL: Under the old act the penalty was the same no matter what the amount of the goods was?

Mr. CARDIN: The same.

Mr. CALDWELL: Now there will be a greater penalty for a greater value. Is that the only change?

Mr. CARDIN: It is practically the only change.

Mr. HANSON: No, there is another change in subsection 1 of section 206. The goods are seized and the seizure cannot be remitted. We take the goods and we exact a penalty too, which is a double penalty.

Mr. BOYS: That was the law before.

Mr. HANSON: No, that was not the law before.

Mr. CARDIN: We are doing away with the power of remission which formerly rested with the minister. According to the law as it

stands at present a person can apply to the minister or to the Governor General in Council and obtain a remission.

Mr. MANION: You did it usually? It worked out that the man usually got his remission?

Mr. CARDIN: No, not very often. We want to do away with this discretionary power on the part of the minister and the Governor General in Council as a deterrent.

Mr. BOYS: It seems to me there is a conflict between paragraph (a) and paragraph (c). The former reads:

Smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty under the value of two hundred dollars.

Paragraph (c) reads:

—in any way attempts to defraud the revenue by avoiding the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on any goods of whatever value.

Surely it can be argued that if a person smuggled, that person is attempting to defraud the revenue by avoiding the payment of duty. In the case of paragraph (a) there is a limitation under \$200. In paragraph (c) it says "on any goods of whatever value."

Mr. CARDIN: Yes.

Mr. BOYS: I cannot see how these two clauses can be consistent. It is true that the language is different. One says "smuggling" and the other says "avoiding payment;" but when you smuggle do you not endeavour to avoid payment? In the one case there is a limitation of \$200 and in the other no limitation whatever. To my mind there is an absolute conflict.

Mr. CARDIN: I cannot agree with my hon. friend. Apparently to all appearances there may be some kind of conflict, but in reality there is none. Paragraph (a) says:

Smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty under the value of two hundred dollars.

Paragraph (c) deals with general offences that are not covered by the first paragraph.

Mr. HANSON: Why not introduce the word "other"?

Mr. BOYS: Does the minister suggest that smuggling is not attempting to defraud the revenue by avoiding payment?

Mr. CARDIN: This case is particularly covered by subsection (a).

Mr. BOYS: I am not saying it is not. I admit that a person who contravenes the provision of subsection (c) is also contravening the provision of subsection (a). The only

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difference is that in one case there is a limitation of \$200 as the value and in the other case no limitation at all.

Mr. MANION: It seems to me there is a difference in this way; that the first case is distinctly smuggling, the man who tries to bring in goods without declaring value, but in the other case he declares a value which is too low. It may be a \$100 article and he states it only cost \$50. In the first case he does not declare the value at all.

Mr. BROWN: Will the minister give us the clause he refers to where the value is above \$200.

Mr. CARDIN: Yes, section 3, page 2.

(3) Every one who smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty of the value of two hundred dollars or over is guilty of an indictable offence and liable in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years and not less than one year for a first offence, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and not less than three years for a second and each subsequent offence, and such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, or if not found but the value thereof has been ascertained the person so offending shall forfeit without power of remission the value thereof as ascertained.

Mr. BROWN: It seems then that subsection (a) refers to the smuggling where the value is under \$200 and the penalties provided, and subsection 3 refers to the smuggling of goods to the value of over \$200, while subsection (c) refers to other methods of fraud which are not directly smuggling.

Mr. CARDIN: Yes, and the penalty is provided in the act.

Mr. BOYS: Does subsection (a) provide for cases under \$200 and that alone?

Mr. CARDIN: Yes.

Mr. BOYS: Subsection (b) is intended to provide for cases over \$200.

Mr. CARDIN: No, that is subsection 3 on page 2, at the top.

Mr. HANSON: Would the bill not be clearer if we inserted the word "other" after the word "any" in the first line of subsection (c)? Then I think the intent would be perfectly clear. It would then read, "or in any other way attempts to defraud". Of course smuggling is an attempt to defraud.

Mr. CARDIN: I do not see any objection to that. I am ready to accept that amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. HANSON: What is the reason for doing away with the power of remission? I



presume it is intended to make it a little more stringent, but I can suggest cases in which it might be out of proportion. Suppose it were a trifling article which might have a certain value of affection; to take away from the minister the power of remission might result in hardship. I presume the object is to prevent the minister being harassed to death by friends of the smugglers. After all, the minister can use a wise discretion in matters of

this kind. I think it is perhaps 10 p.m. going too far to provide that there shall be no power of remission. I think it is misplaced and I object to it on that ground.

Mr. CARDIN: I quite agree it is very severe, but it has been prepared with a view to meet representations made by people interested in legitimate trade. Complaints coming from the trade are very numerous, and they are very insistent in this matter. These amendments have been practically suggested by persons who have been in the trade, and we thought that doing away with the powers of remission would act as a sort of deterrent. If any person wishing to smuggle goods into Canada is under the impression that he can appeal to the minister or the Governor in Council he will be disposed to take a greater risk than he would if he knew there was no chance of remission by the minister or the Governor in Council. This is in order to make our legislation more severe. I quite admit that this provision is a very severe one but this illegitimate trade has become very prevalent and we must make an effort to try and reduce the smuggling which is being carried on.

Mr. HANSON: Let me suggest a concrete case which occurred in my own practice some few years ago, where such a provision would work a very great hardship. A very reputable firm of Canadian industrialists purchased a number of machines made in the United States, and bought them duty paid delivered in Canada. The machines were brought into Canada under their own power. They were gasoline log haulers, very valuable machines, costing something over \$30,000. They were purchased from a person in the United States who contracted to deliver them to the vendee, freight and duty paid, at a point along the Canadian border in Canada. They were entered at the Canadian customs house. The duty was paid on these machines on the entered values, and a large cheque passed upon the production of the customs receipt. It developed in the course of the next few days that the American vendor had undervalued the machines. He had got his cheque

[Mr. Hanson.]

and passed out of the country and the machines were seized. They were released on the deposit of a large sum of money. I think the Commissioner of Customs demanded \$30,000. After a good deal of negotiation we got that sum reduced to about \$10,000, which was about double duty, if I recollect rightly. Under this clause the innocent purchaser might be held as the person who introduced these goods into Canada, although he did not do it clandestinely. Under this legislation, if I read it aright, it might be held that there was no power of remission. This is a case of which I have actual knowledge, in which the innocent purchaser might suffer a very great hardship. If there were no power of remission he would lose the whole value of the machines, including the duty paid. The rules of the department, the Customs Act, and the regulations under which they work are very rigorous at present, but this seems to me to be going the limit, and in the case I suggest it would create a great hardship.

Mr. CARDIN: I think in the case indicated by my hon. friend his client would not come under subsection (a) because he was not the man who had smuggled the goods. The goods having been brought into Canada by an American firm he would come under section 2 of the bill, which provides the penalty for keeping or selling goods unlawfully imported. Such a man would be responsible for having in his possession goods which had been introduced illegally into the country. In the next section it is provided that if any person "knowingly" harbours, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods unlawfully imported into the country, whether such goods are dutiable or not, or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission. The burden is however on the crown to prove that he was knowingly in possession of goods that had been illegally introduced into Canada.

Mr. BAXTER: I am inclined to agree with the minister in his interpretation of the section. At the same time I want to urge him to strike out the words which deprive the minister of the power of remission. I do not think it is likely to happen that we shall have a minister of the crown who would use the power of remission unfairly. I know of course that it lays him open to a good deal of importunity; but a man has to pass through a good many hands before he reaches the ministerial department. The case is thoroughly sifted and the minister is not likely to grant

the remission unless he is satisfied that it would be inhuman to impose the penalty. During the very short experience I had in the department which the minister is now administering I came across one or two cases in which, without the slightest representation from the parties themselves, but merely on reading the evidence that accompanied the papers for formal signature to confirm the forfeitures, I felt that it was morally unjust to impose the whole penalty. In one case I felt it was unjust to impose the penalty at all while in the other I did not think it should be imposed to the full. I do not think it is wise for the minister to deprive himself of that power. The cases are rare in which he would wish to exercise it, but he should feel all the worse to think that he was deprived of that power. I think the act would be strong enough and that no guilty person could escape if the minister retained that power.

Mr. CARDIN: The idea of the section is not to save the minister any trouble but to provide a new deterrent. When people know that there is no chance at all of any remission of the penalty and that they will not get back the goods they will be less inclined to smuggle.

Mr. FORKE: Suppose the minister introduced hanging; would not that be a deterrent? These things can be overdone. I am inclined to agree with hon. gentlemen to my right; the penalty is being made too severe. There will always be some smuggling and while we should take every step to put a stop to it, we should not make the penalties too extreme. What class of goods are being smuggled into Canada to any large extent?

Mr. CARDIN: Silks.

Mr. FORKE: It struck me that it was goods of that description that were being chiefly brought into the country. I can see why the minister wants protection.

Mr. CALDWELL: The minister might find himself in a position in which he would rather want to have the power of remission.

Mr. CARDIN: Possibly on sympathetic grounds.

Mr. CALDWELL: I do not think that the minister should deprive himself of that power. I would make a suggestion. Does not the minister think it would be better to remove the temptation by lowering the duties?

An hon. MEMBER: On silks?

Mr. CALDWELL: I am not referring to silks particularly, although all luxuries should pay a luxury tax. But if the duties all round were lowered that would bring the cost of

living down. Would that not be better than to punish the poor, frail mortal who yielded to the temptation to smuggle goods in?

Mr. HANSON: The hon. member has not disclosed the true reason for his opposition to these severe penalties. Those of us who happen to represent constituencies along the border know how little respect is paid the revenue laws of the country on both sides of the line; and that might have something to do with our feeling in this matter. I think the law against smuggling ought to be strict, but we ought to stop somewhere, and the minister should consider more carefully the question of this power of remission. I will not say anything about the penalties, which should be severe. Did I understand the minister to say that this was inserted not so much as a deterrent but to assist him?

Mr. CARDIN: No, it is only intended as a deterrent.

Subsection (1) agreed to.

Subsection (2) agreed to.

On subsection (3) Offence.

Mr. MANION: What was the penalty before?

Mr. CARDIN: A fine of from \$50 to \$200 with the option of imprisonment for a term ranging from one month to one year.

Mr. MANION: Now the term of imprisonment is raised from one year as a minimum to a maximum of seven years. That is a rather severe penalty.

Mr. BAXTER: I am not going to criticise anything that will help to enforce the revenue laws properly, but the minister will realise that the very severity of the punishment will cause juries to ignore their duty and to acquit in cases where conviction would otherwise be absolutely assured. That is always a bad spectacle in the community and it creates disregard for law. It is the strongest reason against penalties that are too severe. A fine of from \$50 to \$200 is inadequate for the offence with which the minister has to contend; but to jump from that to an indictable offence carrying a penalty of imprisonment for a maximum term of seven years with a minimum of one year for the first offence will, I fear, cause a good many juries to act as they do in cases of infanticide and find people not guilty who undoubtedly are guilty. It would be well for the minister to reconsider this section.

Subsection (3) agreed to.

Subsection (4) agreed to.

Section 2. Subsection (1) agreed to.

Section 2, subsection (2) agreed to.



On section 2, subsection (3)—When goods of the value of \$200 or over.

Mr. HANSON: Does not the minister think there is a difference between the enormity of smuggling goods and their sale? Yet in the few minutes I have had to read this section it would appear that the penalty is the same in both cases.

Mr. CARDIN: Yes; but the man who is found in possession of goods which have been smuggled is protected by the word "knowingly." The penalty is severe, it is true, but the innocent person is protected.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that these penalties are altogether too severe. A man can rob one of our banks of hundreds of thousands of dollars and probably escape punishment; but under this legislation if a person brings across the border two or three hundred dollars worth of goods, and another man sells them, the latter may be punished by a term of several years' imprisonment. I do not know what we are coming to in this country. The best thing we can do is to have free trade, and then there will be no necessity for such legislation.

Subsection (3) of section 2 agreed to.

On the title.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a word or two about this legislation. The government is fully aware that these penalties are severe, but hon. members, I think know that during the last few years, since the enactment of prohibition in the various provinces, there has been a good deal of illicit traffic in liquor along the international boundary. Smuggling if it has not become a profession, has become a trade with large numbers of men and women, and a disreputable trade to be sure, but sufficient of an occupation to many for them to be engaged continuously in it. It has been found that the men engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States find it exceedingly profitable to bring back other commodities into Canada, and vice versa, and these smugglers where successful make such large profits that they do not hesitate to attempt bribery of our officials in their eagerness to evade the revenue laws. I regret to say, smuggling has reached a point where our customs officials find themselves quite incapable of coping with it effectively. Over and over again, representations have been made to and by the minister of the department that unless they were supplied with high powered motor cars, marine speed craft and other like equipment, they would have to throw up

[Mr. Baxter.]

their hands in some localities in dealing effectively with smugglers. The international frontier is an extensive one, and sparsely settled in many parts in the business thoroughfares, the pressure being put on the customs officials all along the line to accept bribes continues to increase, with the increase in legislative enactments in certain directions, and unless the law is strengthened our customs service will speedily become greatly demoralized. A year or so ago, at the request of many of the largest wholesale and retail merchants of the Dominion, the government agreed, if they would form a voluntary association, to co-operate with its membership in their efforts to evolve a more effective means of counteracting this evil. The Commercial Protective Association is an outgrowth of this understanding. This legislation has been drafted after conference between the officials of the Department of Customs and the officers of this protective association.

Not only is the revenue of the country severely suffering from the extensive smuggling operations, but it is alleged some businesses are being undermined by the quantities of contraband goods that find their way across the border despite our present laws. It is contended that a mere imposition of a fine is not effective. With the business of smuggling conducted on a large and profitable scale many of the men engaged in it are prepared to pay out a certain amount of their profits by way of fines, and take their chances on what they can make over and above this expenditure. It is believed that the only real deterrent is imprisonment. Again, the hope of recovering smuggled goods opens the door to the exercise of a degree of pressure which is certainly not in the public interest, and to which those who are engaged in the administration of our customs laws should not be subjected.

The government in this legislation is seriously endeavouring to overcome a very grave evil that has developed on a vast scale within the last few years. We have endeavoured to cope with it by means of the staff now available in the Customs department, but we are frank to admit that unless the law is made more severe and unless we are able to appoint our own customs officials and take direct responsibility for the type of men we put into the service, it is not going to be possible to make the frontier as immune from smuggling as we would desire. It is, I suppose, impossible to give accurate figures of how much is being lost to the country in revenue, but some of those who believe themselves to be well-informed estimate that anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year is being lost through smuggling operations.

These figures may be exaggerated, but at least the government is determined to fight the evil as effectively as it can, and it is for this reason that we have been prepared to accept the suggestions of those who are most interested in endeavouring to thwart the extensive smuggling operations that are carried on today. To a large extent we have acted on their recommendations in introducing this legislation.

Mr. HANSON: How do the penalties proposed compare with those now in force in the United States?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I regret I cannot answer my hon. friend as to that.

Mr. LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, this bill makes no discrimination between the smuggling of liquor and the smuggling of other dutiable goods; therefore it covers both classes of people, whether they are smuggling whisky or merchandise. But what interested me most in the explanation given by the right hon. Prime Minister was that the men who smuggle merchandise from the United States are making enormous profits. This being so, what about the industries in this country that we protect? Those interested in them must be making even greater profits. But no penalties are meted out to them at all; on the contrary, they are permitted to rob Canadian citizens of millions and millions of dollars. On the other hand, the individual who goes over to the United States, purchases goods in a legitimate way, and fails to pay duty on bringing them into this country is liable to imprisonment.

Mr. MANION: What about goods that are not produced in Canada at all?

Mr. LEWIS: Those goods should come in free.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Mr. Chairman, I thought the eloquent member for Swift Current (Mr. Lewis) was only approaching his point; I could not conceive that he thought he had finished it. I may say that I have a great deal of sympathy with this legislation, and I think I have a pretty logical title to that sympathy.

Mr. LEWIS: Logical from the protectionist standpoint.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am opposed to smuggling, as everybody is, and I am in favour of heavy penalties for the smuggler. What the hon. gentleman who has just spoken said in his first address was this, that the offence of smuggling, while a violation of law, was not in itself as gross an offence as other

crimes which are punishable less severely. That is correct. At least in the general estimation of the human mind, fetching goods from one country to another even against the law, failing to pay duty, does not strike one as being such a gross offence as actual theft of a large sum of money, which is very frequently punished less severely than must be the fate of the smuggler under this bill. There is another principle, though, which has not been brought to attention, and it is this: that the severity of the punishment must have relation not only to the character of the offence but as well to the difficulty of apprehension. If a crime is difficult of apprehension the punishment necessary for him who is apprehended and convicted must be much greater. An example might be given of the offence of producing counterfeit bills. It is a very difficult offence indeed to produce evidence of. There are other examples that come to my mind. The punishment provided in the code for offences of that kind is very severe, and necessarily so; if it is not, there is no such thing as suppression of crime. Smuggling is in the same class; there is scarcely anything harder to produce proof of, harder to detect and to run down, than smuggling. It is doubly difficult in this country; I doubt if there is a country in the world where it is more difficult than it is in Canada. We have a border line of tremendous length. There are only a few parts of the country where any natural obstacle intervenes, and the consequence is that smuggling once commenced is very hard indeed to overtake. I might give an example, that of the cigarette smuggling habit. About three years ago the minister of the day brought in a measure to add very much to the cigarette duty. Warning was given at the time that so great was the impost that smuggling would become a profession. That has proved to be the case. I think the tax was \$7.50, and the smuggling of cigarettes today is an occupation. The information I get is that half the cigarettes consumed in our border cities are smuggled. The minister when he repealed the super-tax admitted that the reduction in revenue which he suffered, something over a million and a quarter, was not due to the under consumption of the cigarette, but to the prevalence of smuggling. To overtake this crime is a tremendous task and I have the utmost sympathy with all efforts that tend to achieve it.

There is a circumstance we cannot overlook; it has been mentioned to-night by the hon. member for St. John and Albert (Mr. Baxter), at least since I came in. It is this: that if the law becomes too severe the difficulty of conviction increases; the juror is very



likely to acquit. Well, I would go this far, that if we encounter that difficulty I would remove the jury from the whole supervision of smuggling. To tell the truth I have never had the greatest sympathy with the wide application of the jury system which we to-day enjoy. I do think we would have a great deal better law enforcement if we confined the jurisdiction of the jury and gave to the judges a wider jurisdiction than they now have. However, that is something that does not come under debate here. I do not speak against the jury system in general, but I do believe there are spheres of offences where the jury system is now imposed from which it would be much better withdrawn. So, if the severity of punishment for smuggling is such that juries recoil from verdicts, then I would advise the government to introduce some legislation to recoil from juries. We have enforced the laws of this country not only for the sake of revenue, but for other purposes which I was glad to see the Prime Minister recognize in his speech, namely, to see in it that our own industries are not undermined by the violators of Canadian laws bringing goods in here, ignoring the duty that intervenes. There is still another reason. While we have a tariff at all the man who obeys the law must certainly be protected against the man who violates it, and there is no such thing as doing business in Canada if any substantial section of the people are to be permitted to escape the law at the boundary while the law abiding section have to pay their share both of revenue and of protective tariff. I will stand behind very severe regulation and very severe penalties for the smuggler, and I do so for the reasons chiefly I have advanced.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The other day in discussing the duties on certain commodities we were told of one commodity which could be brought in without much opportunity of detecting it, namely, diamonds. The leader of the opposition has just told us that when any crime was difficult of apprehension the penalty should be made very severe. In that particular case I think the leader of the opposition joined with the minister not in advocating a severer penalty but in saying that in the case of diamonds the duty should be taken off altogether. I have wondered whether instead of increasing the penalties for bringing in these other commodities we should not adopt the principle of taking the duty off altogether. We are keeping up an army of officials and apparently developing a race of criminals by these special restrictions. It

[Mr. Meighen.]

would seem to me a great deal cheaper in the long run to take the duty off and allow those goods to come in.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported.

#### ADDRESS ON SOUTH AFRICA

##### INVITATION TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

Mr. SPEAKER: By leave of the House, I should like to place before hon. members a communication which has been sent to the right hon. Prime Minister and which I should have read at the opening of the House. It is as follows:

The Women's Canadian Club

Ottawa, May 28, 1925.

The Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King:

I am directed by the board of directors of the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club to extend to you personally and to the members of parliament with their wives, a most cordial invitation to attend a meeting to be held under the auspices of this organization in Keith's theatre at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday June 3rd. The speaker, Mrs. Tonkin, one of the South African delegates to the International Council of Women, is probably known to you, but I enclose some further notes dealing with her subject "The Beauties of South Africa".

The directors of the club will be pleased to place boxes at your disposal for any members of the government who may wish to attend.

Cordially yours,

ETHEL W. THOMAS (Mrs. HERBERT I.),  
Honorary Secretary.

#### WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917

##### ORDER FOR DISCHARGE

On the order being called for the House to go into committee on Bill No. 47, to repeal the War Charities Act, 1917:

Hon. A. B. COPP (Secretary of State): Mr Speaker, I do not propose to go further with this bill, and I move, with the unanimous consent of the House, that it be discharged from the order paper.

Motion agreed to.

#### RAILWAY ACT, 1919, AMENDMENT

##### ORDER FOR DISCHARGE

On the order being called for the House to go into committee on Bill No. 142, to amend the Railway Act, 1919:

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways): Hon. gentlemen will remember that after discussion in the House it was decided that the object of this bill could be more appropriately attained by an amendment to the Criminal Code, and the matter

has therefore been transferred to the Minister of Justice, who will present it as an amendment to that code. By unanimous leave of the House I therefore move that this order be discharged.

Motion agreed to.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I mentioned on Friday that the estimates we would take up to-day were those of the Minister of Justice. He is not in his seat at the moment, and I would therefore ask the House to give its consent to our taking up some other supply for half an hour, that of the Department of Labour, I would suggest, if it is agreeable.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I thought the House had been in supply to-day already.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, but we moved to go into it again later to-day.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Was leave given?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: For half an hour.

#### SUPPLY

The House in committee of Supply, Mr Gordon in the chair.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, \$35,000.

Mr. HANSON: How much of this was spent last year, and are there any applications before the department at the present time?

Hon. JAMES MURDOCK (Minister of Labour): Last year \$35,000 was spent. There are no applications for a board before the department just now.

Mr. HANSON: In view of the fact that the act has been declared unconstitutional, and there being no applications for a board before the minister at the present time, and no likelihood of there being many under the new act, why does he ask for the same amount as last year, when he did not spend that amount?

Mr. MURDOCK: We spent \$35,000 last year.

Mr. HANSON: Oh, I thought you said \$25,000.

Mr. MURDOCK: No, \$35,000. My hon. friend will appreciate that we have all been in some uncertainty as to the provisions of this act since the 21st day of January last, and both employers and employees and the Department of Labour have not known just

what they might be able to do under this act. It is possible that we may not use this amount during the fiscal year, but it seems advisable to have the appropriation ready for use in case it might be needed.

Mr. HANSON: Is not the minister in a state of uncertainty also as to the effect of his new act? I would think he would be in a state of great uncertainty having regard to the constitutional phase of the matter.

Mr. MURDOCK: I will not raise the uncertainties anyway. We are now in a position and ready to do business, but of course we shall be altogether satisfied if there is no business at all in the way of industrial disputes coming to our hands.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: If there should arise industrial disputes on the Welland canal, could an application be made for a board?

Mr. MURDOCK: No. There are already what I think are generally regarded as satisfactory and equitable arrangements in effect for dealing with disputes on the Welland ship canal. Rightly or wrongly, there is a policy which has been in effect for more than twenty years by which disputes in respect to wages and hours on the Welland ship canal and other government undertakings are dealt with.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Does the minister say that arrangement is satisfactory?

Mr. MURDOCK: I think I can very safely say that it is generally satisfactory, and the records of the department would so indicate. I know, of course, that certain associations from time to time express disagreement with the application of that fair wage policy, but we find just as pointed disagreement on the part of the contractors, and if my hon. friend cared to review the records of the department in respect to the Welland ship canal he would find, I think, just as marked objection at times on the one side as on the other. The department tries to follow the fair, even, middle course and to recognize the current wage in the district or a fair and reasonable wage, and the department would be in a position to show by comparative figures in regard to each individual wage classification that that course had been followed.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: The minister has hardly answered my question, whether if this dissatisfaction grows, it would be possible to apply for a board under this act?

Mr. MURDOCK: No, not as the law reads now, nor as it has ever read.



Mr. IRVINE: I would vote much more heartily for this item if under the law application could be made for a board in case of a dispute on government works. I have here a very strong protest from the Labour Council of Toronto against what is said to be a cut in wages on the Welland canal. I will just read it to the minister and ask him if there is not ground for a dispute arising here:

The federal government came in for scathing denunciation at the District Labor Council last night for having sanctioned the reduction in the wage scale of all classes of workers employed on the Welland canal. Premier King was held to be equally guilty with Hon. James Murdock Minister of Labor. A resolution was passed by unanimous vote protesting against the lower wage scale and the increase in the hours of labor. Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to Premier King and his colleagues; also, to the Labor members in the House of Commons. The matter was introduced by John Flett, Canadian organizer of the A. F. of L., who pointed out wages had been reduced all along the line, varying from 10 to 20 cents per hour, according to the trade. Carpenters and plumbers alone were allowed the eight-hour day. All others had to work from 9 to 11 hours a day. In the case of laborers and unskilled workers, the rate of pay had been cut to 35 cents per hour for an 11-hour day, and no overtime was allowed or paid for.

I have here also a letter dealing with the same matter from Mr. James Watt, secretary, Labour Temple, Toronto, in which he says that he sent a copy of this letter to the Prime Minister and also to the Minister of Labour. He states:

Copies of the schedule of wages to be paid employees on the Welland canal construction work were submitted to the District Labor Council of Toronto at our last meeting held on the 16th, inst.

Delegates from organizations more or less affected freely criticized the action of the Department of Labor in authorizing the schedule and a resolution was adopted protesting against such action in references to both wages and hours.

The council are of the opinion that the cost of living at the present time warrants a much higher rate of wages, and that it is hardly creditable to the government of this country, in view of the conferences and agreements with representatives of other nations, that the eight hour day movement should be almost completely ignored in the awarding of contracts of this nature.

We are further of the opinion that the schedule as it stands, means an increase in the hours of labor per day and a lowering of wages in the district.

In protesting against the action of the Labor department we sincerely hope that a re-adjustment of the schedule may take place at an early date.

I am not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of these charges, but I presume the Minister of Labour might at least throw some light on the subject. However, I do say this: It is an unfortunate circumstance that a wage dispute, such as I have just indicated can develop on a government work and perhaps a very serious situation arise therefrom, and yet the men may have no recourse under the act in connection with which we are voting this money.

[Mr. Murdock.]

Mr. MURDOCK: The very many references contained in the first epistle that my hon. friend read are totally inaccurate; in fact they are entirely untrue. For example, it is stated that the wages were reduced from ten to twenty cents an hour. That is not so; a number of the wage rates were not reduced at all. The labourers' rate was reduced by five cents an hour. We have figures with respect to the several classes of labour employed by different concerns through the Niagara peninsula, so that we will be able to show my hon. friend, if he cares to inspect the records, just what the various classes of labour are getting. I noticed the article in question when it came out, and I observed the source whence it came. It is entirely misleading and generally speaking inaccurate. The carpenters' wages, for example, were not touched. The carpenters' hours were shortened from nine hours a day to eight hours a day. Why? Because in Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and at one or two other points, by agreement between the carpenters' organization and the builders, an eight-hour day was in effect. Therefore the carpenters, a very important class of labour on the Welland ship canal, had their condition improved, from a nine-hour day to an eight-hour day. May I add that the department has a very lengthy report from its fair wage officer stating that, I think, 47 carpenters and 17 helpers on the Welland ship canal have made application to the minister to be permitted to work ten hours a day. I have yet to render a decision on that application; but I am quite sure that neither my hon. friend from East Calgary (Mr. Irvine) nor my hon. friend from Centre Winnipeg (Mr. Woodsworth) will recite to this House, either now or later, objections by trades and labour councils on that particular score. There are so many things connected with this question that it is not desirable to have in your hands the authority to determine what is the current wage, or what is a fair and reasonable wage, in any particular part of this country. For example, we have the same thing to do in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

Mr. ROSS (Kingston): Before the minister passes from that point has he information showing how many carpenters there are working on the Welland ship canal?

Mr. MURDOCK: I could not give my hon. friend the exact information but I could make a guess. I would say that on the various contracts there would be probably from 150 to 300. Those that I referred to a few minutes ago are engaged by one particular con-

tracting firm, but the number of carpenters would vary according to the condition of the work. There are by the way, when construction is under way and progressing satisfactorily, some two or three thousand men employed in various occupations on the Welland ship canal.

In regard to the clipping and the statement from the Labour Council at Toronto which my hon. friend read, we have had all these protests before us and have taken them under consideration. If a fair wage policy is right in principle—there may be some argument in my hon. friend's mind about that—and if the department when giving a contract insists upon the payment, in a given district, of wages as fair and reasonable as those that are being paid by other employers of labour, I believe my hon. friend will admit that we have been fair and reasonable and have recognized the current wage and the current hours and conditions of employment on the Welland ship canal even in the last revision of wages that was made there. My hon. friend may not know that the application that came to me on January 17 last, suggesting in regard to the various contracts what the wages should be, quoted a twenty-five cent rate for labourers—I am speaking from memory now—a sixty-five cent rate for carpenters, and varying wages for all the other classes proportionately as low. After a careful and complete canvass of the entire territory the carpenter's eighty cent an hour rate was left there and his hours were reduced from nine to eight because that was the current condition in the Niagara peninsula. There is nobody in the form of any organization to speak for the labourer, but his wages were not fixed at twenty-five cents an hour because the current wage in the district was thirty-five cents an hour. There were lots of labourers being paid twenty-five cents; there were many being paid thirty cents. Our fair wages policy however, does not contemplate paying the minimum rate; it contemplates paying the current rate, and so we tried to make a decision based on the average of the various rates. Consequently a thirty-five cent rate was fixed which lowered the labourer's wage by five cents an hour.

Mr. IRVINE: I think I can see the difficulty that the Minister of Labour has to contend with in regard to this matter. Still I am loth to believe that the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto and the officials of the A.F. of L. would make such statements as I have quoted if there were not some basis in fact for them. Does the minister know any real basis in fact for them at all or are they all fictitious?

Mr. MURDOCK: If my good friend had been connected with a labour organization as long as I have been in the years gone by he would realize that you can get almost anything in the way of criticism of a public man through a labour body, and it does not particularly matter whether that public man is a Grit or a Tory. Criticism if it is proposed will be unanimously carried, and it does not matter whether it is justified or not. It listens good, because it is criticizing someone in public life, whether rightly or wrongly.

Mr. HANSON: Does the minister suffer much on that score?

Mr. IRVINE: The minister's answer is not very illuminating and not very creditable to labour, but apart from that, I would like to press the question, is there any provision made for these people?

Mr. MURDOCK: Yes there is. I do not want my hon. friend to misunderstand me. The great body of labour is generally true and sound, but one misfortune is that it will sometimes endorse criticism as I pointed out a moment ago. There is in the minds of some labouring men possibly a criticism at any time when a wage rate is reduced. If my hon. friend has ever seen a condition of that kind that was not open to the criticism of organized labour, I never have, and therefore there is that justification on the part of the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto. Do not forget, they are many miles removed from the actual scene of operations on the Welland ship canal, but there is that justification for criticism in some cases when wage rates are reduced. We have labour at 35 cents an hour. Certain linemen were reduced 20 cents an hour. Why? Because we found the current wage had changed from 75 cents an hour to 55 cents an hour. It was a large change, but the facts indicated that there was a substantial number of men in that calling who were working at regular employment at 55 cents an hour, or 20 cents an hour less than the rate paid theretofore. I can assure my hon. friend that I still believe if he would go over all the voluminous documents and information which we secured in connection with that wage revision on the Welland ship canal, he would agree that we had stood up pretty straight in determining what was the current wage in the district, and what was a fair and reasonable rate.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I should like to ask the minister if he imagines that the amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, which passed this House and the Senate, when put into force, will enable him to settle the dispute that we have had in Cape Breton?



Mr. MURDOCK: I do not think that the particular dispute that has been in evidence for the past several months unfortunately can be accepted at the present time as a national emergency, and I do not think it would be consistent for the government to now go into the business of trying to conciliate.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Is that a national emergency?

Mr. MURDOCK: My hon. friend will kindly not overlook these facts. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, rightly or wrongly, since 1907 has contemplated conciliating before a strike took place, and by conciliation and investigation preventing a strike taking place. It has not generally been the practice under the act to utilize its provisions where a strike was really in effect, where someone had violated the intent of the law in the public interest, either employer or employee, and had really entered into a strike or cessation of work, either by lockout or otherwise; therefore my hon. friend I am sure will agree that the underlying principle of the act is, by conciliation and investigation, to prevent a strike, and the act never contemplated and never intended to give authority to go in when there was an actual strike in effect, and to say, "This must be done", or "The other thing must be done". Therefore I would say that, generally speaking, not necessarily always, but generally speaking, it would be inadvisable to apply the terms and provisions of the act where there had been an actual suspension of work before the provisions of the act would in the ordinary course and according to the intent of the law be applied. Therefore, just briefly answering my hon. friend's question, I say, no, I do not think it would be consistent to make a pretence—because it could only be a pretence—of applying the provisions of this act to the dispute in question.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: If I remember aright, the minister said several months ago, when the dispute first arose, that he did not very much blame the men in Nova Scotia for not appointing representatives on the board. Of what use is the act in such a case?

Mr. MURDOCK: Information of that kind can best be given to my hon. friend by looking at the results accomplished. Since 1907, 630 applications for boards have been received, and in only thirty-seven cases have strikes resulted. Therefore it looks as if something reasonably good had been accomplished. Last year there were nineteen ap-

[Mr. Woodsworth.]

plications received and only nine boards formed. In ten cases, as a result of the applications, and as the result of the efforts of the department, an agreed settlement was reached without even the necessity of forming a board, and in no one of those nineteen cases did a strike result. Now my hon. friend can consider the good of the act from the results which I have cited.

Item agreed to.

Fair wages and inspection officers, \$5,000.

Mr. MANION: I thought there was an understanding we would only proceed for half an hour.

Mr. MURDOCK: This is only a \$5,000 item.

Item agreed to.

Progress reported.

#### LOAN COMPANIES ACT, 1914, AMENDMENT

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I presume there will be no objection to taking up Bill No. 144, to amend the Loan Companies Act, 1914.

Mr. MANION: I am afraid my right hon. leader who has just gone out would have something to say about this bill. He went out a moment ago, but did not know anything else was coming up.

Mr. ROBB: I had a conference with the right hon. leader of the opposition, and my hon. friend will recall that when this bill was up on the 25th May there was some delay and I suggested it should be referred to the committee on Banking and Commerce. The right hon. leader of the opposition consented to that.

Mr. MANION: He was in the House a few minutes ago.

Mr. ROBB: He came over and spoke to me.

Mr. MANION: If the hon. minister tells me that, all right, I will take his word.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then the minister will move that the order of the day No. 32, "House again in committee on bill No. 144, to amend the Loan Companies Act, 1914," be discharged.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. ROBB: I move that Bill No. 144, to amend the Loan Companies Act, 1914, be referred to the committee on Banking and Commerce.

Motion agreed to.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTION

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): With the consent of the House I move that the name of Mr. J. B. M. Baxter be substituted for that of Mr. R. B. Hanson on the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Motion agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MACKENZIE KING moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. MANION: What business will be taken up to-morrow?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Some of the bills under government orders and Supply, the Department of External Affairs and Public Works. I understand that the leader of the opposition (Mr. Meighen) wishes to introduce a motion on going into Supply and the intention of the government therefore is to bring on Supply rather early on that account.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 11 p.m.

The following items were passed in committee of Supply:

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act...	\$35,000
Fair wages and inspection officers...	5,000

#### CONTENTS—Continued

Cecil R. Smith. Mr. Woodsworth, Hon. Mr. Lapointe.  
Postal Employees—Revenue and City Offices; Civil Service Act Amendment. Resolution, Hon. Mr. Murphy. Discussed also by: Mr. Hanson, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Boys, Mr. Carroll. Resolution agreed to; Bill No. 168, first reading.

Canadian National Railways. China Clay-St. Remi branch line. Resolution, Hon. Mr. Graham, considered in committee. Bill No. 169, first reading.  
\$164,000,000 Loan. Resolution, Hon. Mr. Robb, considered in committee. Bill No. 170, first reading.

Dominion Elections Act Amendment. Bill No. 148, Hon. Mr. Copp, second reading. Bill referred to Privileges and Elections Committee.

Supreme Court Act Amendment. Bill No. 16, Hon. Mr. Lapointe, second reading, considered in committee, reported.

Supply—Justice; Labour.

Interim Supply. Resolution, Hon. Mr. Robb, considered in committee, Ways and Means, resolution reported. Bill No. 171, first and second readings, committee, third reading.

Agreement with City of Ottawa. Resolution, Hon. Mr. King (Kootenay), considered in committee; Bill No. 172, first reading.

Meat and Canned Foods Act Amendment. Bill No. 73, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, considered in committee, third reading.

Dairy Industry Act 1914, Amendment. Bill No. 109, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, considered in committee, third reading.

Live Stock Products Act, 1923, Amendment. Bill No. 111, considered in committee, third reading.

Fruit Act Amendment. Bill No. 117, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, considered in committee, third reading.

Animal Contagious Diseases Act Amendment. Bill No. 150, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, second reading, considered in committee, third reading.

Northwest Territories Act Amendment. Bill No. 151, Hon. Mr. Stewart (Argenteuil), second reading, considered in committee, third reading.

Customs Act Amendment. Bill No. 145, Hon. Mr. Cardin, second reading, considered in committee, progress reported.

Address on South Africa. Invitation from Women's Canadian Club, Mr. Speaker.

War Charities Act 1917. Bill No. 47, Hon. Mr. Copp, Order discharged.

Railway Act 1919 Amendment. Bill No. 142, Order discharged.

Loan Companies Act, 1914, Amendment. Bill No. 144, Hon. Mr. Robb, referred to Committee on Banking and Commerce.







1931

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# THE CANADA GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930

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1. All communications should be addressed—The King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

2. The advertising rates of *The Canada Gazette* are as follows: First insertion, fifteen cents (15c.) per agate line (fourteen lines to the inch), subsequent insertions, five cents (5c.) per line. Copies of *The Canada Gazette* containing advertisements are supplied only when ordered and at a charge of 15c. each.

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- (b) The Bankruptcy Act—1 insertion.
- (c) Withdrawals of Deposits—3 calendar months.
- (d) Applications for Letters Patent—1 insertion.
- (e) Dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month or 5 insertions.
- (f) The Companies Act—1 insertion.
- (g) Works in navigable waters, approval of plans, etc.—1 calendar month.

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7. The subscription to *The Canada Gazette* is five dollars (\$5.00) per annum, payable strictly in advance; single copies, fifteen cents (15c.).

F. A. ACLAND,  
King's Printer.

Department of Public Printing and Stationery,  
Ottawa, February 7, 1925.

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2. Les taux d'annonces dans la *Gazette du Canada* sont les suivants: Première insertion, quinze cents (15c.) la ligne agate (quatorze lignes au pouce), insertions subséquentes, cinq cents (5c.) la ligne. Des exemplaires de la *Gazette du Canada* contenant des annonces ne sont fournis que sur demande seulement et à raison de 15c. chacun.

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- (b) Avis en vertu de la *Loi de Faillite*—1 insertion.
- (c) Retraits de dépôt—3 mois de calendrier.
- (d) Demandes de lettres patentes—1 insertion.
- (e) Dividendes et assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurance—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.
- (f) Avis en vertu de la *Loi des compagnies*—1 insertion.
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F. A. ACLAND,  
Imprimeur du Roi

Département des Impressions  
et de la Papeterie publiques,  
Ottawa, 7 février 1925.



## NOTICES UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## Discharge of Assignors

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA IN BANKRUPTCY  
IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, debtor.

TAKE Notice that Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, the authorized assignor, was discharged by an Order of this Court bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D. 1930.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of October, A.D. 1930.

LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED,  
Authorized Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Octave Bailly, merchant, Cap de la Madeleine, Que., authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the said Octave Bailly, authorized assignor, was discharged by order of the Court of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930.

Three Rivers, this 13th day of November, 1930.

HENRI BISSON,  
Trustee.

21-1

## Discharge of Trustees

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA IN BANKRUPTCY  
IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, debtor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned authorized trustee has been discharged by Order of this Court dated the 31st day of October, A.D. 1930.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of October, 1930.

LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED,  
Authorized Trustee.

21-1

## Trustees Appointed

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Ideal Cash Grocery, Ltd., of the City of Nelson, B.C.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of the creditors, held on the 13th day of October, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Nelson, this 16th day of October, A.D. 1930.

SAMUEL FAWCETT,  
Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Allen H. Gaugh, of Siska and Trail's End Lodges, in the Province of British Columbia, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned has been appointed the authorized trustee of the above estate by the creditors at their first meeting.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this fourth day of November, 1930.

J. HAYDN YOUNG, C.A.,  
Authorized Trustee,  
916, Hall Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Annie Mudrick (carrying on business as "Mudrick's Ladies Wear" and "Annette Shoppe"), of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of the creditors held on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of estate of Frank Walsh & Co., Moncton, N.B.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of Frank Walsh & Co., in the City of Moncton and Province of New Brunswick, at the statutory meeting of creditors held on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1930, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Saint John, N.B., this 11th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Edouard Napp, 7778 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of creditors held on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this 12th day of November, 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee,

751 Victoria Square,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Henry William Chaplin, trading as "Brake Service Reg'd.," 4269 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of creditors held on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this 12th day of November, 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee,

751 Victoria Square,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Electric Motor & Machinery Co. Limited, 715 St. James St., Montreal, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate, at the meeting of creditors held at the Court House, in Montreal, on the 12th day of November, 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,  
Trustee.

10 St. James St. East,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Albert Thinel, furniture store, St. Jérôme, Que., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate at the meeting of creditors held at the Court House, in Montreal, on the 12th day of November, 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,  
Trustee.

10 St. James St. East,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of S. Rainer, trading as "Rainer's Ready-to-Wear," of the Town of Arnprior, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned have been appointed the joint trustees of the above estate by a meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 12th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,  
73 King St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.,

and  
DAVID GROBSTEIN,  
25 St. James St. E.,  
Montreal, Que.,  
Joint Trustees.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE ESTATE "Forum Meat Market," of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

TAKE Notice that at a general meeting of creditors of the above-mentioned estate, held on the 6th day of November, 1930, in room 31, Court House, Montreal, the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 8th day of November, 1930.

HARRY LASSNER,  
Trustee,  
Suite 5, 1408 Bleury St.,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Joseph McMaster and Reginald H. V. Sherk, carrying on business under the firm name and style of Beach Motors, Toronto, authorized assignors.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was appointed trustee of the above estate at the statutory meeting of creditors held at Toronto, on the 5th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of November, 1930.

G. S. HOLMESTED,  
Trustee,  
(of J. P. Langley & Company),  
McKinnon Building,  
Toronto.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of La Cie D'Entreprises Publiques, Limitée, 72 Mountain Hill, Quebec, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned trustee has been appointed as trustee of the above estate, at the first meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, at twelve o'clock a.m.

Dated at Quebec, this 12th day of November, 1930.

J. R. PAQUET,  
Trustee,  
72 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

21-1

17387-13

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Samuel Horowitz, Mrs. Ray Horowitz and William Rogers, doing business under the firm name and style of "S. Horowitz & Co. Inc.," dress manufacturers, of the City of Montreal, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors, held on the 6th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of C. Bernfeld, fur merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors, held on the 4th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of the late Thomas J. Duggan, in his lifetime of Montreal (Cuthbert W. Roewe, curator), authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 6th day of October, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Napoleon T. Roy and Hector E. Roy, trading as Roy Brothers, of the Village of Markstay, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignors.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of the creditors held on the 6th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LTD.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Ernest E. Saunders, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, formerly trading as E. E. Saunders, of Penzance, Saunders & Co., of Sheho and Weldon, Saskatchewan, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Regina, Sask., this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee,

203 Northern Crown Building,  
Regina, Sask.

21-1



## NOTICES UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## Discharge of Assignors

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA IN BANKRUPTCY  
IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, debtor.

TAKE Notice that Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, the authorized assignor, was discharged by an Order of this Court bearing date the 10th day of October, A.D. 1930.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of October, A.D. 1930.

LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED,

21-1 Authorized Trustee.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Octave Bailly, merchant, Cap de la Madeleine, Que., authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the said Octave Bailly, authorized assignor, was discharged by order of the Court of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930.

Three Rivers, this 13th day of November, 1930.

HENRI BISSON, Trustee.

21-1

## Discharge of Trustees

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA IN BANKRUPTCY  
IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Martin Bendicksen, of Ryley, Alberta, debtor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned authorized trustee has been discharged by Order of this Court dated the 31st day of October, A.D. 1930.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of October, 1930.

LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY LIMITED,

21-1 Authorized Trustee.

## Trustees Appointed

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Ideal Cash Grocery, Ltd., of the City of Nelson, B.C.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of the creditors, held on the 13th day of October, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Nelson, this 16th day of October, A.D. 1930.

SAMUEL FAWCETT, Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Allen H. Gangh, of Siska and Trail's End Lodges, in the Province of British Columbia, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned has been appointed the authorized trustee of the above estate by the creditors at their first meeting.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this fourth day of November, 1930.

J. HAYDN YOUNG, C.A.,  
Authorized Trustee,  
916, Hall Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Annie Mudrick (carrying on business as "Mudrick's Ladies Wear" and "Annette Shoppe"), of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of the creditors held on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of estate of Frank Walsh & Co., Moncton, N.B.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of Frank Walsh & Co., in the City of Moncton and Province of New Brunswick, at the statutory meeting of creditors held on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1930, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Saint John, N.B., this 11th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Edouard Napp, 7778 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of creditors held on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this 12th day of November, 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee,

751 Victoria Square,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Henry William Chaplin, trading as "Brake Service Reg'd.," 4269 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of creditors held on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this 12th day of November, 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
751 Victoria Square,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Electric Motor & Machinery Co. Limited, 715 St. James St., Montreal, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate, at the meeting of creditors held at the Court House, in Montreal, on the 12th day of November, 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,  
Trustee.

10 St. James St. East,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Albert Thinel, furniture store, St. Jérôme, Que., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate at the meeting of creditors held at the Court House, in Montreal, on the 12th day of November, 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,  
Trustee.

10 St. James St. East,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of S. Rainer, trading as "Rainer's Ready-to-Wear," of the Town of Arnprior, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned have been appointed the joint trustees of the above estate by a meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 12th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,  
73 King St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.,  
and

DAVID GROBSTEIN,  
25 St. James St. E.,  
Montreal, Que.,  
Joint Trustees.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE ESTATE "Forum Meat Market," of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

TAKE Notice that at a general meeting of creditors of the above-mentioned estate, held on the 6th day of November, 1930, in room 31, Court House, Montreal, the undersigned has been appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 8th day of November, 1930.

HARRY LASSNER,  
Trustee,  
Suite 5, 1408 Bleury St.,  
Montreal, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Joseph McMaster and Reginald H. V. Sherk, carrying on business under the firm name and style of Beach Motors, Toronto, authorized assignors.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was appointed trustee of the above estate at the statutory meeting of creditors held at Toronto, on the 5th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of November, 1930.

G. S. HOLMESTED,  
Trustee,  
(of J. P. Langley & Company),  
McKinnon Building,  
Toronto.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of La Cie D'Entreprises Publiques, Limitée, 72 Mountain Hill, Quebec, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned trustee has been appointed as trustee of the above estate, at the first meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, at twelve o'clock a.m.

Dated at Quebec, this 12th day of November, 1930.

J. R. PAQUET,  
Trustee,  
72 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

21-1

17387-13

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Samuel Horowitz, Mrs. Ray Horowitz and William Rogers, doing business under the firm name and style of "S. Horowitz & Co. Inc.," dress manufacturers, of the City of Montreal, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors, held on the 6th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of C. Bernfeld, fur merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, bankrupt.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors, held on the 4th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of the late Thomas J. Duggan, in his lifetime of Montreal (Cuthbert W. Roche, curator), authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of creditors held on the 11th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Montreal, this 6th day of October, 1930.

FRED H. POPE,  
601 Shaughnessy Building,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Napoleon T. Roy and Hector E. Roy, trading as Roy Brothers, of the Village of Markstay, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignors.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was, at a meeting of the creditors held on the 6th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LTD.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Ernest E. Saunders, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, formerly trading as E. E. Saunders, of Penzance, Saunders & Co., of Sheho and Weldon, Saskatchewan, authorized assignor.

TAKE Notice that the undersigned was on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Regina, Sask., this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Trustee,

203 Northern Crown Building,  
Regina, Sask.

21-1



## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of F. W. Porter, Hantsport, N.S., authorized assignor.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of F. W. Porter, at the statutory meeting of creditors held on the 5th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Halifax, N.S., this 11th day of November, 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
P.O. Box 986,  
Halifax, N.S.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Geo. Yip and Happy Yip, trading as The Royal Cafe, of the Town of Macklin, in the Province of Saskatchewan, bankrupts.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of The Royal Cafe, at the statutory meeting of creditors, held on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1930.

Dated at Saskatoon, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
302 Grain Building,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Assad Abourameh, of Hawkesbury, Ontario, authorized assignor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of Assad Abourameh, at a statutory meeting of creditors, held on the 14th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of November, 1930.

T. BERT COLE,

Trustee,

63 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of John Glick (Style Garment Company), Halifax, N.S., authorized assignor.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of John Glick, at the statutory meeting of creditors, held on the 13th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Halifax, N.S., this 15th day of November, 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
P.O. Box 986,  
Halifax, N.S.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Morris Grupar, of the Village of Mankota, in the Province of Saskatchewan, authorized assignor.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1930, appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
203 Northern Crown Building,  
Regina, Sask.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Max Goldfarb and David Cooper, both of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, trading under the firm name and style of "Popular Garment Company," Toronto and Belleville, Ontario, bankrupt.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of the creditors held on the 13th day of November, A.D. 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Charlie Mah Son, trading as "T. D. Cafe," in the Town of The Pas, in the Province of Manitoba, authorized assignor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that at a meeting of creditors, held on the 31st day of October, A.D. 1930, the undersigned was appointed trustee of the estate of Charlie Mah Son, of the Town of The Pas.

21-1

W. S. NEWTON & COMPANY.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Dora Domnas, trading as the Princess Confectionery, of the Town of Wolseley, in the Province of Saskatchewan, authorized assignor.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was on the 13th day of November, A.D. 1930, appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
203 Northern Crown Building,  
Regina, Sask.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of Alexander Frank Theodor, trading as Service Grocery, of the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, authorized assignor.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was on the 14th day of November, A.D. 1930, appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Trustee,  
203 Northern Crown Building,  
Regina, Sask.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Ida Rotstein and Mary Silverman, trading as Jeannette Model Shoppe, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupts.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned was at a meeting of the creditors, held on the 13th day of November, 1930, duly appointed trustee of the above estate.

Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Monypenny Brothers Limited, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, authorized assignors.

**TAKE** Notice that the undersigned has been appointed as the authorized trustee of the above estate at the first meeting of creditors, held in Toronto, on November 12, 1930.

Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of November, 1930.

F. M. MOFFAT,  
Trustee,  
MOFFATT, HUBSON & COMPANY,  
1118 Federal Building,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Eva Marjorie Thody, trading as the Heel and Toe Hosiery Shops, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

**PLEASE** be advised that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of Eva Marjorie Thody, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, at the statutory meeting of creditors, held on the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Hamilton, this 17th day of November, 1930.

FRED'K C. ROBINS,  
Trustee,  
Old Registry Building,  
Hamilton, Ontario,

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

IN THE MATTER of John Reginald Thody, trading as Heel and Toe Hosiery Shops, in the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, debtor.

**PLEASE** be advised that the undersigned was duly appointed trustee of the estate of John Reginald Thody, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, at the statutory meeting of creditors, held on the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated at Hamilton, this 17th day of November, 1930.

FRED'K C. ROBINS,  
Trustee,  
Old Registry Building,  
Hamilton, Ontario,

21-1

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Thomas Carr Brackenbury, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, authorized assignor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Thomas Carr Brackenbury, of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, did on the 7th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Victor Robert Jones, official receiver, has appointed us to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Calgary, on Wednesday, November 19, A.D. 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with us before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with us prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with us or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties thereto without regard to your claim.

Dated at Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

Custodian,  
201 Lancaster Bldg.,  
Calgary, Alberta.

21-1 \*

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the estate of The Skinner Motor Company Limited, of the Town of Stettler, in the Province of Alberta, authorized assignor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that The Skinner Motor Company Limited, of the Town of Stettler, in the Province of Alberta, did on the 8th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors, and that R. P. Wallace, official receiver, has appointed the undersigned to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Edmonton, on Friday, the 21st day of November, A.D. 1930, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with the undersigned before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with the undersigned prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with the undersigned or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1930.

## MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,

Custodian,  
210 McLeod Building,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Gordon Rolph Parsons, trading as Fashion Footwear, in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, authorized assignor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Gordon Rolph Parsons, trading as Fashion Footwear, in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, did on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Victor Robert Jones, official receiver, has appointed us to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Calgary, Alberta, on Wednesday, November 26, A.D. 1930, at 3 p.m.



## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Thomas Small, of the City of Sarnia, Province of Ontario, confectioner, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas Small, of the City of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, did on the fifth day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that A. A. Mackinnon, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held on the premises of the debtor, 110 South Mitten Street, Sarnia, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1930, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the date of this notice for, from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8, of section 37, of the said Act, I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Sarnia, this 8th day of November, 1930.

M. A. SANDERS,

Custodian,

221½ Front St.,

Sarnia, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of V. S. Bell, of the Town of Cochrane, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that V. S. Bell, of the Town of Cochrane, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 31st day of October, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Thos. J. Bourke, the official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Thos. J. Bourke, official receiver, Court House, North Bay, Ont., on the 20th day of November, 1930, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of your claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,

Custodian.

73 King St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of W. A. Pope, Automobiles, etc., Hamilton, Ont., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. A. Pope, of Hamilton, Ont., did on the 7th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that E. W. Thomas, Hamilton, Ont., official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, Court House, Hamilton, Ont., on the 20th day of November, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me, or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto without regard to your claim.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont., this 11th day of November, 1930.

MARK McLEOD TEW,

Custodian.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of E. Shulman, trading as Superior Jobbing and Importing Company, in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that E. Shulman, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, Room 185, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ontario, on the 21st day of November, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of your claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

MERCANTILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

LIMITED,

Custodian,

Room 102, Stair Bldg.,

331 Bay Street,

Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Azar Hanna, of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Azar Hanna, of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 31st day of October, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Thos. J. Bourke, the official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Thos. J. Bourke, official receiver, Court House, North Bay, Ont., on the 20th day of November, 1930, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of your claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,

Custodian.

73 King St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the estate of A. Fox, Sons Limited, of the Town of Leamington and Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. Fox, Sons Limited, of Leamington, Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the fifth day of November, 1930, and that Wm. Reilley, Esquire, registrar, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Sandwich, Ontario, on the 26th day of November, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of November, 1930.

F. M. MOFFAT,

Custodian,

1118 Federal Building,  
Toronto, Ontario,

or

16 La Belle Building,  
Windsor, Ontario.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Liberty Women's Wear Limited, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Liberty Women's Wear Limited, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors, and that E. W. Thomas, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of E. W. Thomas, official receiver, Court House, Hamilton, Ont., on the 20th day of November, A.D. 1930, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of your claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,

Custodian.

73 King St. West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the estate of William Mechanic, of the City of Windsor and Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Mechanic, of Windsor, Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 4th day of November, 1930, and that Wm. Reilley, Esquire, registrar, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Sandwich, Ontario, on the 26th day of November, 1930, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of November, 1930.

F. M. MOFFAT,

Custodian,

1118 Federal Building,  
Toronto, Ontario,

or

16 La Belle Building,  
Windsor, Ontario.

21-1



## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the bankruptcy of Cecil Warwick Farnan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Cecil Warwick Farnan, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 4th day of November, 1930, and the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 185, Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1930, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto without regard to your claim.

A. E. BROCKLESBY,  
Of A. E. Brocklesby & Co.,  
Custodian,  
507-508 Manning Chambers,  
Toronto 2.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Croden Lumber Company Limited, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Croden Lumber Company Limited, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 7th day of November, 1930, and that W. J. Reilley, Esquire, Registrar, has appointed us to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of Edmund Weld, Esquire, official receiver, in the Court House in London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with us before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with us prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with us or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at Toronto, this 17th day of November, 1930.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST  
ASSOCIATION LIMITED,  
Custodian,  
137 Wellington Street West,  
Toronto.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the estate of William A. Gough, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, accountant, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wm. A. Gough, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 11th day of November, 1930, and that O. E. Lennox, Esq., Assistant-Master, S.C.O., has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at my office, 109 King Street, London, Canada, on the 24th day of November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me, or with the trustee, when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto without regard to your claim.

Dated at London, Ontario, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

C. A. HOUGHTBY,  
Custodian,  
care of C. A. Houghtby & Co.,  
109 King St.,  
London, Canada.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Newman's Ladies Wear Limited, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Newman's Ladies Wear Limited, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 14th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors, and that E. W. Thomas, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of E. W. Thomas, official receiver, Court House, Hamilton, Ontario, on the 24th day of November, 1930, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 17th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,  
Custodian,  
73 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Earl Grier, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Earl Grier, of the Township of Blandford, County of Oxford, did on the 12th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that the official receiver has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at our office, 204-5 Weber Chambers, Kitchener, Ont., on the 27th day of November, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me, otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto without regard to your claim.

Dated at Kitchener, this 13th day of November, 1930.

WALTER D. INRIG & COMPANY,  
Accountants, Auditors, Trustees,  
Per WALTER D. INRIG, L.A.,  
204-5 Weber Chambers,  
Kitchener, Ont.  
Phone 1905

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Abraham Schnapp, trading as "Dominion Instalment Store," of the Town of Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Abraham Schnapp, trading as "Dominion Instalment Store," of the Town of Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above matter will be held at the office of A. H. Beath, official receiver, Court House, Sudbury, Ontario, on the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1930, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at such meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of your claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 15th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,  
Custodian,  
73 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1 21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Thomas Yuskewitz, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas Yuskewitz, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 12th day of November, A.D. 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that E. W. Thomas, the official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors is held.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of E. W. Thomas, official receiver, Court House, Hamilton, Ontario, on the 22nd day of November, 1930, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1930.

N. L. MARTIN, C.A.,  
Custodian,  
73 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Fairlie & Company, Limited, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fairlie & Company Limited, of Toronto, did on the 5th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all its property for the benefit of its creditors, and that O. E. Lennox, Esquire, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on the 25th day of November, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect a permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, without regard to your claim.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of November, 1930.

F. M. MOFFAT,  
Custodian,  
1118 Federal Building,  
Toronto, Ont.



## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Gerard Verville, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Gerard Verville, of Montreal, did on the 5th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Hon. Jules Allard, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above-mentioned matter will be held at the Court House, room 31, Montreal, on the 18th day of November, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Montreal, November 8, 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Custodian,  
132 St. James St. West,

21-1

Montreal.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Philippe Chopin, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that M. Philippe Chopin, of Montreal, did on the 5th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Hon. Jules Allard, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors at first meeting shall elect a trustee.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above-mentioned matter will be held at the Court House, room 31, Montreal, on the 19th day of November, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Montreal, November 8, 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Custodian,  
132 St. James St. West,

21-1

Montreal.

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Henri Lafaille, doing business under the name of Lafaille & Frère, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henri Lafaille, doing business in Montreal under the firm name of Lafaille & Frère, did on the eleventh day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that the Hon. J. Allard, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors at their first meeting shall elect a trustee.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 24th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

J. O. BONNIER,  
Custodian.

132 St. James Street West,  
Montreal, P.Q.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Woodard-McCrea Boat Works, Inc., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Woodard-McCrea Boat Works, Inc., having its head office at North Hatlay, in the Province of Quebec, did on the 7th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and that Messrs. Leonard & Bachand, official receiver, have appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the first meeting of creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the Court House, Sherbrooke, Que., on the 26th day of November, 1930, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that at such meeting the creditors will elect the permanent trustee.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me, or with the trustee when appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto without regard to your claim.

Dated at Sherbrooke, Que., this 8th day of November, 1930.

T. R. EDNEY,

Custodian.

Office of:

Haskell, Elderkin & Co.,  
98 Wellington St. North,  
Sherbrooke, Que.,  
Chartered Accountants.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Ovila Lafontaine and Edmond Mallette, merchants, of Montreal, carrying on business under the name of Mallette & Company, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ovila Lafontaine and Edmond Mallette, of the City of Montreal, were adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 7th day of November, 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect the trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 19th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or the trustee that will be appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate shall be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been then received.

Dated at Montreal, this 8th day of November, 1930.

DOUGLAS L. ROSS,

Custodian,

Office of Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.,  
231 St. James St. W., Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Frank Joseph McGoldrick, doing business under the name of National Hardwood Flooring Co., No. 161 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank Joseph McGoldrick, of the City and District of Montreal, did on the 5th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that the Honorable Jules Allard, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 14th day of November, 1930, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

Dated at Montreal, this 6th day of November, 1930.

HARRY C. ORGAN,

Custodian,

1420 Victoria St., Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Samuel Tamarin, dry goods, 2016 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel Tamarin, of Montreal, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 7th day of November, 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 25th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or the trustee that will be appointed, within 30 days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Montreal, this 13th day of November, 1930.

J. ALBERT LEJOUR,

Custodian,

10 St. James St. East,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Arthur A. Arsenault, merchant, St. François D'Assise, Co. Bonav., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named did on the 11th of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Mr. Wilfrid Edge, official receiver, has appointed us to be custodians of the estate until the first meeting of the creditors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of the creditors in this estate will be held at the Court House, in Quebec, on the 21st of November, 1930, at 11.00 a.m.

PAQUET & GAUVIN,  
Custodians.

Office: 132 St. Pierre Street,  
Quebec.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Alfred Jetté, Sherbrooke, P.Q., authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Alfred Jetté, of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, did, on the 7th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that MM. Leonard & Bachand, official receiver, have appointed us to be custodians of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of MM. Leonard & Bachand, official receiver, at the Court House, at Sherbrooke, P.Q., on the 22nd day of November, 1930, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with us before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be held at the meeting must be lodged with us prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with us within thirty days from the date of this notice for, from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8, of section 37, of the said Act, we shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which we have then notice.

Dated at Sherbrooke, P.Q., this 8th day of November, 1930.

T. BELANGER,

G. E. BEGIN,

Custodians.

Office of

Belanger & Begin,  
Accountants and Liquidators,  
22 Wellington St. North,  
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Leon Sterlin, grocer, of the City and District of Montreal, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Leon Sterlin, of the City of Montreal, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 4th day of November, 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect the trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 17th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or the trustee that will be appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate shall be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been then received.

Dated at Montreal, this 8th day of November, 1930.

ISIDORE H. ADELMAN,

Custodian,

1449 St. Alexander St.,  
Montreal.

21-1



## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Canadian Sweets, C. Malone, proprietor, authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. Malone, of Montreal, did on the 13th day of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and that Hon. Jules Allard, official receiver, has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at first meeting, shall elect a trustee. Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above mentioned matter will be held at the Court House, Room 31, Montreal, on the 25th day of November, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Montreal, November 14, 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Custodian,  
132 St. James St. West,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of Consolidated Combustion Ltd., bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Consolidated Combustion Limited, of Montreal, has been declared bankrupt by an order from this Court dated November 4, 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect a trustee.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 18th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within the thirty days from the date of this notice for, from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8, of section 37, of the said Act, I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which we have then notice.

Dated at Montreal, this 6th day of November, 1930.

J. O. BONNIER,

Custodian.

132 St. James St. West,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Province of Quebec, District of Joliette

IN THE MATTER of the authorized assignment of Alphonse Elliott, insolvent debtor and J. Conrad Perrault, custodian.

NOTICE is hereby given that Alphonse Elliott, contractor, of St. Gabriel de Brandon, County of Berthier, District of Joliette, P.Q., did on the 7th day of November, 1930, make an assignment of all his property into the hands of the official receiver, for the benefit of his creditors, and the undersigned hereby gives notice that first meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent debtor will take place at the Court House, at Joliette, on November the 22nd, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.

All proxies and proofs of claims to be used at the said meeting will have to be delivered into the hands of the undersigned before the said date of November the 22nd, 1930.

J. CONRAD PERRAULT,  
Custodian,  
69 Notre Dame Street,  
Joliette, Que.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER of the assignment of Lafontaine & Therrien, quarrymen, Buckingham, P.Q.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. E. Lafontaine, of Montreal, and L. Therrien, of Brownsburg, did on the 12th day of November, make an authorized assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors, and that the Honourable Jules Allard, official receiver, has appointed us to be custodians of the estate of the debtors until the creditors at their first meeting shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtors.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, Room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 25th day of November, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LEFORT & BOYER,  
Custodians,  
445 St. François Xavier St.,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Emile Durand, 6981 Christophe-Colomb, Montreal (Emile Durand Shoe), authorized assignor.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emile Durand, of Montreal, did on the 13th of November, 1930, make an authorized assignment of all his property.

The first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, Room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 26th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Proxies must be lodged with me prior thereto, to vote at that meeting.

Dated at Montreal, this 18th day of November, 1930.

C. A. LAVIMODIERE,  
Custodian,  
757 Place d'Armes Hill,  
Montreal.

21-1

## THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE ESTATE of Canadian Mercantile Corporation, a body politic and corporate of the City of Montreal, bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Canadian Mercantile Corporation, of the City of Montreal, was adjudged bankrupt and a receiving order made on the 3rd day of November, 1930, and that the Court has appointed me to be custodian of the estate of the debtor until the creditors, at their first meeting, shall elect the trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the official receiver, room 31, Court House, Montreal, on the 18th day of November, 1930, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held. Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me or the trustee that will be appointed; otherwise the proceeds of the debtor's estate shall be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been then received.

Dated at Montreal, this 8th day of November, 1930.

VINCENT LAMARRE,  
Custodian,  
19 St. James St. E.,  
Montreal.

21-1

## RAILWAY COMMISSION

## VANCOUVER &amp; LULU ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

THE company's standard mileage freight tariff having been approved by order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under Order No. 45662, dated October 29, 1930, the same is hereby published as required by the Railway Act.

No supplement will be issued to this tariff except for purposes of cancellation.

V. & L. I. Ry.,  
C.R.C. N. 2

Reissue  
Change

V. & L. I. Ry. No. 2

## VANCOUVER &amp; LULU ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

(Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lessee)

## STANDARD MILEAGE FREIGHT TARIFF

Applying between stations on the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company (Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lessee).

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification No. 18, G. C. Ransom, Agent, C.R.C. No. 427, supplements to or successive issues thereof.

Issued August, 1930.

Effective 15th November, 1930.

Approved by Order No. 45662, of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, dated Ottawa, Ont., 29th October, 1930.

Issued by

H. W. GILLIS,  
Freight Traffic Manager,  
Canadian Pacific Station,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## RULES AND CONDITIONS

\*1. *Terminal or Special Services.* Freight transported under this Tariff is subject, in addition to the rates named herein, to rules and regulations relating to Car Demurrage, Diverting and/or Reconsigning, Icing, Switching and/or Interswitching, Warehouse Storage and other charges, rules or regulations at points of origin, destination or en route, as published in tariffs relating thereto.

\*2. *Mileages.* In computing rates under this Tariff, distances shown in Official Freight Distance Table, V. & L. I. Ry. No. 3, C.R.C. No. 3, supplements to or successive issues thereof, will apply.

\*3. *Minimum Charge.* Small consignments will be charged at actual weight, in accordance with Canadian Freight Classification, but at not less than 100 pounds at first class. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Distances in Miles	Classes As per Canadian Freight Classification									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rates in Cents per 100 lbs.									
5.....	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	10	7½
10.....	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	11	10	8
15.....	27	23	18	15	14	11	11	12	11	8
20.....	30	26	21	15	14	12	12	14	12	9
25.....	35	30	23	18	17	14	12	14	14	9
30.....	39	33	27	21	20	17	14	15	15	11
35.....	42	36	29	21	20	17	14	17	15	11
40.....	45	38	30	23	21	18	15	17	17	12
45.....	50	42	33	26	23	21	17	18	18	14
50.....	53	44	35	27	24	23	17	18	20	14
55.....	56	47	38	29	26	23	18	20	21	14
60.....	60	50	39	30	28	24	20	21	23	15
65.....	63	53	42	32	30	26	20	21	23	17
70.....	65	56	44	33	30	26	20	21	24	17
75.....	68	56	45	33	30	26	21	21	24	17
80.....	69	57	47	35	32	27	21	23	26	18
85.....	72	62	48	38	33	27	21	23	27	18
90.....	75	63	50	38	35	29	21	24	29	20
95.....	77	65	51	39	35	29	21	24	29	20
100.....	81	68	54	39	36	30	23	26	30	20

When rates are not shown herein for the exact distance, use the rates shown for the next greater distance.

\*Change.

20-2

## DESPATCHES

NORWEGIAN LEGATION,

LONDON, August 8, 1930.

SIR,—Acting on instructions from my Government I have the honour to request you to be good enough to inform His Majesty's Government in Canada that the Norwegian Government, who do not as far as they are concerned claim sovereignty over the Sverdrup Islands, formally recognize the sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty over these islands.

At the same time my Government is anxious to emphasize that their recognition of the sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty over these islands is in no way based on any sanction of what is named "the sector principle."

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) DANIEL STEEN,  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

The Right Honourable  
Arthur Henderson, P.C., M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc.

NORWEGIAN LEGATION,

LONDON, 8th August, 1930.

Sir,—With reference to my note of to-day in regard to my Government's recognition of the sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty over the Sverdrup Islands, I have the honour, under instructions from my Government, to inform you that the said note has been despatched on the assumption on the part of the Norwegian Government that His Britannic Majesty's Government in Canada will declare themselves willing not to interpose



any obstacles to Norwegian fishing, hunting or industrial and trading activities in the areas which the recognition comprises.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) DANIEL STEEN.

The Right Honourable  
Arthur Henderson, P.C., M.P.,  
etc., etc., etc

BRITISH LEGATION,

OSLO, 5th November, 1930.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—At the instance of His Majesty's Government in Canada and under instructions of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to invite reference to the two Notes addressed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires at London on August 8th last, in regard to the recognition by the Norwegian Government of the sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty over the Otto Sverdrup Islands, and to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada has noted the desire on the part of the Norwegian Government that no obstacles should be interposed to Norwegian fishing, hunting, or industrial and trading activities in the area which the recognition comprises, and wishes to assure the Norwegian Government that it would have pleasure in according any possible facilities. It wishes, however, to draw attention to the fact that it is the established policy of the Government of Canada, as set forth in an Order in Council of July 19th, 1926, and subsequent orders, to protect the Arctic areas as hunting and trapping preserves for the sole use of the aboriginal population of the Northwest Territories, in order to avert the danger of want and starvation through the exploitation of the wild life by white hunters and traders. Except with the permission of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, no person other than native Indians or Eskimos is allowed to hunt, trap, trade, or traffic for any purpose whatsoever in a large area of the mainland and in the whole Arctic island area, with the exception of the southern portion of Baffin Island. It is further provided that no person may hunt or kill or traffic in the skins of the musk-ox, buffalo, wapiti, or elk. These prohibitions apply to all persons, including Canadian nationals. Should however the regulations be altered at any time in the future, His Majesty's Government in Canada would treat with the most friendly consideration any application by Norwegians to share in any fishing, hunting, industrial, or trading activities in the areas which the recognition comprises.

I avail myself, etc.,

For Minister for Foreign Affairs,

K. R. JOHNSTON.

OSLO, 5th November, 1930.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note of the fifth in reply to two Notes from the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires London to the British Foreign Ministry (Secretary) of August 8th last regarding the Norwegian recognition of His Britannic Majesty's sovereignty over Otto Sverdrup Islands.

The Norwegian Government have noted that the Canadian Government would have willingly granted every possible facility to Norwegian fishing, hunting or industrial and trading activities but that it is a leading principle in the policy of the Canadian Government to preserve the Arctic regions as hunt-

ing and trapping preserves for the sole use of the aboriginal population of the Northwest Territories in order to prevent their being in want as a consequence of exploitation of wild life by white hunters and trappers and that they have drawn up more definite regulations to this end by means of several Orders in Council.

The Norwegian Government have noted that should these regulations be altered in future the Canadian Government will treat in most friendly manner any application from Norwegians for facilities to carry on fishing, hunting, industrial or trading activities in the areas which the Norwegian Government's recognition comprises.

I beg to inform you that in the circumstances the Norwegian Government find themselves able to concur in this reply to the above mentioned Notes of August 8th last.

I avail myself, etc.,

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

21-1

ESMARCH.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

#### Dominion Smelting Works Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1930, incorporating Moses Doctor and Roydon Ambrose Hughes, barristers-at-law, and Grace Marie Stagg, stenographer, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business, undertaking and assets of the Dominion Smelting Works Company, a partnership duly registered and existing under the laws of the Province of Ontario, hereinafter called "The old company," and to allot and issue shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid and non-assessable shares in payment therefor, and to assume and perform the contracts and obligations of the "old company," and to assume, discharge and satisfy its debts and liabilities;

(b) To carry on business as dealers in, manufacturers, founders and smelters of all kinds of metals and metal products; to carry on a general foundry business and to own and operate rolling mills; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise made in whole or in part of brass, copper, zinc, iron and all other ferrous and non-ferrous metals, to sell and market all ingots and products manufactured therefrom.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Smelting Works Limited," with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,

Acting Under-Secretary of State.

21-1

#### E. G. Pullen & Co. Ltd.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1930, incorporating George Meredith Huycke, John Hood and Malcolm Wallace McCutcheon, barristers-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) 1. To carry on the business of manufacturers' agents in all its branches;

2. To import, export, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in goods, wares, merchandise and commodities of all kinds and description; and to act as agent in connection therewith and to buy, sell, underwrite, subscribe for, own, hold and in any other manner deal in or dispose of real estate or any interest in lands, shares, stocks, bonds, debenture stock or other securities of any kind or description;

3. To purchase, take on lease or in exchange or otherwise acquire any real or personal property and to sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with same;

4. To do any or all of the aforesaid things as principal, or as agent and for or on commission or otherwise.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "E. G. Pullen & Co. Ltd.," with a capital stock of \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,

Acting Under-Secretary of State.

21-1

#### Dominion Thrift Book Company Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1930, incorporating Charles Furlong and Alibert St. Aubin, barristers-at-law, Ann Kathleen Huggard and Gladys May Hepworth, stenographers and Mary Anastasia Brady, book-keeper, all of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To carry on the general business of advertising agents and to manufacture, buy, sell and generally deal in advertising schemes, methods and specialties of all kinds.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Thrift Book Company Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 25,000 shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said shares may be issued and allotted from time to time for such consideration not exceeding \$1.00 per share as may be fixed by the board of directors from time to time, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,

Acting Under-Secretary of State.

21-1

17387-2

#### The Begay Company, Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 24th day of October, 1930, incorporating Claude Sartoris Richardson and John Geoffrey Porteous, advocates, John Lawrence McCrory and Alfred John Martin, secretaries, and Clifford George Meek, book-keeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To subscribe for, underwrite and acquire by purchase, exchange or other legal title, register and hold either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, and to offer for public subscription, sell, and with respect to securities held or dealt in by the company to guarantee the sale of and to assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of or turn to account and generally deal in bonds, debentures, debenture stock, stock, shares and other securities, trade acceptances, warehouse receipts, notes, conditional sales contracts, contracts, accounts receivable and all kinds of commercial paper and evidences of indebtedness of any government or municipal or school corporation or of any banking, public utility, commercial, industrial or other company or corporation or individual or association and while the owner or holder of any shares, stocks or securities as aforesaid, to exercise directly or through an agent or agents, all of the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote in person or by proxy on any such stock or shares or other securities carrying voting rights, and the power of acting as agent, manager, director or administrator of any such company or corporation; and to purchase, take on lease or in exchange and otherwise acquire as owners or agents, property, real and personal, movable and immovable, of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever situate, and to sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, dispose of, turn to account and otherwise deal with the same.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Begay Company, Limited," with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of a par value of \$10 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,

Acting Under-Secretary of State.

21-1

#### Cardium Oils Limited

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1930, incorporating Isaac Foster Fitch and Edward Douglas Arnold, barristers-at-law, Margaret Livingston, Eva May Sexsmith and Mary Proctor, stenographers, all of the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To acquire by purchase, lease, permit, grant or otherwise, and to obtain, own, buy, sell, hold, control, lease, assign, exchange, traffic and deal in lands, concessions, claims, seams, veins, beds, wells, channels, sands, deposits, springs, and sources of



supply of every kind and description, containing and producing petroleum, mineral oils, natural gas, oil shales, coal, iron, minerals, and natural products of all kinds, to search for, win, get, pump, assay, distill, analyze, extract, amalgamate, manipulate, compress, absorb, convert, manufacture, treat and prepare for market, store, transport, pipe, export, import, sell, buy, exchange, and otherwise deal in petroleum, mineral and other oils, natural gas, coal, auriferous quartz, ore, precious metal and stones, iron-stone, copper, silver, lead, timber, mineral and natural products, substance and matters of all kinds, and the components thereof, whether in the crude or manufactured form, oil and oleaginous products and goods ore, gold, bullion, steel, patent fuel, coke, pitch, asphaltum, explosives, dyes, naphtha, medicinal, sanitary and other preparations, mineral and other materials and products, and without limitation by reason of anything herein stated, to engage in the business or businesses of oil, and gas producers, miners, refiners and distillers.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Cardium Oils Limited," with a capital stock consisting of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said shares shall be issued and allotted for such consideration as may be determined from time to time by the board of directors of the company, but not greater than one (\$1.00) dollar in cash, or its equivalent for each share, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### Davey Tree Expert Co. of Canada, Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1930, incorporating John Bamber Allen, Ewart Reginald Lynch, Henry Eden Langford and John Francis Smith, barristers-at-law, and John Antliff Kent, accountant, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To acquire the assets, undertaking and goodwill within the Dominion of Canada or of belonging to The Davey Tree Expert Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio;

(b) To care for, preserve, propagate, cultivate, buy, sell and deal in trees, plants, shrubs and vines, and to carry on the practice and business of landscape architecture and horticulture, and to move, buy, sell and otherwise handle and deal in large trees.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Davey Tree Expert Co. of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of \$50,000.00, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100.00 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### Stewart Hartshorn Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1930, incorporating John Bolster Mulvey, Edward Alexander Auglin, Osmond Francis Howe, Frederick James Hanna and Charles Holden Blair, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, barristers-at-law, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To take over the Canadian business of Stewart Hartshorn Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey;

(b) To manufacture, sell and deal in shade rollers and shade cloth and appurtenances thereto.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Stewart Hartshorn Limited," with a capital stock of \$600,000 divided into 6,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### The Esmond Mills Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1930, incorporating John Geoffrey Porteous, advocate, Herbert William Jackson, accountant, William Patrick Creagh, law clerk, Clifford George Meek, book-keeper, and John Lawrence McCrory, secretary, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

To manufacture, import, export, buy, sell and otherwise deal in raw cottons and woollens, linens, yarns and fibrous substances and fabrics of every description and to bleach, dye and print raw cottons, yarns and manufactured goods and all articles into the manufacture of which any or all of the above materials or articles enter.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Esmond Mills Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 1,000 shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said shares shall not be issued for a consideration exceeding in the aggregate in money or monies' worth \$50,000, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the Town of Granby, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company, under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### The Black Construction Company Ltd.

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1930, incorporating Dudley Kingdon Black, contractor, Paul Galt Michaud, student-at-law, and Ellen McVean, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To carry on the business of general contractors, and to enter into contracts for, construct, execute, own and carry on all description of works, public and private.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Black Construction Company Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 10,000 shares without nominal or par value; provided, however, that the said shares may be issued and allotted by the board of directors of the company for such consideration as may be fixed by the board, not exceeding \$5 per share, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### Canadian Financial Founders Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of November, 1930, incorporating John Augustine Mann and Cecil Gordon Mackinnon, both of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law for the Province of Quebec, Gilbert Thomas Lafleur, advocate, Paul Galt Michaud, student-at-law, and Ellen McVean, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) 1. To carry on business as financiers and to undertake and carry out financial operations and transactions;

2. To acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any company wheresoever constituted or carrying on business and debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations and securities, issued or guaranteed by any government, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, whether in Canada or elsewhere;

3. To transact or carry on all kinds of financial agency business, and in particular in relation to the investment of money, the sale of property, and the collection and receipt of money.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Financial Founders Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 25,000 shares without nominal or par value provided, however, that the said shares may be issued and allotted at a price not exceeding \$5.00 per share, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### Sutton-Perry Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930, incorporating William Henry Sutton and Joseph Perry, insurance adjusters, Austin O'Connor, solicitor, Doris Esdale and Gertrude Smith, stenographers, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

To carry on the business of insurance and assurance adjusters and to act in that capacity for insurance and assurance companies, and to represent any and all companies, firms or individuals engaged in the said business, including fire, life, sickness, accident, guarantee, fidelity, indemnity, bond, casualty and automobile insurance and assurance, and to accept, receive and pay any commissions or remunerations for services rendered.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Sutton-Perry Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 100 shares without nominal or par value, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
21-1 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

#### Lynn Canadian Products Ltd.

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1930, incorporating Charles Russell McKenzie, advocate, Francis George Bush, manager, Herbert William Jackson, accountant, Alexander Gordon Yeoman and William Patrick Creagh, law clerks, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) 1. To carry on the business of manufacturing, producing, preparing, smelting, refining, buying, selling, trading and dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, brass founding, tin and copper smithing and the business of manufacturing, producing and otherwise preparing, buying or otherwise acquiring, storing, transporting, disposing of and dealing generally in bronze, bronze castings, metal alloys, brass, copper, zinc, tin, lead, babbitt, steel and their compounds, or any other metals and all articles and things used in the manufacture and erection thereof, machinery, rolling stock, bearings, and railway, steamship and foundry equipment and supplies, and any and all merchandise and compounds of whatsoever nature and character and all materials, machinery, appliances, products and supplies, proper or adapted, to be used in, or in connection with or incidental to the manufacture, preparation or production of any of the articles, merchandise and commodities aforesaid and also any and all commodities and things which result from or are by-products of the same, or in the manufacture, production or preparation of which any of the said articles may be a factor or an ingredient, or of which the same may be a component part;



2. To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in oil burners, furnaces, stoves, ranges, boilers, hot water heaters, radiators, heating and other appliances, apparatus and equipment, refrigerators, lavatories, basins, baths, sinks, laundry and toilet wares, cisterns, tubes, pipes for water, gas, sanitation and drainage, sanitary apparatus and appliances, plumbers' supplies, household implements, cooking and other utensils, and all wares of iron, brass, tin, lead, zinc or other metal, bronzed, electroplated, galvanized, corrugated, enamelled, annealed, japanned or otherwise prepared and finished; and also the business of machinists, water, gas and sanitary plumbers, galvanizers, enamellers, annealers, electroplaters and japanners, tile and terra cotta makers, in all their or any of their branches, and to buy, sell, or deal in all such articles and goods or such other articles and goods, as the company may consider capable of being conveniently dealt in, in relation to its businesses; and to manufacture and to establish, equip, maintain and operate factories for manufacturing articles and goods for any or all of the above mentioned businesses;

3. To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, producers, buyers, sellers, dealers and traders in and of pottery, earthenware, porcelain, china, fire-clay goods, drain pipe and tile, sewer pipe, fire brick, building brick, terra cotta, tiles and tiling, glass and glassware, electrical porcelain, chemical porcelain, bone ware and all products of which clay, earth, sand, rock, marl, shale, slate, gravel, lime, plaster, cement or other similar materials of any kind, whether raw or prepared, blended or combined, form a component part or ingredient, enamelled metal goods, crucibles and graphite products; metal piping, fittings and fixtures, sanitary woodwork cabinet work and other wood products, sanitary and other composition ware of all kinds; and other kindred products, also of and in all materials, ingredients, products, compounds and by-products commonly or conveniently used, manufactured, produced, bought or sold in connection therewith or necessary, useful, desirable or convenient on or about the transaction of the business of the company;

4. To manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in hardware and specialties of all descriptions, machines and machine supplies, and to carry on the trade and business of ironmasters, manufacturers and rollers of steel and iron, into any and all forms, products, commodities or articles of every kind; iron and steel makers, iron and steel converters, tin plate and steel makers in all their respective branches, and to buy, sell, and trade in all products and commodities in connection with the above;

5. To carry on a general manufacturing and merchandising business.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Lynn Canadian Products Ltd.," with a capital stock consisting of 2,000 cumulative preferred shares of the par value of \$100 each, and 15,000 common shares without nominal or par value provided, however, that the said common shares without nominal or par value may be issued for such consideration as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the board of directors of the company not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of \$150,000, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

### The Richcliff Oil and Gas Company, Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930, incorporating Arthur Clifford McIntosh, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, miner, John Alexander Richardson, lumberman, Joseph Paul Labelle, barrister-at-law, Evelina Theriault, stenographer, and Lionel Morissette, clerk, all four of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) 1. To acquire by purchase, lease, hire or otherwise oil and natural gas lands, leases, rights and concessions, mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, mining lands and mining rights of every description, and to work, develop, operate and turn same to account, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them or any part thereof, or any interest therein;

2. To engage in the business of dealers in natural gas for lighting, power or other purposes and for such purposes to enter into any contracts, engagements or agreements with any government, municipality, corporation or person for the supplying of natural gas, provided, that any distribution of electric or other power beyond the property of the company, shall be subject to local laws and regulations in that behalf, and to acquire, construct, maintain and operate a gas lighting plant or plants, and all necessary pipe lines and to enter into any negotiations or contracts with any government, municipality, corporation or person for the right to use any street, highway or public place, or any public or private property for the right-of-way of the company's pipe lines for the conveyance of natural gas for lighting or other purposes, and to let, sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with such plant or plants and right-of-way;

3. To carry on the business of manufacturers and refiners of oils, grease, petroleum and the by-products thereof, to deal, import and export, prospect for, open, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of petroleum oil lands, oils, greases, chemicals, or rights or interests therein, and to purchase, buy, sell and deal in crude petroleum oil and other oils, grease and other products thereof, to store, tank, warehouse, refine crude petroleum oil and other oils, grease and chemicals; to construct and maintain oil works.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Richcliff Oil and Gas Company, Limited," with a capital stock consisting of one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said shares may be issued by resolution of the board of directors for such consideration as the board of directors may by resolution determine, not exceeding in the aggregate one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars, which may be increased from time to time upon the authority of a resolution of the directors of the company confirmed by supplementary letters patent, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

### Steadfast Rubber Company (Canada) Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1930, incorporating Henry Weinfield and Marcus Meyer Sperber, of the City of Westmount in the Province of Quebec, both of His Majesty's counsel learned in the law for the said Province of Quebec, Samuel David Rudenko, of the City of Outremont, in the said Province of Quebec, advocate, Edmond Jodoin, bailiff and Sarah Miller, stenographer, both of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To carry on all or any of the businesses of manufacturers, importers, wholesale and retail dealers of and in rubber, gutta percha, leather and woolen goods and textile fabrics of all kinds, cellulose, celluloid, or other similar material, clothing, waterproof garments and waterproof goods, tubes, hose pipes, tents, washers, packings, insulators, electric and other cables, springs, tires, balls and all other sorts of goods, chattels and effects whether before enumerated or not and whether made from rubber, gutta percha, cellulose or celluloid, or any compound thereof, or partly of any of these substances and other substances.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Steadfast Rubber Company (Canada) Limited," with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

### Wilkie's Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930, incorporating Rene Chenevert and Mario Emile Lattoni, advocates, Liborio Lattoni, student-at-law, Thomas Robillard, accountant, and Germaine Boisvert, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) To carry on all or any of the businesses of manufacturers and dealers in boots, shoes, footwear, mitts, gloves, clothing and wearing apparels of all kinds, tailors, drapers, hosiers, milliners, costumiers, hatters, furriers, glovers, silk, cotton, cloth and lace merchants, haberdashers and general outfitters and dealers in leather, rubber and waterproof goods, umbrellas, walking sticks, ornaments, toilet requisites, perfumery, soap and any other articles, commodities, merchandise or things necessary for the purposes of the company; and to maintain stores, factories, warehouses and other distributing facilities, with the right to manufacture, import and export and to act as manufacturers' agents or commission agents in all kinds of manufactured articles, goods, wares, merchandise and materials.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Wilkie's Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 500 class "A" shares and 1,000 class "B" shares, all without nominal or par value; provided, however, that the said shares may be issued and allotted from time to time for a consideration not to exceed \$100 per share for class "A" shares and \$1 per share for class "B" shares or its equivalent, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

### National Alumni, Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of October, 1930, incorporating Harold Learoyd Steele and Clifton Harper Lane, barristers-at-law, Gerald Murphy, accountant, Allan Morris Mills and James Duncan McCallum, students-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following principal purposes, viz:—

(a) 1. To print, publish, circulate, conduct and sell newspapers, journals, reviews, periodicals, pamphlets, magazines, books, advertisements, maps, charts, engravings, lithographs, etchings, woodcuts, electro-types, pictures and illustrations, whether coloured or without colour;

2. To carry on the business of printers, book-sellers, binders, lithographers, stereotypers, engravers, photo-engravers, electro-typers, embossers, stationers, die stampers, designers and publishers.

The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "National Alumni, Limited," with a capital stock consisting of 10,000 class "A" shares of the par value of \$10 each and 20,000 common shares without nominal or par value, provided, however, that the said common shares without nominal or par value may be issued and allotted for a consideration not exceeding \$1 per share, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

### William Findlay Company, Limited

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1930, changing the corporate name of "William Findlay Company, Limited," to that of "Lord & Thomas And Logan of Canada, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of November, 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.



**Canadian Sower, Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1930, changing the corporate name of "Canadian Sower, Limited," to that of "Prince William, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**Canadian Sealer, Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1930, changing the corporate name of "Canadian Sealer, Limited," to that of "Prince John, Limited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**Canadian Fireproofing Company, Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of November, 1930, amending the provisions of the letters patent incorporating "Canadian Fireproofing Company, Limited," dated the twentieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, by adding to the preferences, priorities, rights, privileges, limitations and conditions attaching to the preference shares of the capital stock of the said company, the following:

"The said preference shares shall have no voting rights."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**Bridle & Golfer Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1930, amending the provisions of the letters patent incorporating "Bridle & Golfer Limited," dated the second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, by deleting and expunging therefrom the following:

"And it is further ordained and declared that the company shall be deemed to be a private company under the provisions of The Companies Act, with the following restrictions, viz:

(1) No shareholder shall, without the express sanction of the directors, to be signified by a resolution passed by the board, sell or transfer his or her share or shares of the capital stock of the company;

(2) The number of shareholders of the company (exclusive of persons who are in the employment of the company) shall be limited to fifty (50), two or more persons holding one or more shares jointly being counted as a single shareholder;

(3) Any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares, debentures or debenture stock of the company shall be prohibited."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1930, confirming

1. By-law 12 by amending paragraph 8 of the preferred and common shares in the capital stock of "Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited," and—

2. By-law 13 by adding to the provisions relating to the capital stock of the said company the further proviso, reading as follows:

"Provided further that of the consideration received upon the issue of 64,784 common shares without nominal or par value in the capital stock of the company now outstanding \$165,000 is hereby declared to be distributable surplus and the remainder in value of such consideration is hereby declared to be capital."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**General Mining and Exploration Company, Limited**

**PUBLIC** Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1930, changing the corporate name of "General Mining and Exploration Company, Limited," to that of "Nickel Metals Limited," and amending the provisions of the letters patent incorporating the said company, dated the eleventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, by extending its powers to include the following:

"(s) To buy, sell, manufacture and otherwise deal in goods, wares, merchandise, commodities and things of all kinds and descriptions including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, metals in all their stages from ore to the finished product and all products or things produced or manufactured in whole or in part from metal, or the products thereof, and in connection therewith to act as principal or as agent and for or on commission or otherwise."

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of November, 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE**

OTTAWA, November 4, 1930.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that during the week ended this date, the following licences have been issued:

Name of Company	Classes of Business
National Liberty Insurance Company of America.	Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.
Royal Insurance Company Limited.	Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company.	Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

19-4 G. D. FINLAYSON,  
Superintendent of Insurance.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA**

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CHAPTER 138, R.S.C. 1927

IN THE MATTER of Maurice Raphael—Revocation of certificate of naturalization.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a certificate of naturalization, No. 2501 Series A, issued on the 3rd March, 1920, to one Maurice Raphael, under the provisions of Section 2 of the Naturalization Act, 1919, has, in pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 9 (2) (d) of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138, R.S.C. 1927, been revoked and cancelled by an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, P.C. 2575, dated Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1930.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order, and it is hereby declared, that the wife and minor children of the said Maurice Raphael shall cease to be British subjects.

Dated at Ottawa, this 11th day of November, A.D. 1930.

21-1 G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Acting Under-Secretary of State.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**SEALED** Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for interior fittings, etc., on first floor, Public Building, Regina, Sask.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, December 9, 1930, for the supply and installation of new interior fittings and alterations to existing fittings, etc., on first floor, public building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Resident Architect, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,  
N. DESJARDINS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, November 13, 1930. 21-1

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**SEALED** Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Frame Building, Fort St. John, B.C.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, December 12, 1930, for the construction of a frame building for Telegraph Service at Fort St. John, B.C.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Asst. Receiver General's Building, Calgary, Alberta, the Resident Architect, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C., the Builders' Exchange, 342 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., the Postmaster, Fort St. John, B.C., The Postmaster, Prince George, B.C., and the Caretaker, Post Office Building, Kamloops, B.C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By Order,  
N. DESJARDINS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, November 15, 1930. 21-1

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**SEALED** Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for interior fittings, Public Building, Saint Pascal, P.Q.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, December 3, 1930, for the supply and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building, Saint Pascal, P.Q.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Clerk of Works, Custom House, Quebec, P.Q., l'Association des Constructeurs de Québec, 267 St. Paul Street, Quebec, P.Q., and at the Post Office, Saint Pascal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,  
N. DESJARDINS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, November 17, 1930. 21-1

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**SEALED** Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for interior fittings, Public Building, Sydenham, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, December 3, 1930, for the supply and installation of interior fittings in the Public Building at Sydenham, Ontario.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect,



Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Supervising Architect, 59 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., the Builders' Exchange, 1104 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., the Post Office, Sydenham, Ont., and Colin Drever, Architect, 81 Brock Street, Kingston, Ont.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, November 17, 1930.

21-1

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**S**EALD Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Lumsden, Sask.", will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, December 12, 1930, for the construction of a public building at Lumsden, Sask.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Resident Architect, Post Office Building, Regina, Sask., and the Postmaster, Lumsden, Sask.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, November 18, 1930.

21-1

#### DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

12th November, 1930.

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to recognize definitively Mr. Earl W. Eaton as Vice Consul of the United States at Windsor, Ontario.

21-1

#### DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

22nd October, 1930.

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to recognize Mr. William A. Bickers as Consul of the United States at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

21-1

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

**L**IST of permanent appointments for week ending 17-11-30.

##### Agriculture

Leonard Griesbach, Experimental Farm Asst., Grade 2, Fredericton, N.B.

Harry H. Anderson, Veterinary Inspector, Winnipeg, Man.

John A. Cairncross, Dairy Recorder and Tester, Province of Quebec.

##### Interior

Geo. Oltman, Engineering Clerk, Ottawa, Ont.

Arthur J. Bowles, O.A.S., Laboratory Asst., Vancouver, B.C.

##### Justice

Rosemarie E. I. Watson, Stenographer, Grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Marine

Jos. E. A. Beauchemin, Instrumentman, Quebec, Que.

Leo M. Murphy, Steamship Inspector, Montreal, Que.

Arthur J. Fulford, O.A.S., General Office Appliance Operator, Grade 2, Addressograph and Graphotype, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Mines

Nellie I. Wills, Library Asst., Ottawa, Ont.

##### National Defence

Jos. L. D. Desloges, Office Boy, Ottawa, Ont.

Jas. M. Wilkinson, Office Boy, Ottawa, Ont.

##### National Revenue

Mary K. Parr, Stenographer, Grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

Randall S. Browne, O.A.S., Customs Excise Clerk, Owen Sound, Ont.

Jos. L. E. Allard, Customs Excise Examiner, Montreal, Que.

Michael F. Keating, Sub-Collector of Customs and Excise, Ltd., Service Outport, Port Mulgrave, N.S.

Herbert W. Call, Customs Excise Examiner, Sutton, P.Q.

Jas. V. M. Kearns, Customs Excise Examiner, Midland, Ont.

Geo. M. N. H. Patry, Customs Excise Examiner, Grade 1, Outport, Victoriaville, P.Q.

Percy B. Picken, O.A.S., Customs Excise Examiner, Hamilton, Ont.

Gilbert J. McArthur, O.A.S., Customs Excise Examiner, Orillia, Ont.

Jas. L. Prendergast, Customs Excise Examiner, Windsor, Ont.

Graham S. Walker, Customs Excise Examiner, Windsor, Ont.

##### Pensions and National Health

Kathleen O'Connor, Typist, Grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Foster P. L. Goudie, Clerk, Grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Jas. E. Davis, Clerk, Grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Mary Barrett, Stenographer, Grade 2, Toronto, Ont.

Yvette Miron, Office Appliance Operator, Grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Post Office

Louis L. Gould, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Norman Wright, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Clifford G. Rollings, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. E. Harris, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Arthur P. Galloway, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. E. A. Morin, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Wm. H. Edwards, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Walter J. Young, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Jos. I. E. Berthelet, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Jas. Craigie, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

John H. Bell, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. G. Dolphin, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. Z. A. Sauve, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Robert E. Story, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

James P. O'Brien, Postal Helper, Halifax, N.S.

John Bisset, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Henry W. Lyons, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Richard E. Bach, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Wm. J. Conway, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jas. B. Howat, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

John L. Hawkins, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Norman C. Crawford, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Henry J. LeFeuvre, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Wm. M. Bisset, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Rosaire Goulet, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Wm. J. Murphy, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Kenneth J. McDonald, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

John Magill, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Gordon H. Harris, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Norman J. Crosbie, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. McKerron, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Saskatoon, Sask.

Wm. Alan Birch, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Fred J. Dowling, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

John W. G. Wilson, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. A. D. Comtois, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Jos. O. R. Nadon, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

Frederick A. Leman, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Brantford, Ont.

Jas. G. Miller, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

John Jos. Clark, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jas. W. Cook, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

David Oman, O.A.S., Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Morris Beckerman, Postal Helper, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. Ernest Drouin, Postal Helper, Montreal, Que.

(This cancels entry gazetted as Jos. Ernest Drouin 14-7-30.)

Marie F. D. Duquay Stenographer, Grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

Raoul H. Arseneault, Office Boy, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Public Archives

Aline Larose, Typist, Grade 2, Bilingual, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Railways and Canals

Robert J. McWilliams, O.A.S., Bridgeman, Ship Canal, Welland Ship Canal, Bridge No. 7.

Frank LeRoy Karner, O.A.S., Lockmaster, Ship Canal, Grade 1, Welland Ship Canal, Locks 5 and 6.

Claude G. Boutcher, O.A.S., Lockmaster, Ship Canal, Grade 1, Welland Ship Canal, Lock 7.

William A. Stowe, Lockmaster, Ship Canal, Grade 1, Welland Ship Canal, Locks 4 and 5.

##### Secretary of State

Euberte Beavelle, Stenographer, Grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Trade and Commerce

Henry J. Flynn, O.A.S., Asst. Photographer, Ottawa, Ont.

#### House of Commons

Stanley Scott Spencer, from Assistant Curator of Reading Room to Curator of Reading Room, Ottawa.

#### Immigration and Colonization

Joseph Hector Courtemanche, from Clerk, Grade 4, to Principal Clerk, Ottawa.

#### Interior

Miss Lucy Amelia Hawkins, from Stenographer, Grade 2, to Clerk, Grade 3, Ottawa.

#### Justice

S. Donaldson, from Prison Keeper to Trade Instructor (Quarrying), Kingston Penitentiary.

#### Marine

Percy Irving Hope, from Clerk, Grade 1, to Junior Meteorological Observer and Computer, Victoria, B.C.

#### National Revenue

Robert Arthur Barrett, from Special Exciseman, Grade 1, to Special Exciseman, Grade 2, Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Mary Boyle, from Stenographer, Grade 2, to Stenographer, Grade 3, Ottawa.

Miss Bella Zumar, from Stenographer, Grade 2, to Stenographer, Grade 3, Ottawa.

Robert John Lyle, from Senior Customs Excise Clerk to Chief Customs Excise Clerk, Grade 4 Part, Brantford, Ont.

#### Pensions and National Health

Miss Marie Jeanne Belanger, from Office Appliance Operator, Grade 2, to Typist, Grade 2, Ottawa.

#### Post Office

Bertie Simon Merrifield, from Railway Mail Clerk to District Examiner Postal Service London Postal District.

#### Public Works

Raymond Garfield Bishop, from Telegraph Operator, Telegraph Service to Telegraph Office Manager, Ashcroft, B.C.

Harold Armstrong Paynter, from Stenographer, Grade 2, to Clerk, Grade 4, Ottawa.

21-1

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

**T**HE Civil Service Commission announces the establishment of the following eligible lists:

Note: The letters O.A.S. indicate eligibility for the preference awarded to ex-service men.

Bridgeman, Bridge 5, Lachine Canal, Department of Railways and Canals.

Francois Desjardins, O.A.S., Montreal, P.Q.

Caretaker (Part-time), Hantsport, N.S., Department of Public Works.

Walter Howard Pulsifer, O.A.S., Hantsport, N.S.

Cleaner and Helper (Part-time), Ottawa, Ont., Department of Public Works.

George Herbert Gunter, O.A.S., Ottawa, Ont.

Clerk, Grade 3, Halifax, N.S., Department of Pensions and National Health.

Charles Philip Maynard, O.A.S., Halifax, N.S.

Economist, Agricultural (Male), Ottawa, Ont., Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Albert Edward Richards, O.A.S., Agassiz, B.C.

Senior Assistant Engineer, Ottawa, Ont., Penitentiary Branch, Department of Justice.

William Harvey Hawkins, O.A.S., Ottawa, Ont.

Customs Excise Examiner (with stenographic qualifications), Chatham, Ont., Department of National Revenue.

Harold Clifford Tolmie, Muirkirk, Ont.



Customs Excise Examiner, Grade 1 Outport, Milltown, N.B., Department of National Revenue.  
 Ernest Stanley Haymon, O.A.S., Milltown, N.B.  
 Chester Vane Norton, O.A.S., Milltown, N.B.  
 George Leo Casey, O.A.S., Milltown, N.B.  
 Harley John Cosman, Milltown, N.B.

Farm Foreman (Male), Charlottetown, P.E.I., Experimental Farms Branch, Federal Department of Agriculture.  
 Ivan Stentiford Mitchell, O.A.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 John Simpson, Hamilton, P.E.I.

Prison Guard, Dorchester Penitentiary, N.B., Department of Justice.  
 Roy Doyle, O.A.S., Westchester Station, N.S.  
 Edward Joseph Babineau, O.A.S., Amherst, N.S.  
 Wilder Elbridge Palmer, Dorchester, N.B.  
 John Franklin Anderson, Sussex, N.B.  
 Rene Thomas LeBlanc, College Bridge, N.B.  
 Richard Curtis Collings, Moncton, N.B.  
 Aubrey Clay Langille, Millvale, N.S.  
 Joseph Lucien LeBlanc, Moncton, N.B.

Prison Guard, Prince Albert, Sask., Department of Justice.  
 Eugene St. Clair Bell, O.A.S., Prince Albert, Sask.

Prison Guard, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, P.Q., Department of Justice.  
 Louis Georges Ouimet, St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.

Egg Inspector, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture.  
 John William Hedgecoe, Montreal, P.Q.

Seed and Feed Inspector, Province of Saskatchewan, Department of Agriculture.  
 Lucian Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

Letter Carrier, Brandon, Man., Post Office Department.  
 Edward Stratford, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Arthur Pittuck Roney, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Henry Coker, O.A.S., Boissevain, Man.  
 Horace James Bridger, O.A.S., Desford, Man.  
 Ernest Edwin Smith, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Roy Leslie Courtice, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Joseph Breen, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 John Munro, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 William Chant, O.A.S., MacGregor, Man.  
 Norman Challis Williams, O.A.S., Glenboro, Man.  
 Harold Tracey Arthur, Brandon, Man.  
 William Roberts, Brandon, Man.  
 Grant Jones Keating, La Riviere, Man.  
 Walter Albert James Cousins, Brandon, Man.  
 William James Chester Cooper, Washada, Souris, Man.  
 George Montroy, Neelin, Man.  
 Henry James Burden, Brandon, Man.  
 Horace Greu, Neelin, Man.  
 Matthew Richmond, Basswood, Man.  
 John Magilton, Brandon, Man.  
 Norman George Barkley, Cromer, Man.  
 George Alexander Caughill (Jr.), Souris, Man.  
 Zebb. F. Montroy, Neelin, Man.

Letter Carriers, Lethbridge, Alta., Post Office Department.  
 Henry Charles Williamson, Lethbridge, Alta.

Letter Carriers, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Post Office Department.  
 Lucien Larocque, La Providence, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Letter Carriers, Windsor, Ont., Post Office Department.  
 Harold Lyndon Read, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 Edmond Cusin, O.A.S., Walkerville, Ont.  
 Henry Claude Lawrenson, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.

Charles Joseph Knott, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 John Rowland Taylor, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 John Duncan, O.A.S., Sandwich, Ont.  
 Arnot Mitchell McCallum, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 Joseph Maguire, O.A.S., Sandwich, Ont.  
 Thomas Watkins, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 William Frank Painter, O.A.S., Walkerville, Ont.  
 Norman Butler, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 James Aaron Jacobs, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 John Ruxton, O.A.S., Windsor, Ont.  
 Frank West Woods, Windsor, Ont.  
 Charles Lionel Robinson, Leamington, Ont.  
 Arthur Wm. Bowskill, Essex, Ont.  
 Louis Edward Marentette, Windsor, Ont.  
 Harry Johnson, Sandwich, Ont.  
 Harold Nicols Courtney, Windsor, Ont.  
 Delmer George Hillier, Windsor, Ont.  
 William Aurele Huot, Windsor, Ont.  
 Elzear Larocque, Windsor, Ont.  
 Frank Stuart Fead, Windsor, Ont.  
 George Henry Crump, Windsor, Ont.  
 John Richardson, Windsor, Ont.  
 Joseph Tazzi, Windsor, Ont.  
 Roy Chester McDonald, Windsor, Ont.  
 Woodruff Kerr, Windsor, Ont.  
 John Wilfred Campbell, East Windsor, Ont.  
 Albert Edward Inman, Windsor, Ont.  
 Alfred Edward Groulx, Windsor, Ont.  
 Joseph Blaise Mailloux, Walkerville, Ont.  
 Thomas Fraser Fenton, Windsor, Ont.

Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 4, Entry Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q., Department of Marine.  
 Daniel McLean (disabled in Canada), Entry Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.

Elevator Operator, Toronto, Ont., Department of Public Works.  
 Walter Hill, O.A.S., Toronto, Ont.

Packer and Helper, Watchman, Truckman, Ottawa, Ont.  
 Edward Daniel Lachance, O.A.S., Ottawa, Ont.  
 Benjamin Stevenson, O.A.S., Ottawa, Ont. (eligible for watchman only).

Mail Porters, Brandon, Man., Post Office Department.  
 Edward Stratford, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 George Cameron MacCarva, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Arthur Pittuck Roney, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Henry Coker, O.A.S., Boissevain, Man.  
 Horace James Bridger, O.A.S., Desford, Man.  
 Arthur Bonset, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 Robert Taylor, O.A.S., Souris, Man.  
 Joseph Breen, O.A.S., Brandon, Man.  
 William Chant, O.A.S., MacGregor, Man.  
 William Lorne Kennedy, Napinka, Man.  
 Harold Tracey Arthur, Brandon, Man.  
 Elmer Stemler, Pilot Mound, Man.  
 Grant Jones Keating, La Riviere, Man.  
 Walter Albert James Cousins, Brandon, Man.  
 Leonard Herbert Weller, Brandon, Man.  
 George Harold Chalmers, Brandon, Man.  
 Horace Green, Neelin, Man.  
 Alexander H. Duff, Birtle, Man.  
 Matthew Richmond, Basswood, Man.  
 John Magilton, Brandon, Man.  
 Victor Henry Morden, Souris, Man.  
 Norman George Barkley, Cromer, Man.

Postmaster, Canterbury Station, N.B., Post Office Department.  
 Thos. J. McMullin, O.A.S., Canterbury, N.B.

Postmaster, Carlyle, Sask., Post Office Department.  
 John William Read, O.A.S., Carlyle, Sask.

Postmaster, Lanark, Ont., Post Office Department.  
 Lila E. Stewart, Lanark, Ont.

Postmaster, Livelong, Sask., Post Office Department.  
 Walter A. Hicks, Livelong, Sask.

Postmaster, Milnet, Ont., Post Office Department.  
 Earle M. Cameron, Milnet, Ont.

Assistant Prison Steward (Male), Collin's Bay, Ont., Preferred Class Penitentiary, Department of Justice.  
 Edward William Boyle, O.A.S., Collingwood, Ont.

Watchman, St. Hubert, P.Q., Department of National Defence.  
 Joseph Ovide Monette, Longueuil, P.Q.

By Order of the Commission.  
 W. FORAN,  
 Secretary.

Ottawa, November 18, 1930. 21-1

## CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

THE Civil Service Commission announces competitive examinations for the following positions:—

Two Actuarial Clerks (Male), Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications December 11, 1930.

One Bridge Motorman, Bridge No. 4, Soulages Canal, Department of Railways and Canals. (Locally advertised.)

One Caretaker (Male), Department of Public Works, Beauharnois, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

One Caretaker, Lock No. 8, Humberstone, Ont., Welland Ship Canal, Department of Railways and Canals. (Locally advertised.)

One Caretaker, Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, Lethbridge, Alta. Time limit for receiving applications November 27, 1930.

One Caretaker (Male), Department of Public Works, Niagara Falls, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications November 26, 1930.

One Caretaker, Grade 1, Department of National Defence, Haileybury, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications November 27, 1930.

One Caretaker, Grade 1, Department of National Defence, Perth, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications November 24, 1930.

One Caretaker (Limited Service), (Male), Department of Public Works, Maple Creek, Sask. Time limit for receiving applications December 1, 1930.

One Customs Excise Examiner, Department of National Revenue, Boundary Bay, B.C. Time limit for receiving applications December 6, 1930.

One Customs Excise Examiner, Department of National Revenue, Brantford, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications December 1, 1930.

One Customs Excise Examiner (Limited Service Outport), Department of National Revenue, Gillespie Portage, N.B. Time limit for receiving applications November 29, 1930.

One Dispenser (Male), (Temporary), Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, Ont. (Locally advertised.)

One Field Husbandman (Bilingual), Experimental Farms Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications December 11, 1930.

One Hospital Cook (Male), for Westminster Hospital, Department of Pensions and National Health, London, Ont. (Locally advertised.)

One Inspector of Construction, Department of Public Works, Riviere aux Renards, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

One Junior Departmental Solicitor for the Chief Commission Counsel's Office, Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, Ottawa, Ont. Time limit for receiving applications December 11, 1930.

One Laboratory Assistant (Male), Forest Products Laboratory, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont. (Locally advertised.)

One Laboratory Assistant (Male), Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., Department of National Defence. (Locally advertised.)

Postmaster, Amaranth, Man. (Locally advertised.)

Postmaster, Dunvegan, Ont. (Locally advertised.)

Postmaster, Grande Baie, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

Postmaster, Riviere Manic, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

Postmaster, Upper Bedford, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

One Prison Guard Fireman (Temporary), Department of Justice, St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q. (Locally advertised.)

One Stenographer, Grade 2 (Male), (Temporary), Board of Grain Commissioners, Department of Trade and Commerce, Vancouver, B.C. Time limit for receiving applications December 6, 1930.

One Typist, Grade 2 (Male), (with knowledge of stenography), Department of Immigration and Colonization, Regina, Sask. Time limit for receiving applications December 6, 1930.

The qualifications required for the above positions are those specified on the Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, and further particulars regarding same may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ontario.

By Order of the Commission,  
 W. FORAN,  
 Secretary.  
 Ottawa, November 19, 1930. 21-1

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL

[2604]  
 AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
 Friday, the 7th day of November, 1930.

PRESENT:  
 HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
 GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Clause numbered 4 of the regulations and tariff to govern the operation of the Lower Lakes Terminal Elevator near Prescott, Ontario, established by Order in Council of 30th September, 1930, P.C. 2274, a charge is imposed of \$0.40 per 1,000 bushels or 0.0004 per bushel for the storage of grain;

And whereas the Minister of Railways and Canals reports that the above mentioned charge was set down in error as the maximum charge permitted by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada is \$0.25 per thousand bushels, or \$0.00025 per bushel;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, is pleased to order that Clause numbered 4 of the aforesaid regulations and tariff be and it is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

## "4.—Storage—

On all grain received during the 1930 navigation season which, after the free storage period has expired, remains in the elevator by arrangement with the superintendent, for each day or part thereof, including guarantee against loss by fire or explosion, \$0.25 per thousand bushels or 0.00025 per bushel."

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
 Clerk of the Privy Council.



[2403]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1930.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that application has been made by the Province of Quebec Society for the Protection of Birds, on behalf of the owners of property situated in the vicinity of St. Andrews, to have the district established as a bird sanctuary under the provisions of Chapter 130, R.S. 1927;

That a petition to the same effect signed by the said owners has been received; and

That the proposal has been approved by the Deputy Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec and investigated by an officer of the Department of the Interior:

Therefore, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under and by virtue of the provisions of subsection 2 of Section 4 of the said Act, is hereby pleased to grant authority to create the land described hereunder, a bird sanctuary, to be known as the St. Andrews (Quebec) Bird Sanctuary, and to order that the killing, hunting, capturing, injuring, taking or molesting of migratory, game, migratory insectivorous, or migratory non-game birds, or the taking, injuring, destruction or molestation of their nests or eggs shall be and the same is hereby prohibited at all times within the said sanctuary.

## Description:

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the parish of St. Andrews, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

## Parcel No. 1.

Commencing at the intersection of the left bank of the North River with the left bank of Little Rouge River, thence easterly along the left bank of Little Rouge River to its intersection with the production southeasterly of the southwestern limit of Lot 450, thence northwesterly along the said production and along the said southwestern limit of Lot 450 to the most westerly corner of the said lot, thence northeasterly along the northwestern limit of the said lot to the most northerly corner of the said lot, thence southeasterly along the easterly limit of said Lot 450 to the intersection with the northerly limit of Lot 457 thence following the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said Lot 457 to the point where the said easterly limit of Lot 457 intersects the right bank of the Little Rouge River; thence continuing southerly in a straight line along the easterly limit of said Lot 457 produced across the Little Rouge River to a point on the left bank of the said river which is also on the northerly limit of Lot 452; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said Lot 452 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly following the easterly limits of Lots 452, 460 and 470 to the southeast corner of Lot 470; thence easterly following the northerly limit of Lot 552 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly following the easterly limit of said Lot 552 to the southeast corner of said lot; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said lot 552 to the southwest corner of said lot which is also the northeast corner of Lot 477; thence southerly following the easterly limits of Lots 477 and 478 to the southeast corner of said Lot 478; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said Lot 478 to the intersection of the said southerly limit of said Lot 478 with the left bank of the said North River; thence northerly following the left bank of

the said North River to the point of commencement. Said area containing 1,030 arpents more or less.

## Parcel No. 2.

Commencing at the southwesterly corner of Lot 13, being a point on the left bank of the Ottawa River; thence in a northeasterly direction following the southerly limit of said Lot 13 to the point where the said southerly limit of the said lot or the said southerly limit projected intersects the right bank of the North River; thence southerly following the right bank of the North River to the point where the said right bank intersects the left bank of the Ottawa River; thence northerly following the left bank of the said Ottawa River to the point of commencement. Said area contains 725 arpents more or less.

## Parcel No. 3.

Those portions of Lots 142, 159, 163, 164, 165 and 168 comprising a property known as the Le Roy farm and which contains approximately 250 arpents.

All of which are shown on the plan of properties belonging to St. Andrews Estate Limited, St. Andrews, P.Q., compiled by Malcolm D. Barclay, Quebec Land Surveyor.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

18-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

## APPOINTMENTS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to make the following appointments:

8th November, 1930.

H. LESTER SMITH, Esquire, barrister, of Riverside, Albert County, Province of New Brunswick: to be a Commissioner pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate such charges of political partizanship against employees of the Dominion Government as may be referred to him.

ANTOINE PATRICE NOEL McLAUGHLIN, barrister, of Campbellton, Province of New Brunswick: to be a Commissioner pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act to investigate charges of political partizanship against employees of the Dominion Government as may be referred to him.

5th November, 1930.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Esquire, to be Harbour Master for the port of Liverpool, Queen's County, Province of Nova Scotia, and also to be Shipping Master, pursuant to Part III of the Canadian Shipping Act, for the said port, in the room and stead of John Seldon, deceased.

21-1

## PROCLAMATIONS

WILLINGDON [L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—

GREETINGS:—

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the first day of the month of November, 1930, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear.

Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday, the tenth day of the month of December, 1930, you meet Us, in our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin Freeman Viscount Willingdon, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. R. SHIBLEY,

18-1f. Acting Under-Secretary of State.

WILLINGDON [L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

## A PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS the Minister of Agriculture, }  
Justice, Canada. }  
ture in and for the Province of Manitoba has made application, pursuant to the regulations made by Our Governor General in Council, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to have the hereinafter described area constituted a restricted area or quarantine district within the meaning of the said Act and Regulations, and Our Governor in Council has authorized the said area to be constituted accordingly.

Now KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby proclaim and direct that the area consisting of the small portion of section one, township fifteen, range nine, west of the first principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, which lies between the White-mud River and Lake Manitoba, be and the same is hereby constituted a restricted area or quarantine district within the meaning of the said Act and Regulations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and that such area be subject to the said Regulations.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS:

Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin Freeman Viscount Willingdon, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. R. SHIBLEY,

19-3 Acting Under-Secretary of State.

WILLINGDON [L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

## A PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS the Minister of Agriculture, }  
Justice, Canada. }  
ture in and for the Province of Ontario has made application, pursuant to the Regulations made by Our Governor General in Council, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to have the hereinafter described area constituted a restricted area or quarantine district within the meaning of the said Act and Regulations, and Our Governor in Council has authorized the said area to be constituted accordingly.

Now KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby proclaim and direct that the area consisting of Cockburn Island in the Province of Ontario be and the same is hereby constituted a restricted area or quarantine district within the meaning of the said Act and Regulations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and that such area be subject to the said Regulations.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed, WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin Freeman Viscount Willingdon, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. R. SHIBLEY,

21-3 Acting Under-Secretary of State.



## APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT

## THE SENATE

Copies of the Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce may be had free upon application to the

Clerk of the Senate,  
Ottawa.

## THE SENATE

## Notice for Private Bills

EXTRACTS FROM THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

107. All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever, shall be advertised by a notice published in *The Canada Gazette*. Such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and object of the application and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same and when the application is for an Act of Incorporation the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.

In addition to the notice in *The Canada Gazette* aforesaid a similar notice shall be given as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company*.—In some leading newspaper published in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company*.—In a leading newspaper in the principal city or town in each Province or Territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the construction of any works which in their construction or operation might specially affect a particular locality or for obtaining any exclusive rights or privileges; or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In a leading newspaper in the particular locality or localities which may be affected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; an Insurance Company, Trust Company; a Loan Company, or an Industrial Company, without any exclusive powers:—In *The Canada Gazette* only.

5. And if the works of any company (incorporated or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specially mentioned in the notice, and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to municipal corporations which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the Province in which such works are or may be located; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act,—

1. For an extension of any line of railway or of any canal, or of the construction of branches there-to the same *mutatis mutandis* as for an Act to incorporate a Railway or Canal Company.

2. For an extension of the time for the construction or completion of any line of railway, or of any canal or of any telegraph or telephone line or of any other works already authorized:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is or is authorized to be.

3. For the extension of the powers of a company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights) or for the increase or reduction of the

capital stock of any company, or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interest of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In a principal newspaper in the place where the head office of the company is situated.

C. All such notices, whether inserted in *The Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper, shall be published at least once a week for a period of five consecutive weeks and when published in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, shall be published in both the English and French languages; and marked copies of each issue of all newspapers containing any such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate, endorsed "Private Bill Notice," or a statutory declaration as to the due publication may be sent in lieu thereof.

Every notice by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach the Secretary of the Province and the Clerk of each County Council and municipal corporation not less than five weeks before the consideration of the petition by the Committee on Standing Orders and a statutory declaration establishing the fact of such mailing shall be sent to the Clerk of the Senate.

108. No petition praying for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or a Canal Company, or of an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, shall be considered by the Standing Orders Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee a map or plan showing the proposed location of the works, and each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

109. Before any petition praying for leave to bring a Private Bill for the erection of a toll bridge is presented to the Senate, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rules, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches and the intervals between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels; and shall also mention whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not and the dimensions of the same.

110. No petition for any Private Bill (except a Bill of Divorce) is received by the Senate after the first four weeks of each Session nor may any Private Bill be presented to the Senate after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Special Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session.

114. Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, if it is intended that the Bill shall originate in the Senate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation of the same by the officers of the Senate, and the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 in French. The applicant shall also pay the Clerk of the Senate, immediately after the second reading and before the consideration of the Bill by the Committee to which it is referred, a sum of \$200, with the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of such Committee.

## 23A

## Form of a Bill to Amend an Act

60A. (1) In the preparation of Bills amending existing enactments the amendments shall not ordinarily be made by clauses which add or leave out words or substitute words for others, but by clauses

which re-enact the section, subsection or other minor division, as it is amended.

(2) In the text of the Bill, on the left hand page, new matter shall be indicated by such typographical means as may best suit the varying circumstances of each case, such as brackets, italics, underlining, asterisks, etc. Opposite each clause, on the right hand page, the enactment amended thereby, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed with the proposed changes to be made therein similarly indicated.

(3) When a clause repeals an existing section, subsection or other minor division of a section, that section, subsection or division, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed opposite the clause.

(4) A memorandum by the draftsman explaining briefly the reasons for each clause, shall be appended to the Bill, or distributed therewith. Whenever practicable the memorandum shall be printed on the right hand page of the Bill, in paragraphs opposite the clauses referred to and numbered correspondingly.

(5) The above rules shall also as far as practicable apply to the reprinting of Bills.

A. E. BLOUNT,  
Clerk of the Senate.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Copies of the Standing Orders relative to Petitions and Private Bills, as also of the Model Bills for the Incorporation of Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Railway Companies and Trust Companies may be had free upon application to the

Clerk of the House of Commons  
Ottawa

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

EXTRACTING FROM THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING

## Publication of Notice

95. (1) All applications to Parliament for Private Bills of any nature whatsoever shall be advertised by a notice published in *The Canada Gazette*; such notice shall clearly and distinctly state the nature and objects of the application, and shall be signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same and when the application is for an Act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice. If the works of any company (incorporated, or to be incorporated) are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, such intention shall be specifically mentioned in the notice; and the applicants shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered letter to the Clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by the construction or operation of such works, and also to the Secretary of the province in which such works are, or may be located. Every such notice sent by registered letter shall be mailed in time to reach its destination not later than two weeks before the consideration of the proposed bill by the Committee to which it may be referred; and proof of compliance with this requirement by the applicants shall be established by statutory declaration.

(2) In addition to the notice in *The Canada Gazette* aforesaid, a similar notice shall also be published in some leading newspaper, as follows:—

A. When the application is for an Act to incorporate,—

1. *A Railway or Canal Company*.—In the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which the proposed railway or canal is to be constructed.

2. *A Telegraph or Telephone Company*.—In the principal city or town in each province or territory in which the company proposes to operate.

3. A company for the construction of any works which in their construction or operation might specially affect the particular locality or for obtaining any exclusive rights or privileges or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities in which the business rights or property of other persons or corporations may be effected by the proposed Act.

4. A Banking Company; an Insurance Company; a Trust Company; a Loan Company or an Industrial Company without any exclusive powers:—In *The Canada Gazette* only.

B. When the application is for the purpose of amending an existing Act,—

1. For an extension of any line of railway, or of any canal or for the construction of branches there-to:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated, and in the principal city, town or village in each county or district through which such extension or branch is to be constructed.

2. For an extension of time for the construction or completion of any line of railway or of any branch or extension thereof, or of any canal, or of any telegraph or telephone line, or of any other works already authorized:—At the place where the head office of the company is situated and in the principal city or town of the districts affected.

3. For the continuation of a charter or for an extension of the powers of the company (when not involving the granting of any exclusive rights) or for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of any company; or for increasing or altering its bonding or other borrowing powers; or for any amendment which would in any way affect the rights or interests of the shareholders or bondholders or creditors of the company:—In the place where the head office of the company is situated or authorized to be.

C. When the application is for the purpose of obtaining for any person or existing corporation any exclusive rights or privileges or the power to do any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of others:—In the particular locality or localities in which the business, rights or property of others may be specially affected by the proposed Act.

(3) All such notices whether inserted in *The Canada Gazette* or in a newspaper shall be published at least once a week, for a period of four consecutive weeks; and when originating in the Province of Quebec or in the Province of Manitoba shall be published in English in an English newspaper and in French in a French newspaper, and in both languages in *The Canada Gazette*, and if there is no newspaper in a locality where a notice is required to be given, such notice shall be given in the next nearest locality wherein a newspaper is published; and proof of the due publication of notice shall be established in each case by statutory declaration; and all such declarations shall be sent to the Clerk of the House, endorsed "Private Bill Notice."

## Petitions for Private Bills

92. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House if presented within the first six weeks of the session, and every Private Bill originating in the Commons shall be presented to the House within two weeks after the petition therefor has been favourably reported upon by the Examiner of Petitions or by the Committee on Standing Orders, and no motion for the suspension of this standing order shall be entertained unless a report



has been first made by the Committee on Standing Orders recommending such suspension and giving their reasons therefor.

97. No petition praying for the incorporation of a railway company, or of a canal company, or for an extension of the line of any existing or authorized railway or canal, or for the construction of branches thereto, shall be considered by the Examiner, or by the Committee on Standing Orders, until there has been filed with the said Examiner a map or plan, showing the proposed location of the works, and each county, township, municipality or district through which the proposed railway or canal, or any branch or extension thereof, is to be constructed.

#### Private Bills

93. (1) Any person desiring to obtain any Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, not later than the first day of each session, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same; the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the Department of Public Printing; and if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified, the applicant shall, in addition to the charges for printing and translation, pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said first day of the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill; but such additional charge shall not exceed in the aggregate in any one case the sum of one hundred dollars.

(2) After the second reading of a Bill, and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant shall in every case pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and a fee of Two Hundred Dollars.

#### ADDITIONAL CHARGES

(3) The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing, viz:—

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| (a) When any Rule or Standing Order of the House is suspended in reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension... | \$ 100 |
| (b) When a Bill is presented in the House after the eighth week of the session and not later than the twelfth week...                      | 100    |
| (c) When a Bill is presented in the House after the twelfth week of the session...   | 200    |
| (d) When the proposed capital stock of a company does not exceed \$250,000...  | 100    |
| (e) When the proposed capital stock is over \$250,000 and does not exceed \$500,000...   | 200    |
| (f) When the proposed capital stock is over \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000...   | 300    |
| (g) When the proposed capital stock is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000...   | 400    |
| (h) When the proposed capital stock is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000...   | 600    |
| (i) When the proposed capital stock is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000...   | 800    |
| (j) For every additional million dollars or fractional part thereof...   | 200    |

(4) When a Bill increases the capital stock of an existing company, the additional charge shall be according to the foregoing tariff, upon the amount of the increase only.

(5) When a Bill increases or involves an increase in the borrowing powers of a company without any increase in the capital stock, the additional charge shall be \$300.

(a) When a Bill increases both the capital stock and the borrowing powers of a company, the additional charge shall be made upon both.

(6) If any increase in the amount of the proposed capital stock or borrowing powers of a company be made at any stage of a Bill, such Bill shall not be advanced to the next stage until the charges consequent upon such change have been paid.

(7) In the standing order the term "proposed capital stock" includes any increase thereto provided for in the Bill; and where power is taken in a Bill to increase at any time the amount of the proposed capital stock, the additional charge shall be levied on the maximum amount of such proposed increase, which shall be stated in the Bill.

(8) The additional charges provided for in the standing order shall also apply to Private Bills originating in the Senate; provided, however, that if a petition for any such Bill has been presented in the House within the first six weeks of the session, the additional charges made under paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection (3) shall not be levied thereon.

#### MODEL BILLS

96. (1) The Chief Clerk of Private Bills shall be the Examiner of Private Bills, and, as such, shall examine and revise all private bills before they are printed, for the purpose of insuring uniformity where possible and of seeing that they are drawn in accordance with the rules of standing orders of the House respecting private bills.

(2) Every bill for an Act of incorporation, where a form of model bill has been adopted, shall be drawn in accordance with a model bill (copies of model bills may be obtained from the Clerk of the House). Any provisions contained in any such bill which are not in accord with the model bill shall be inserted between brackets or underlined, and shall be so printed.

(3) Where a private bill amends any section, subsection or paragraph of an existing Act, such section, subsection or paragraph shall be repeated in the text of the bill and re-enacted as proposed to be amended, the new matter being indicated by underlining; and the section, subsection or paragraph which is to be so repeated, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed in the right hand page opposite such section, subsection or paragraph.

(4) When a private bill repeals an existing section, subsection or other minor division of a section, that section, subsection or division, or so much thereof as is essential, shall be printed opposite the clause.

(5) A brief explanatory note giving the reasons for any clause of an unusual nature or which differs from the model bill clauses or standard clauses shall be printed opposite the clause in the bill.

#### MAP OR PLAN OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE

98. No Bill for the incorporation of a railway or a canal company, or for authorizing the construction of branch lines or extensions of existing lines of railway or of canals, or for changing the route of the railway or of the canal of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee, until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill, a map or plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the locations upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve; and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same.

ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE,  
Clerk of the House of Commons.

## APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Norman Berger, of the City of Montreal, County of Hochelaga, Province of Quebec, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife, Isabel Gertrude Bowie, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, 3rd day of November, 1930.

GORDON M. WEBSTER,  
Attorney for petitioner,  
275 St. James St. W.,  
Montreal.

20-5

NOTICE is hereby given that Rita Margaret Mary Longmore, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from her husband, Samuel Longmore, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, at present residing in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Ottawa, this 13th day of November, A.D. 1930.

BENJAMIN GOLDFIELD,  
74 Sparks Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
Solicitor for the applicant.

21-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SOUTHERN STATES SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named company, which was incorporated under the provisions of The Companies Act (Part I), will apply to the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada for leave to surrender its charter, in accordance with the provisions of Section 30 of said Act.

Montreal, 17th November, 1930.

W. J. HENDERSON,  
Secretary.

21-1

### STEAMER CAB LIMITED

UNDER the provisions of The Companies Act (Canada), Steamer Cab Limited, hereby gives public notice that it will make application to the Secretary of State of Canada for leave to surrender its charter on and from a day to be fixed by the Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated at Montreal, this 17th day of November, 1930.

R. W. BAILLIE,  
President.

21-1

### TRUCKS AND PARTS LIMITED

#### BY-LAW NUMBER 41

WHEREAS the chief place of business, in Canada, of Trucks and Parts Limited is now at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario;

And whereas it has been deemed expedient that the same should be changed to the Town of Walkerville, in the said County and Province.

17387-3

Therefore be it enacted and the same hereby is enacted as follows,—

That the chief place of business in Canada of Trucks and Parts Limited be and the same is hereby changed from the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, to the Town of Walkerville, in the said County of Essex and the said Province of Ontario.

Passed by the directors, this 17th day of November, 1930.

Witness the corporate seal of the company.

[L.S.]

FRANK J. MITCHELL,  
President,  
J. H. BARTH,  
Secretary.

Certified to be a true copy of by-law number 41 of the company duly enacted by the directors and duly confirmed and sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders called for considering the same.

[L.S.]

J. H. BARTH,  
21-1

### J. NELSON DAY, LIMITED

UNDER the provisions of The Dominion Companies Act, J. Nelson Day, Limited, hereby gives public notice that it has passed and sanctioned a by-law for the purpose of increasing the number of directors of the company, of which the following is a true copy:—

### J. NELSON DAY, LIMITED

#### BY-LAW NUMBER 7

Be it enacted as a by-law of J. Nelson Day, Limited, as follows:

1. The number of directors of the company is hereby increased from three to five.

2. The board of directors may, from time to time, between the confirmation of this by-law and the next annual meeting, elect to the board of qualified shareholders of the company until there shall have been elected, in addition to the present number of directors, a sufficient number to make a full board.

3. Until a full board is elected, the present number of directors and the shareholders from time to time elected by them as directors shall manage the affairs of the company.

4. Paragraph (a) of article Number 10 of general by-law Number 1 is hereby repealed and the following enacted in its place and stead:

"The board of directors shall consist of five shareholders, each owning at least one share of stock absolutely in his own right, and three directors shall constitute a quorum."

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of November, 1930.

[L.S.]

J. NELSON DAY,  
President.

21-1

### BATTEN LIMITED

Incorporated 9th August, 1911

NOTICE is hereby given that Batten Limited intends to apply to The Honourable The Secretary of State of Canada for an order accepting the surrender of its charter, directing the cancellation thereof and dissolving the company upon and from a date to be fixed.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,  
B. L. BATTEN,  
Secretary.

21-1



## BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) (being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum) has been declared by the directors of the Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the bank for the quarter ending on the 30th November, 1930. This dividend, bearing No. 159, will be payable at the main office or at the branches of the bank, on or after the first day of December, 1930, to the shareholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of November 15, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

BEAUDRY LEMAN,  
General Manager.  
18-5

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 173 AND BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, also a bonus of two per cent for the year ending November 29, 1930, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October.

By order of the Board.

M. W. WILSON,  
General Manager.  
MONTREAL, QUE., October 14, 1930. 16-7

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIVIDEND NO. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of December 16th, and that the same will be payable on and after Friday, the second day of January next, at any of the offices of the bank in Canada.

By order of the Board,

J. A. McLEOD,  
General Manager.  
Halifax, N.S., 11th November, 1930. 21-6

## NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R. S. C. 1927, CHAPTER 140

THE Bell Telephone Company of Canada hereby gives notice that it has under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and in the office of the Registrar for the Registry Division of the County of Hastings at Belleville and in the office of the Registrar for the Registry Division of the County of Prince Edward at Picton, a description of the site and plan of a submarine cable proposed to be laid in the Bay of Quinte, from a point on the north side of Lot No. 75, in the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario, to a point on the south side of the said Bay of Quinte on Lot No. 27, in the Village of Rossmore, in the County of Prince Edward, Province of Ontario.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plan, and for leave to lay the said cable.

Dated at Montreal, this twelfth day of October, 1930.

(Signed) W. H. BLACK,  
Secretary Treasurer.  
20-4

## NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R. S. C. CHAPTER 115

NOTICE is hereby given of the filing of plans for the laying of submarine telephone cable across Newcastle Island Passage, Departure Bay, from a point on Newcastle Island on the east side to a point on Pimbury Point on Vancouver Island on the west side, on Vancouver Island, in the province of British Columbia, with the Minister of Public Works, and the Department of Marine at Ottawa and the District Registrar of Titles at Victoria.

After the expiration of one (1) month from the date of this notice, the British Columbia Telephone Company will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for the approval of the said plans and the leave of laying said cable.

Dated at Vancouver, this 25th day of October, 1930.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY.  
17-5

## NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 140

THE Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario hereby gives notice that it has, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Hastings, at Belleville, Ontario, a description of the site and the plans of its 8000/4600 volt transmission line proposed to be built over the Trent River and Trent Canal, in lot 2, concession 4, in the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said transmission line over the Trent River and Trent Canal as aforesaid.

Dated at Toronto, this 24th day of October, A.D. 1930.

## THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

W. W. POPE,

Secretary.  
18-4

## NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT

R.S.C. CHAPTER 140

THE New Westminster Harbour Commissioners hereby give notice that they have, under section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry Office at New Westminster, B.C., a description of site and plans of proposed wharf extension to be built in front of the existing wharf and grain elevator situated in front of section 34, Block 5 North, Range 3 West, Group 2, New Westminster District, in the Harbour of New Westminster.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners will, under section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works, at his office in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wharf extension.

Dated at New Westminster, B.C., this 21st day of October, 1930.

W. B. ENGLISH,  
Secretary,  
18-4 New Westminster Harbour Commissioners.

## NATIONAL GUARANTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the National Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, having ceased to carry on business, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada in the Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Company and The Prudential Assurance Company Limited, both of which companies are licensed under the Insurance Act to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 9th day of February, 1931, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the said 9th day of February, 1931.

Dated at Montreal, Que., this twenty-seventh day of October, 1930.

J. THIBAudeau,  
Chief Agent for Canada.  
18-15

## TROY LAUNDRY CO. LIMITED

UNDER the provisions of The Companies Act, Troy Laundry Co. Limited hereby gives notice that it will make application to the Secretary of State of Canada, under Section 30 of the said Act, for acceptance of the surrender of its charter on and from a date to be fixed by the Secretary of State.

Dated at Montreal, this 12th day of November, 1930.

R. G. KELLY,  
Secretary.  
21-1

## CANADIAN ROADS CHEMICALS, LIMITED

BY-LAW NO. 6

A by-law changing the head office of the company.

WHEREAS the chief place of business of Canadian Roads Chemicals, Limited, is now at the City of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton and Province of Ontario; and

Whereas it has been deemed expedient that the same should be changed to the Town of Burlington, in the County of Halton, in the said Province;

Therefore Canadian Roads Chemicals, Limited, enacts as follows:—

1. That the chief place of business of Canadian Roads Chemicals, Limited, be and the same is hereby changed from the Town of Sarnia to the Town of Burlington.

2. That this by-law be submitted with all due despatch for the sanction of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting thereof to be called for considering the same.

Passed by the board of directors and sealed with the company's seal this 8th day of November, A.D. 1930.

(L.S.) W. W. SLOAN,  
EVA M. GARDINER, President.  
Secretary.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of by-law No. 6 passed by the board of directors of Canadian Roads Chemicals, Limited, at a meeting duly called and held on the 8th day of November, 1930, and unanimously confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders of the company duly called for considering the same and at which all the shareholders of the company were present in person.

Dated this 8th day of November, A.D. 1930.

(L.S.) EVA M. GARDINER,  
21-1 Secretary.

17387-31

## KING QUALITY PRODUCTS, LTD.

THE King Quality Products, Limited, having parted with all its property, divided its assets ratably among its shareholders and paid its debts and liabilities, hereby gives public notice that it will make application, under the provisions of The Companies Act, to the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada for leave to surrender its charter on and after a date to be fixed by the Secretary of State.

PETERSON & FORSTER,  
Solicitors for the  
King Quality Products, Limited.  
Dated this 13th day of November, 1930. 21-1

## MINNESOTA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minnesota Fire Insurance Company, Chatfield, Minnesota, having ceased to carry on business, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada in the First National Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Washington, which is licensed under the Insurance Act to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 15th day of January, 1931, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the said 15th day of January, 1931.

Dated at Montreal, Quebec, this 20th day of November, 1930.

J. THIBAudeau,  
Chief Agent for Canada.  
21-15

## THE DOMINION BANK

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1930, and, in addition, a bonus of one per cent, making a total distribution of thirteen per cent for the current year. The dividend and bonus will be payable at the head office of the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1931, to shareholders of record of 20th December, 1930.

By order of the Board,

C. A. BOGERT,  
General Manager.  
Toronto, 12th November, 1930. 21-6

## PRAIRIE CITIES OIL CO. LIMITED

BY-LAW NO. 5

WHEREAS the chief place of business in Canada of Prairie Cities Oil Co. Limited (hereinafter called "the company"), is now in the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario;

And whereas it has been deemed expedient that the same should be changed to the Village of Atwood, in the County of Perth, in the said Province;

Be it enacted as a by-law of the company,

1. That the chief place of business in Canada of the company be and it is hereby changed from the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, to the Village of Atwood, in the County of Perth, in the said Province.

2. That this by-law be submitted with all due despatch for the sanction of the shareholders of the company at a special general meeting thereof to be called for considering the same.

Enacted this 8th day of May, 1929.

Witness the corporate seal of the company.

EDITH JACKSON, K. B. PALMER,  
Secretary. President.  
[L.S.] 21-1



THE FIDELITY DISCOUNT COMPANY,  
LIMITED

UNDER the provisions of The Companies Act (Canada), The Fidelity Discount Company, Limited, hereby gives public notice that it will make application to the Secretary of State of Canada for leave to surrender its charter on and from a day to be fixed by the Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated at Montreal, this 17th day of November, 1930.

21-1

R. W. BAILLIE,  
President.

## GREAT LAKES AGENCIES, LIMITED

UNDER the provisions of The Companies Act (Canada), Great Lakes Agencies Limited, hereby gives public notice that it will make application to the Secretary of State of Canada for leave to surrender its charter on and from a day to be fixed by the Secretary of State of Canada.

Dated at Montreal, this 17th day of November, 1930.

21-1

R. W. BAILLIE,  
President.

## CIRCULATION AND SPECIE—October 31st, 1930.

Provincial .....	\$ 27,602 83	Gold held October 31st, 1930, against	
Fractional .....	1,336,561 35	notes in circulation .....	\$104,754,993 33
\$1 .....	19,641,624 50	Gold held against Savings Bank deposits	
\$2 .....	14,228,274 50	(10% on \$24,410,073.89) under the Savings	
\$4 .....	31,691 00	Bank Act .....	2,441,007 39
\$5 .....	1,141,077 50		
\$50 .....	650 00	Total gold held October 31st, 1930, by	
\$500 .....	1,951,000 00	the Minister of Finance .....	\$107,196,000 72
\$1,000 .....	4,762,000 00		
<i>Legal Tender Notes for Banks</i>		In addition to the \$142,129,481.68 there are Dominion	
\$1,000, \$5,000, \$50,000 .....	99,009,000 00	notes amounting to \$22,700,000 outstanding against ap-	
		proved securities, under the provisions of The Finance	
		Act, 1923, and \$16,000,000 issued under authority of Chap-	
		ter 4, Dominion Notes Act, 1915.	

C. E. CAMPBELL,  
Acting Comptroller of Dominion Currency,  
Department of Finance, Ottawa.  
November 18th, 1930.

WATSON SELLAR,  
Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

21-1

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX  
1930

Les règlements, ordres généraux, etc., qui suivent, sont promulgués et distribués pour l'usage de la milice canadienne, par ordre du ministre de la Défense Nationale.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL,  
OTTAWA, 1er novembre 1930.

O.G. 125  
ORDONNANCES ET RÈGLEMENTS  
ROYAUX POUR LA MILICE CANA-  
DIENNE, 1926 — MODIFICATIONS  
(N° 45)

Les ordonnances et règlements royaux pour la milice canadienne, 1926, sont modifiés comme suit: —

"Paragraphe 163 —

L'alinéa (i) est *annulé* et le suivant lui est *substitué*: —

"(i) Tous les officiers de la milice active permanente se présenteront annuellement pour être inoculés ou vaccinés pour une première fois ou pour être inoculés ou vaccinés de nouveau, selon que le jugera à propos l'officier de santé en charge.

Q.G. 8358-1-2  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

Paragraphe 604, alinéa (ii): —

A la 9e ligne, après le mot "remission" insérer "pour être promulgué au soldat".

A la 11e ligne, après le mot "enlevé" insérer — "La mitigation, commutation ou rémission n'est complète que lorsqu'elle est promulguée au soldat; par conséquent, la personne autorisant la mitigation, etc., doit toujours peser sa décision avant qu'elle soit promulguée."

Q.G. 240-1  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

Immédiatement après le paragraphe 1452 insérer ce qui suit: —

"1452A. (i) Lorsque le personnel des services respectifs des troupes de la Défense prend part, comme unité, à une parade ou cérémonie, l'ordre suivant sera observé: —

- (a) Unités de la marine royale canadienne
- (b) Unités de la milice canadienne
- (c) Unités du corps d'aviation royal canadien

(ii) Lorsqu'ils prennent part à une cérémonie, mais non comme unités, les officiers des trois services seront groupés ensemble et auront la préséance entre eux conformément à leurs grades et ancienneté, à l'exception de: —

L'officier sénior naval, l'officier sénior de la milice et l'officier sénior du corps d'aviation qui prendront place ensemble avant les autres officiers navals, de la milice et du corps d'aviation, lesquels prendront place ensuite d'après leur grade et ancienneté.

(iii) Toutes modifications apportées à ce qui est ci-dessus décrit, lesquelles pourraient

être nécessaires en rapport avec l'ouverture ou la clôture du Parlement du Dominion, seront stipulées par le quartier général de la Défense Nationale, selon l'occasion.

Q.G. 5595-1-6  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

O.G. 126  
RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT LA SOLDE  
ET LES INDEMNITÉS POUR LA  
MILICE ACTIVE PERMANENTE ET  
NON PERMANENTE, 1927—MODIFI-  
CATIONS (N° 39)

Les règlements concernant la solde et les indemnités pour la milice active permanente et non permanente, 1927, sont modifiés comme suit: —

Article 163 —

*Retrancher* l'alinéa 4 et numéroter de nouveau l'alinéa 5.

Q.G. 305-5-4  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

O.G. 128  
ORGANISATION — UNITÉS DE RÉ-  
SERVE, GÉNIE CANADIEN

L'ordre général 89 de 1920, tel que modifié, est de nouveau modifié comme suit: —

Le paragraphe 2 est *annulé* et le suivant lui est *substitué*: —

"2. Une unité de réserve correspondante est autorisée pour chaque génie divisionnaire ou de district, ou unité indépendante de l'effectif actif du Génie canadien."

Q.G. 5-1-46  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

O.G. 129  
EFFECTIFS DE PAIX, TROUPES PER-  
MANENTES—MODIFICATIONS (N° 6)

Les effectifs de paix des troupes permanentes, tels que décrits dans l'appendice à l'O.G. 104 de 1928, et modifiés, sont de nouveau modifiés comme suit: —

*Services de santé de l'armée royale canadienne (page 26):*

Vis-à-vis "sœurs hospitalières" et dans la colonne "Total" (y compris les surnuméraires) à "9" substituer "9 (g)".

Ajouter la note suivante: —

"(g) Peut comprendre 1 matrone".

Q.G. 1-21-27  
C.P. 2386 du 17-10-30

O.G. 131  
EMPLACEMENT — THE LUNENBURG  
REGIMENT

La compagnie "C", 1er bataillon, The Lunenburg Regiment à Greenfield, N.-E., est fixée de nouveau à New Germany, N.-E.

L'O.G. 95 de 1926 est modifié en conséquence.

Q.G. 7-77-12  
M.D.N.

Par ordre:

A. H. BELL,  
Brigadier,  
(Brig. gén. hon.),  
Adjudant général.



# AVIS EN VERTU DES DISPOSITIONS DE LA LOI DE FAILLITE

## Cédants libérés

### LOI DE FAILLITE

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Octave Bailly, marchand, Cap de la Madeleine, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**S**OYEZ notifié que ledit Octave Bailly, cédant autorisé, a été libéré par une ordonnance du Tribunal des Faillites en date du 6e jour de novembre 1930.

Trois-Rivières, ce 13e jour de novembre 1930.

HENRI BISSON,

21-1

Syndic.

## Nominations de syndics

### LOI DE FAILLITE

DANS L'AFFAIRE de La Cie d'Entreprises Publiques Limitée, 72, Côte de la Montagne, Québec, cédante autorisée.

**S**OYEZ notifié que le syndic soussigné a été nommé syndic de l'actif susdit, à la première assemblée des créanciers, tenue le onzième jour de novembre 1930, à onze heures de l'avant-midi.

Daté à Québec, ce 12 novembre 1930.

J. R. PAQUET,

72, Côte de la Montagne,  
Québec.

21-1

Syndic.

### LOI DE FAILLITE

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Albert Thinel, marchand de meubles, Saint-Jérôme, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par la présente donné que le soussigné a été nommé syndic de l'actif susdit, à l'assemblée des créanciers, tenue au Palais de Justice, à Montréal, le 12 novembre 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,

10, Saint-Jacques-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

Syndic.

### LOI DE FAILLITE

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Electric Motor & Machinery Co. Ltd., 715, Saint-Jacques, Montréal, cédante autorisée.

**A**VIS est par la présente donné que le soussigné a été nommé syndic de l'actif susdit, à l'assemblée des créanciers tenue au Palais de Justice, à Montréal, le 12 novembre 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,

10, Saint-Jacques-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

Syndic.

## PROVINCE DE QUEBEC--

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Gérard Verville, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par la présente donné que M. Gérard Verville, de Montréal, a, le 5e jour de novembre 1930, fait cession de ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue au Palais de Justice, Montréal, chambre 31, le 18e jour de novembre 1930, à 3 heures de l'après-midi.

Montréal, 8 novembre 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Gardien.

132, Saint-Jacques-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Philippe Chopin, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par la présente donné que M. Philippe Chopin, de Montréal, a, le 5e jour de novembre 1930, fait cession de ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue au Palais de Justice, chambre 31, Montréal, le 19e jour de novembre 1930, à 3 heures de l'après-midi.

Montréal, 8 novembre 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Gardien.

132, Saint-Jacques-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de René Denis, épiciier, 4413, rue Drolot, Montréal, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que René Denis, épiciier, de la cité de Montréal, a fait une cession autorisée, le 11e jour de novembre 1930.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers sera tenue à Montréal, le 21e jour de novembre 1930, à dix heures de l'avant-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les réclamations et procurations doivent être produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Montréal, le 11 novembre 1930.

CHARETTE & LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Rogation Marchand, pharmacien, 150, rue Beaubien-Est, Montréal, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Rogation Marchand, pharmacien, de la cité de Montréal, a fait une cession autorisée, le 11e jour de novembre 1930.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers sera tenue à Montréal, le 20e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les réclamations et procurations doivent être produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Montréal, le 11 novembre 1930.

CHARETTE & LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Rosaire Joly, marchand-plombier, South Durham, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Rosaire Joly, marchand-plombier, de South Durham, a fait une cession autorisée, le 7e jour de novembre 1930.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers sera tenue à Montréal, le 18e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les réclamations et procurations doivent être produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Montréal, le 8 novembre 1930.

CHARETTE & LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Dame Veuve Alexina Rathel, de la cité de Montréal, veuve de Delphis Gauthier, rentier, de Notre-Dame de Portneuf, faillie.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Dame Veuve Alexina Rathel-Gauthier, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, a été déclarée en faillite, et qu'une ordonnance de séquestre a été rendue, le 14e jour de juillet 1930, et que M. Wilfrid Edge, séquestre officiel, nous a nommés gardiens des biens de ladite débitrice jusqu'à ce que les créanciers aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens de ladite débitrice.

La première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue au bureau de la Loi de Faillite, au Palais de Justice, à Québec, lundi, le 17e jour de novembre 1930, à 11 heures de l'avant-midi.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance et procuration soient produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

La preuve des réclamations doit être produite dans les 30 jours du présent avis.

Daté à Québec, ce 7e jour de novembre 1930.

BEDARD & BELANGER,

Gardiens.

Bureau: 101, rue Saint-Pierre.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Jos. Landreville, entrepreneur-construteur, 7772, Lajeunesse, Montréal, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Jos. Landreville, de Montréal, a, le 12e jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers.

La première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, le 25e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les procurations doivent être déposées entre mes mains avant ladite assemblée.

Daté à Montréal, ce 13e jour de novembre 1930.

HERMAS PERRAS,

Gardien.

84, Notre-Dame-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Samuel Tamarin, marchand, 2016, boulevard Saint-Laurent, Montréal, failli.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Samuel Tamarin, marchand, de Montréal, a été déclaré en faillite et qu'une ordonnance de séquestre a été rendue le 7e jour de novembre 1930, et que la Cour m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, le 25e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Soyez aussi notifié que si vous avez une réclamation quelconque vous donnant droit de figurer à titre de créancier, la preuve de la réclamation doit être produite entre mes mains ou entre les mains du syndic qui sera nommé, dans les trente jours à compter du présent avis.

Daté à Montréal, ce 13e jour de novembre 1930.

GEORGES DUCLOS,

Gardien.

Harbour 0138,  
10, Saint-Jacques-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Odilas Gascon, ferblantier, Sainte-Martine, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Odilas Gascon, de Sainte-Martine, a, le 11e jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers.

La première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, le 21e jour de novembre 1930, à dix heures de l'avant-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les procurations doivent être déposées entre mes mains avant ladite assemblée.

Daté à Montréal, ce 13e jour de novembre 1930.

HERMAS PERRAS,

Gardien.

84, rue Notre-Dame-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

### LOI DE FAILLITE

#### AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

Province de Québec,  
District de Joliette.

DANS L'AFFAIRE de la cession autorisée de Alphonse Elliott, débiteur insolvable et J. Conrad Perrault, gardien.

**A**VIS est par le présent donné que Alphonse Elliott, entrepreneur, de Saint-Gabriel de Brandon, comté de Berthier, district de Joliette, P.Q., a, le septième jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de ses biens au séquestre officiel, pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et le soussigné donne aussi avis que la première assemblée des créanciers du débiteur cédant aura lieu au Palais de Justice, à Joliette, le 22e jour de novembre 1930, à onze heures et demie de l'avant-midi.

Toutes procurations et toutes réclamations devant servir pour voter à ladite assemblée devront être envoyées au soussigné avant cette date.

J. CONRAD PERRAULT,

Gardien.

69, rue Notre-Dame,  
Joliette, P.Q.

21-1



## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Dame Marie Anna Gagné, faisant affaires sous la raison sociale de "La Maison Hachez Enr.", n° 163, rue De Castelnau, Montréal, cédante autorisée.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Dame Marie Anna Gagné, "La Maison Hachez Enr.", de Montréal, a fait une cession autorisée de ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, le 13e jour de novembre 1930, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, nous a nommés gardiens des biens de la débitrice jusqu'à ce que les créanciers aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens de la débitrice.

La première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice, le 26e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance et votre procuration soient produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

La preuve des réclamations doit être produite dans les trente jours du présent avis.

CHARETTE &amp; LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Alfred Jetté, Sherbrooke, P.Q., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Alfred Jetté, de Sherbrooke, P.Q., a, le 7e jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que MM. Léonard & Bachand, séquestre officiel, nous ont nommés gardiens des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur première assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue au bureau de MM. Léonard & Bachand, séquestre officiel, au Palais de Justice, à Sherbrooke, P.Q., le 22e jour de novembre 1930, à 10.30 heures de l'avant-midi.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance soit produite entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Les procurations qui doivent servir à l'assemblée doivent être déposées entre nos mains avant ladite assemblée.

Soyez aussi notifié que si vous avez une réclamation quelconque vous donnant droit de figurer à titre de créancier, la preuve de la réclamation doit être produite entre nos mains, dans les trente jours à compter du présent avis, parce que dès et après l'expiration de la période fixée par l'article 8 de l'article 37 de ladite loi, nous distribuerons le produit de l'actif du débiteur entre les ayants droit, n'ayant égard qu'aux réclamations dont nous aurons alors reçu avis.

Daté à Sherbrooke, P.Q., ce 8e jour de novembre 1930.

T. BELANGER,  
G. E. BEGIN,

Gardiens.

Bureau de  
Belanger & Bégin,  
Comptables et liquidateurs,  
22, rue Wellington-Nord,  
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Pascal Vary, cultivateur, Belœil, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Pascal Vary, de Belœil, province de Québec, a, le 4e jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur première assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, le 13e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance soit produite entre mes mains avant l'assemblée.

Les procurations qui doivent servir à l'assemblée doivent être déposées entre mes mains avant ladite assemblée.

Soyez aussi notifié que si vous avez une réclamation quelconque vous donnant droit de figurer à titre de créancier, la preuve de la réclamation doit être produite entre mes mains ou entre les mains du syndic; autrement le produit de l'actif du débiteur sera distribué entre les ayants droit, n'ayant égard qu'aux réclamations dont avis aura été reçu alors.

Daté à Montréal, ce 6e jour de novembre 1930

VINCENT LAMARRE,

Gardien.

19, Saint-Jacques-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Benjamin Leduc, cultivateur, de Saint-Marie de Monnoir, comté de Rouville, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Benjamin Leduc, de Saint-Marie de Monnoir, comté de Rouville, a, le 7e jour de novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, nous a nommés gardiens des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur première assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue à Montréal, le 18e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance soit produite entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Les procurations qui doivent servir à l'assemblée doivent être déposées entre nos mains avant ladite assemblée.

Soyez aussi notifié que si vous avez une réclamation quelconque vous donnant droit de figurer à titre de créancier, la preuve de la réclamation doit être produite entre nos mains ou entre les mains du syndic; autrement le produit de l'actif du débiteur sera distribué entre les ayants droit, n'ayant égard qu'aux réclamations dont avis aura été reçu alors.

Daté à Montréal, ce 11e jour de novembre 1930.

SUN TRUST COMPANY LIMITED,

Gardiens.

10, Saint-Jacques-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de Arcade Kavanagh, cultivateur, Saint-Colomban, comté des Deux-Montagnes, Qué., cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que Arcade Kavanagh, cultivateur, de la paroisse de Saint-Colomban, a fait une cession autorisée, le 14e jour de novembre 1930.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers sera tenue à Montréal, le 24e jour de novembre 1930, à trois heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, chambre 31, Palais de Justice.

Les réclamations et procurations doivent être produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Montréal, le 14 novembre 1930.

CHARETTE &amp; LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Tél. Harb. 4373,  
Montréal.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Canadian Sweets, C. Malone, propriétaire, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par la présente donné que C. Malone, de Montréal, a, le 13e jour de novembre 1930, fait cession de ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que l'honorable Jules Allard, séquestre officiel, m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur jusqu'à ce que les créanciers, à leur assemblée, aient élu un syndic pour administrer les biens du débiteur.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue au Palais de Justice, chambre 31, Montréal, le 25e jour de novembre 1930, à 3 heures de l'après-midi.

Montréal, 14 novembre 1930.

F. R. PAQUET,

Gardien.

132, Saint-Jacques-Ouest,  
Montréal.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de l'actif de J. H. Brisson, faisant affaires sous le nom et raison sociale de J. H. Brisson & Cie, vendeur d'actions et obligations, 105, Côte de la Montagne, Québec, cédant autorisé.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que le sus-nommé a, le 7 novembre 1930, fait une cession autorisée de tous ses biens pour le bénéfice de ses créanciers, et que M. Wilfrid Edge, séquestre officiel, m'a nommé gardien des biens du débiteur jusqu'à la première assemblée des créanciers.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers de l'actif susdit sera tenue en le Palais de Justice, à Québec, mercredi, le 19 novembre 1930, à 11 heures de l'avant-midi.

Pour vous donner droit de voter à ladite assemblée, il faut que la preuve de votre créance soit produite entre mes mains avant l'assemblée.

Les procurations qui doivent servir à l'assemblée doivent être déposées entre mes mains avant ladite assemblée.

Soyez aussi notifié qu'à cette assemblée les créanciers éliront un syndic permanent.

Soyez aussi notifié que si vous avez une réclamation quelconque vous donnant droit de figurer à titre de créancier, la preuve de la réclamation

doit être produite entre mes mains ou entre les mains du syndic, une fois celui-ci nommé; autrement le produit de l'actif du débiteur sera distribué entre les ayants droit, sans égard à votre réclamation.

Québec, le 11 novembre 1930.

R. ERNEST LEFAIVRE,

Gardien.

Bureaux:

147, Côte de la Montagne,  
Québec, Qué.

21-1

## LOI DE FAILLITE

## AVIS AUX CRÉANCIERS

DANS L'AFFAIRE de Joseph Albert Maurice Paquette, faisant affaires seul sous le nom de "Garage Saint-Paul l'Ermite", Saint-Paul l'Ermite, Qué.

**A**VIS est par les présentes donné que "Garage Saint-Paul l'Ermite", de Saint-Paul l'Ermite, district de Joliette, a fait une cession autorisée, le 13e jour de novembre 1930.

Avis est aussi donné que la première assemblée des créanciers sera tenue à Joliette, le 28e jour de novembre 1930, à 10.30 heures de l'avant-midi, au bureau du séquestre officiel, Palais de Justice.

Les réclamations et procurations doivent être produites entre nos mains avant l'assemblée.

Montréal, le 15 novembre 1930.

CHARETTE &amp; LABELLE,

Gardiens.

Edifice "La Sauvegarde",  
152, rue Notre-Dame-Est,  
Montréal.

21-1

## DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT

## SÉNAT

On peut obtenir gratuitement des copies des règles du Sénat relatives aux avis et demandes de bills de divorce en s'adressant au

Greffier du Sénat,  
à Ottawa.

## SÉNAT

## Avis de bills privés

107. Toute demande au Parlement pour obtenir un bill privé de quelque nature qu'il soit doit être annoncée par avis insérés dans la *Gazette du Canada*; cet avis doit indiquer d'une manière claire et précise la nature et l'objet de la demande, être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom et contenir l'adresse des signataires; et si elle a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constitutif, il faut donner aussi dans l'avis le nom de la compagnie projetée.

Outre l'avis publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable, comme suit:

(A) Lorsque la demande a pour objet l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation,—

1. Une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal,— dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville ou le principal village de chaque comté ou district par où passerait le chemin de fer ou le canal dont la construction est projetée;

2. Une compagnie de télégraphe et de téléphone,— dans un des principaux journaux de la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où elle se propose d'opérer;

3. Une compagnie pour la confection de travaux quelconques, dont la confection ou l'exploitation intéresserait spécialement telle localité particulière; privilèges exclusifs, ou l'autorisation de faire une chose dont l'opération pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui—dans un des



principaux journaux de l'endroit ou des endroits que l'acte demandé intéresse;

4. Une compagnie de banque; une compagnie d'assurance; une compagnie de crédit; une compagnie de prêt; ou une compagnie industrielle, sans pouvoirs exclusifs,—dans la *Gazette du Canada* seulement;

5. Et si les travaux d'une compagnie (constituée ou à constituer) doivent être déclarés d'utilité générale pour le Canada, cette intention sera spécifiquement mentionnée dans l'avis, et les requérants devront envoyer par lettre enregistrée une copie de cet avis au secrétaire de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale spécialement intéressés dans la construction ou l'exploitation de ces travaux ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province dans laquelle ces travaux sont ou seront situés, et la preuve de l'accomplissement de cette prescription par les requérants devra s'établir par une déclaration statutaire.

(B) Lorsque la demande a pour objet de modifier un acte existant,—

1. Afin de prolonger une ligne de chemin de fer ou un canal, ou de construire des embranchements qui s'y rallient, l'avis sera le même *mutatis mutandis* que celui pour l'obtention d'un acte constituant en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer, ou de canal;

2. Afin de prolonger le délai fixé pour la confection ou l'achèvement d'une ligne de chemin de fer, d'un canal, d'une ligne télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou d'autres travaux quelconques déjà autorisés,—dans un des principaux journaux de l'endroit où la compagnie a son siège ou est autorisée à avoir son siège;

3. Afin d'étendre les pouvoirs d'une compagnie (sans attributions de pouvoirs exclusifs) d'accroître ou de réduire le capital-actions d'une compagnie, ou d'augmenter ou modifier sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de faire des emprunts, ou d'effectuer des changements pouvant porter atteinte aux droits ou intérêt des actionnaires, obligations ou créanciers de la compagnie,—dans un des principaux journaux du lieu de la situation de son siège.

(C) Dans tous ces cas, les avis insérés soit dans la *Gazette du Canada* ou dans les journaux, doivent se publier au moins une fois par semaine pendant cinq semaines consécutives; et lorsqu'ils se publient dans la province de Québec et du Manitoba, ils doivent être en langue anglaise et en langue française. Il faut envoyer au greffier du Sénat des exemplaires marqués de chaque numéro de tous les journaux contenant l'avis avec sur le pli de la feuille, les mots: "Avis de bill privé", ou l'on peut transmettre, au lieu des journaux, une déclaration statutaire ou l'avis a été dûment publié.

Tout avis par lettre enregistrée sera déposé à la poste à temps pour parvenir au secrétaire de la province et au greffier de chaque conseil de comté et de chaque corporation municipale, cinq semaines au moins avant la considération de la pétition par le comité des ordres permanents et une déclaration statutaire établissant le fait du dépôt à la poste sera transmise au greffier du Sénat.

108. Nulle pétition pour la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé n'est prise en considération par le comité des ordres permanents à moins qu'il n'ait été déposé devant le comité une carte ou un plan indiquant le tracé proposé des travaux aussi que des comtés ou des districts par où doit passer le chemin de fer, le canal, l'embranchement ou le prolongement qu'on veut construire.

109. Avant d'adresser au Sénat la pétition pour en obtenir la permission de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage

là où les personnes qui ont l'intention de faire cette pétition doivent, en donnant l'avis prescrit par les règles précédentes, mentionner en même temps et de la même manière les péages qu'elles se proposent de recevoir, l'étendue du privilège, la hauteur des arches, l'espace libre entre les culées ou les pilles pour le passage de trains de bois et des bateaux; en outre, mentionner si le pont sera mobile ou non et indiquer les dimensions de la partie mobile.

110. Aucune pétition en obtention d'un bill privé n'est reçue par le Sénat après les trois premières semaines de la session; aucun bill privé ne peut lui être présenté après les quatre premières semaines de la session; aucun rapport d'un comité permanent ou spécial sur un bill n'est reçu après six semaines de la session.

114. Toute personne qui voudra obtenir un bill privé, si elle se propose de le présenter au Sénat, devra déposer entre les mains du greffier de cette Chambre huit jours avant la réunion du parlement, une copie du bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme d'argent suffisante pour en payer la traduction, laquelle sera faite par les traducteurs du Sénat, et payer l'impression de 600 exemplaires anglais et de 200 exemplaires français; elle aura pareillement à verser entre les mains du greffier du Sénat, aussitôt après la deuxième lecture du bill, et avant la prise en considération par le comité auquel il a été renvoyé, une somme de \$200, avec les frais d'insertion de l'acte au corps des Statuts, et elle remettra au commis greffier de comité un reçu constatant le versement de ces sommes.

#### MODÈLE D'UN BILL AMENDANT UNE LOI

60a. (1) Dans la confection des bills amendant des textes législatifs existants, les amendements ne doivent pas ordinairement être effectués au moyen des clauses qui ajoutent, retranchent ou remplacent des mots, mais au moyen de clauses qui rééditent l'article, le paragraphe ou la disposition, tel qu'amendé.

(2) Dans le texte du bill, sur la page de gauche, le nouveau texte doit être indiqué par les signes typographiques les plus appropriés à chaque cas: crochets, italique, texte souligné, astérisques, etc. En regard de chaque clause, sur la page de droite, le texte amendé par le bill, ou la partie importante de ce texte, doit être imprimé, et les changements projetés doivent y être indiqués de la manière prévue ci-dessus.

(3) Lorsqu'une clause abroge un article existant, un paragraphe ou une autre disposition d'un article, cet article, ce paragraphe ou cette autre disposition, ou la partie qui en est importante, doit être imprimé en regard de la clause.

(4) Un mémoire du rédacteur expliquant brièvement les motifs de chaque clause doit être annexé au bill, ou distribué avec le bill. Lorsque possible, le mémoire doit être imprimé sur la page de droite du bill, en paragraphes placés en regard des clauses visées, et portant un numéro correspondant.

(5) Les règles ci-dessus s'appliquent, autant que possible, à la réimpression des bills.

A. E. BLOUNT,

Greffier du Sénat.

#### CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

On peut obtenir gratuitement des copies des règlements relatifs aux pétitions et aux bills privés ainsi que les modèles des bills pour constituer les banques, les compagnies d'assurance, les compagnies de prêt, les compagnies de chemins de fer et les compagnies de fidéicommissaires en corporation en s'adressant au

Greffier de la Chambre des Communes  
à Ottawa.

#### CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

##### EXTRAIT DU RÈGLEMENT DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES TOUCHANT LA PUBLICATION DES AVIS

95. (1) Toute pétition introductive de bill privé, de quelque nature qu'il soit, doit être annoncée par avis publié dans la *Gazette officielle du Canada*. Cet avis doit exposer clairement et distinctement la nature et l'objet du bill projeté; il doit être signé par les pétitionnaires ou en leur nom, avec indication de l'adresse des signataires. Si la pétition tend à une loi de constitution en corporation, l'avis doit mentionner le nom de la compagnie projetée. Si les travaux d'une compagnie, qu'elle soit constituée en corporation ou qu'il s'agisse de la constituer en corporation doivent être reconnus comme étant destinés à profiter au Canada d'une manière générale, l'avis doit énoncer cette intention expressément, et les pétitionnaires doivent faire parvenir une copie de cet avis, par lettre recommandée, au secrétaire de chaque comté ou municipalité que la construction ou la mise, en œuvre de ces ouvrages peut intéresser, ainsi qu'au secrétaire de la province où ces mêmes ouvrages sont ou pourront être situés. Tout avis ainsi expédié par lettre recommandée doit être mis à la poste assez tôt pour arriver à destination au moins deux semaines avant la prise en considération du bill par le comité auquel il peut être renvoyé. La preuve que les requérants se sont conformés à cette règle s'établit au moyen d'une déclaration statutaire.

(3) Outre l'avis devant figurer dans la *Gazette officielle du Canada*, il doit en être publié un semblable dans quelque journal important, comme suit:

(A) 1. Lorsqu'il s'agit de faire voter une loi à l'effet de constituer en corporation une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal, cet avis similaire doit être publié dans la principale cité, ville ou municipalité de village de chaque comté ou district que doit traverser le chemin de fer ou le canal projeté;

2. Lorsqu'il s'agit de faire voter une loi à l'effet de constituer en corporation une compagnie de télégraphe ou de téléphone, cet avis similaire doit être publié dans la principale cité ou ville de chaque province ou territoire où la compagnie en question se propose d'établir son service;

3. Lorsqu'il s'agit de faire voter une loi à l'effet de constituer en corporation une compagnie créée en vue de la construction de tous ouvrages dont l'établissement ou la mise en œuvre pourrait intéresser tout particulièrement une localité quelconque, ou en vue de tous droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou encore en vue de toute opération qui pourrait porter atteinte aux droits ou aux biens d'autrui; cet avis similaire doit être publié dans les diverses localités où la loi projetée pourrait porter atteinte aux affaires, droits ou biens d'autres personnes ou compagnies;

4. Lorsqu'il s'agit de faire voter une loi à l'effet de constituer en corporation un établissement bancaire, une compagnie d'assurance, une compagnie de fiducie, une compagnie de prêt ou une compagnie industrielle non dotée de pouvoirs exclusifs, il suffit d'un avis dans la *Gazette officielle du Canada*.

(B) 1. Lorsque la pétition a pour objet de modifier une loi existante en vue du prolongement de tout chemin de fer ou canal ou de la construction d'un embranchement de voie ferrée ou de canal, il est publié un avis à l'endroit où se trouve le siège social de la compagnie et dans la principale cité, ville ou municipalité de village de chaque comté ou district devant être desservi par ce prolongement ou cet embranchement;

2. Lorsque la pétition a pour objet de modifier une loi existante en vue de la prorogation du délai fixé par la construction ou l'achèvement de toute

ligne de chemin de fer, de tout embranchement ou prolongement de ligne de chemin de fer, de tout canal, de tout réseau télégraphique ou téléphonique, ou de tout ouvrage déjà autorisé, il est publié un avis à l'endroit où se trouve le siège social de la compagnie et dans la principale cité ou ville de chaque district intéressé.

3. Lorsque la pétition a pour objet de modifier une loi existante en vue de la continuation d'une charte ou de l'extension des pouvoirs, d'une compagnie (quand elle ne comporte pas la concession de droits exclusifs); ou en vue de l'augmentation ou de la réduction du capital-actions d'une compagnie quelconque; ou en vue de l'accroissement ou de la modification de sa faculté d'émettre des obligations ou de contracter des emprunts, d'un autre genre; ou encore en vue de toute modification touchant aux droits ou intérêts des actionnaires, obligataires ou créanciers de la compagnie, il est publié un avis à l'endroit où est situé le siège social de la compagnie ou à l'endroit où la compagnie est autorisée à établir son siège social.

(C) Lorsque la pétition a pour objet d'obtenir, pour quelque personne ou corporation existante, des droits ou privilèges exclusifs, ou encore la faculté d'accomplir une chose dont la mise en œuvre intéresserait les droits ou biens d'autrui, il est publié un avis dans les localités où les affaires, les droits ou les biens d'autrui peuvent être spécialement compromis par la loi projetée.

(3) Tout avis de ce genre, qu'il soit inséré dans la *Gazette officielle du Canada* ou dans un journal, doit être publié au moins une fois par semaine durant une période de quatre semaines consécutives. Lorsque la pétition prend naissance dans la province de Québec ou dans la province du Manitoba, l'avis en doit être publié en anglais dans un journal anglais et en français dans un journal français, ainsi qu'en anglais et en français dans la *Gazette officielle du Canada*. S'il n'y a pas de journal dans la localité où il faut annoncer ladite pétition, l'avis doit être publié à l'endroit le plus rapproché où il est imprimé un journal. La preuve que l'avis en question a été dûment publié s'établit, dans chaque cas, par voie de déclaration statutaire. Toute déclaration de cette nature doit être envoyée au greffier de la Chambre, et elle doit porter au dos l'indication: "Avis de bill privé".

#### Pétitions introductives de bills privés

92. Nulle pétition introductive de bill privé n'est reçue par la Chambre si elle n'est pas présentée dans les six premières semaines de la session. Tout bill privé prenant naissance à la Chambre des Communes doit y être présenté dans les deux semaines qui suivent le jour où la pétition a été rapportée favorablement par l'examineur des pétitions ou par le comité du Règlement. Nulle motion portant suspension du présent article ne peut être accueillie à moins que le comité du Règlement n'ait préalablement présenté un rapport recommandant cette suspension, en y consignant les motifs de la décision.

97. Nulle pétition, portant constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou d'une compagnie se proposant d'exploiter un canal, ou portant prolongement d'une ligne de chemin de fer ou d'un canal existant ou autorisé, ou portant construction d'un embranchement de voie ferrée ou de canal, ne sera pris en considération par l'examineur, ou par le comité du Règlement, tant qu'il n'aura pas été déposé entre les mains dudit examinateur une carte ou un plan indiquant l'endroit où municipalité ou district à travers lequel le chemin se trouveront ces ouvrages et chaque comté, canton, de fer, le canal, le prolongement ou l'embranchement projeté doit être construit.



## Bills privés

93. (1) Quiconque désire obtenir un bill privé doit déposer entre les mains du greffier de la Chambre, au plus tard le premier jour de la session, une copie de ce bill en anglais ou en français, ainsi qu'une somme suffisante pour en défrayer la traduction, qui est faite par le personnel de la Chambre, et l'impression, qui est exécutée par le département des Impressions publiques. Si le bill n'a pas été déposé dans le temps prescrit ci-dessus, celui qui en fait la demande doit verser, en sus des frais occasionnés par la traduction et l'impression, la somme de cinq dollars pour chaque jour écoulé entre ledit premier jour de la session et la date où le bill a été déposé; mais le montant à déboursier de la sorte ne doit, en aucun cas, dépasser cent dollars.

(2) Le promoteur d'un bill privé doit, après la deuxième lecture de ce bill et avant sa prise en considération par le comité qui en est saisi, défrayer l'impression de la loi dans le recueil des statuts et payer un droit de deux cents dollars.

## FRAIS ADDITIONNELS

(3) En sus des frais précités, les droits suivants doivent être imposés et payés:

(a) Lorsqu'il y a suspension d'un article du Règlement relativement à un bill ou à la pétition introductive qui s'y rattache.	\$ 100
(b) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté en Chambre après la huitième semaine et avant l'expiration de la douzième semaine de la session.	100
(c) Lorsqu'un bill est présenté en Chambre après la douzième semaine de la session.	200
(d) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie ne dépasse pas \$250,000.	100
(e) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie dépasse \$250,000, mais est inférieur à \$500,000.	200
(f) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie dépasse \$500,000, mais est inférieur à \$750,000.	300
(g) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie dépasse \$750,000, mais est inférieur à \$1,000,000.	400
(h) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie dépasse \$1,000,000, mais est inférieur à \$1,500,000.	600
(i) Lorsque le capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie dépasse \$1,500,000, mais est inférieur à \$2,000,000.	800
(j) Pour chaque million de dollars de capital-actions additionnel ou fraction de million.	200

(4) Lorsqu'un bill porte augmentation du capital-actions d'une compagnie existante, le droit additionnel à déboursier est basé sur le tarif précité, et il n'y est fait état que du montant de l'accroissement.

(5) Lorsqu'un bill tend à l'augmentation de la faculté d'emprunt d'une compagnie ou en comporte l'augmentation, sans qu'il y ait accroissement du capital-actions, le droit additionnel est de trois cents dollars.

(a) Lorsqu'un bill porte augmentation, à la fois, du capital-actions et de la faculté d'emprunt d'une compagnie, le droit additionnel est perçu sur les deux.

(6) Si, à quelque phase du bill, il y a augmentation du capital-actions projeté d'une compagnie ou de sa faculté d'emprunt, le bill en question ne peut franchir une autre étape tant que ses promoteurs n'auront pas soldé les frais encourus par suite de cette modification.

(7) Dans la présente règle, l'expression "capital-actions projeté" comprend toute augmentation de

capital-actions prévue par le bill; et quand un bill porte faculté d'augmenter à quelque époque le chiffre du capital-actions, le droit additionnel est calculé sur le maximum de l'augmentation projetée dont le bill fait mention.

(8) Les droits additionnels établis par la présente règle s'appliquent aux bills privés qui ont pris naissance au Sénat, néanmoins si la pétition introductive d'un bill privé de ce genre a été présentée à la Chambre des Communes dans les six premières semaines de la session, les droits additionnels prévus aux alinéas (b) ou (c) du paragraphe 3 ne sont pas exigibles.

## DU BILL-TYPE

96. (1) Le greffier en chef des bills privés remplit les fonctions d'examineur des bills privés, et comme tel, il est tenu d'étudier et de reviser tous les bills privés antérieurement à leur impression, en vue d'y établir une certaine uniformité, lorsque la chose est possible, et de s'assurer qu'ils ont été élaborés conformément aux articles du Règlement de la Chambre relatifs aux bills privés.

(2) Tout bill tendant à la constitution en corporation d'une compagnie doit, lorsqu'il a été adopté une formule de bill-type, être rédigé en conformité de ce modèle, dont il peut être obtenu des exemplaires du greffier de la Chambre. Toute disposition d'un bill de ce genre qui n'est pas en conformité au bill-type doit être insérée entre crochets ou soulignée, et elle doit être imprimée de la sorte.

(3) Lorsqu'un bill privé porte modification d'un article, paragraphe ou alinéa quelconque d'une loi existante, ce même article, paragraphe ou alinéa doit être abrogé dans le texte du bill et reconstitué selon la modification que les auteurs du bill veulent y apporter, la nouvelle rédaction devant être soulignée. L'article, le paragraphe ou l'alinéa que les auteurs veulent faire abroger, ou encore ce qu'il renferme d'essentiel, doit être imprimé sur la feuille du côté droit, en regard de ce même article, paragraphe ou alinéa.

(4) Lorsqu'un bill privé tend à abroger un article, paragraphe ou autre partie d'un article, cet article, ce paragraphe ou cette autre partie ou encore ce qui s'y trouve d'essentiel, doit être imprimé en regard de l'article du bill.

(5) Une note établissant brièvement l'objet d'une disposition d'un caractère exceptionnel ou dont la teneur s'écarte des dispositions du bill-type ou des articles servant de modèles, doit être imprimée en regard de l'article du bill.

## CARTE OU PLAN DE COMITÉ DES CHEMINS DE FER

98. Nul bill portant constitution en corporation d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou de canal, nul bill tendant à faire autoriser la construction d'embranchements ou des prolongements se rattachant à des lignes de chemin de fer ou à des canaux existants, nul bill portant modification de route suivie par un chemin de fer ou un canal exploité par une compagnie déjà constituée en corporation ne doit être pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer tant qu'il n'aura pas été produit devant ledit comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill, une carte ou un plan établi sur une échelle d'au moins un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel il est question de construire les ouvrages projetés et aussi les ouvrages analogues qui y ont déjà été construits ou autorisés, ou qui intéressent la région ou la partie de la région devant être desservie par les services projetés. Cette carte ou ce plan doit porter la signature de l'ingénieur ou de toute autre personne qui l'a dressée.

ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE,  
Greffier de la Chambre des Communes.

## DEMANDE DE DIVORCE

AVIS est donné par le présent que Joseph Norman Berger, de la cité de Montréal, comté d'Hochelaga, province de Québec, commissionnaire, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec sa femme, Isabel Gertrude Bowie, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Montréal, province de Québec, ce 3e jour de novembre 1930.

GORDON M. WEBSTER,  
Procureur du requérant.

275, rue Saint-Jacques-Ouest,  
Montréal.

20-5

AVIS est donné par le présent que Rita Margaret Mary Longmore, de la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un bill de divorce d'avec son mari, Samuel Longmore, de la cité de Montréal, dans le district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, résidant actuellement en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour cause d'adultère et d'abandon.

Daté à Ottawa, ce 13e jour de novembre A.D. 1930.

BENJAMIN GOLDFIELD,  
74, rue Sparks,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
Procureur de la requérante.

21-5

## AVIS DIVERS

## BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'un dividende de deux et demi pour cent (2½%) (soit au taux de 10% par année) a été déclaré par les administrateurs de la Banque Canadienne Nationale sur le capital versé de la banque pour le trimestre finissant le 30 novembre 1930. Ce dividende, portant le numéro 159, sera payable au bureau principal ou aux succursales de la banque le ou vers le 1er décembre 1930 aux actionnaires inscrits dans les livres à trois heures de l'après-midi, le 15 novembre 1930.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration,  
BEAUDRY LEMAN,  
Gérant général.

18-5

## LOI DE PROTECTION DES EAUX NAVIGABLES

S.R.C., 1927, CHAPITRE 140

LA Compagnie Canadienne de Téléphone Bell donne avis par les présentes qu'elle a, conformément à l'article 7 de ladite loi, déposé chez le ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, et au bureau du registraire de la division d'enregistrement pour le comté de Hastings à Belleville, et au bureau du registraire de la division d'enregistrement du comté de Prince-Edouard à Picton, une description du site et les plans d'un câble sous-marin que l'on se propose de poser dans la baie de Quinté, d'un endroit sur le côté nord du lot n° 75, en la cité de Belleville, dans le comté de Hastings, province d'Ontario, jusqu'à un endroit sur le côté sud de ladite baie de Quinté, sur le lot n° 27 dans le village de Rossmore, dans le comté de Prince-Edouard, province d'Ontario.

Avis est aussi donné qu'à l'expiration d'un mois de la date de la première publication des présentes, la Compagnie Canadienne de Téléphone Bell

s'adressera, conformément à l'article 7 de ladite loi, au ministre des Travaux publics, à son bureau en la cité d'Ottawa, pour l'approbation dudit site et desdits plans, et pour l'autorisation de poser ledit câble.

Daté à Montréal, ce 12e jour d'octobre 1930.

W. H. BLACK,  
Secrétaire-trésorier.

20-4

## LA BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA

DIVIDENDE TRIMESTRIEL N° 108

AVIS est, par les présentes donné, qu'un dividende de deux et un quart pour cent (2¼ p.c.) étant au taux de neuf pour cent (9 p.c.) l'an, sur le capital versé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le trimestre finissant le 30 novembre 1930, et sera payable au bureau central de la banque, à Montréal ou à ses succursales, le ou après le premier décembre 1930, aux actionnaires enregistrés dans les livres le 15 novembre 1930.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau central de la banque, 221, rue Saint-Jacques-Ouest, Montréal, mercredi, le vingt-huit janvier 1931, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil d'administration,  
Le gérant général,  
CHS.-A. ROY.

Montréal, le 29 octobre 1930.

19-1-21-1

## AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT

Micho Studio Limited  
Micho Studio Limitée

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'en vertu des dispositions de la première partie du chapitre 27 des Statuts révisés du Canada, 1927, dénommée *Loi des compagnies*, il a été délivré, sous le sceau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, des lettres patentes datées le cinquième jour de novembre 1930, constituant en corporation Alphonse Champagne, gentilhomme, Joseph Adrien Michaud, décorateur, Edouard Champagne, inspecteur, Laurette Papineau et Anita Saint-Cyr, sténographes, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les principales fins suivantes, savoir:

Manufacturer, faire le commerce et la préparation de panneaux-réclame, de kiosques pour expositions, et tout ce qui se rapporte de loin ou de près à l'annonce en général.

La compagnie exercera son industrie dans tout le Canada et ailleurs sous la raison sociale de "Micho Studio Limited—Micho Studio Limitée", avec un capital-actions de \$10,000.00 divisé en cent actions de cent (\$100.00) dollars, et dont le principal siège d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de novembre 1930.

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

2-1

## MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

LE ministre des Travaux publics recevra jusqu'à midi, le mardi 9 décembre 1930, des soumissions pour la fourniture et l'installation de nouvelles pièces d'aménagement intérieur, et pour des changements à l'aménagement existant, etc., au premier étage de l'édifice public de Regina, Saskatchewan, lesquelles soumissions devront être cachetées, adressées au soussigné, et porter sur l'enveloppe, en sus de l'adresse, les mots: "Soumission pour l'aména-



ment intérieur, etc., au premier étage, édifice public, Régina, Sask."

On peut consulter les plans et le devis et se procurer des formules de soumission aux bureaux de l'architecte en chef, du ministère des Travaux publics, Ottawa, et de l'architecte résident, édifice du bureau de poste, Régina, Sask.

On ne tiendra compte que des soumissions faites sur la formule fournie par le ministère, conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans ladite formule.

Un chèque égal à 10 p. 100 du montant de la soumission, fait à l'ordre du ministre des Travaux publics et accepté par une banque à charte, devra accompagner chaque soumission. On acceptera aussi comme garantie des bons du Dominion du Canada ou des bons de la compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien-National, ou des bons et un chèque, si c'est nécessaire, pour compléter le montant.

Par ordre,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secrétaire.

Ministère des Travaux publics,  
Ottawa, le 13 novembre 1930.

21-1

#### MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Le ministère des Travaux publics recevra jusqu'à midi, le vendredi 12 décembre 1930, des soumissions pour la construction d'une bâtisse en bois pour le service télégraphique, à Fort-Saint-John, C.-B., lesquelles soumissions devront être cachetées, adressées au soussigné, et porter sur l'enveloppe, en sus de l'adresse, les mots: "Soumission pour une bâtisse en bois, Fort-Saint-John, C.-B."

On peut consulter les plans et le devis et se procurer des formules de soumission aux bureaux de l'architecte en chef, du ministère des Travaux publics, Ottawa, de l'architecte résident, édifice de l'assistant receveur général, Calgary, Alberta, de l'architecte résident, édifice du bureau de poste, Victoria, C.-B., du Builders' Exchange, 342, rue Pender-Ouest, Vancouver, C.-B., du maître de poste de Fort-Saint-John, C.-B., du maître de poste de Prince-George, C.-B., et du concierge de l'édifice du bureau de poste de Kamloops, C.-B.

On ne tiendra compte que des soumissions faites sur la formule fournie par le ministère, conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans ladite formule.

Un chèque égal à 10 p. 100 du montant de la soumission, fait à l'ordre du ministre des Travaux publics et accepté par une banque à charte, devra accompagner chaque soumission. On acceptera aussi comme garantie des bons du Dominion du Canada ou des bons de la compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien-National, ou des bons et un chèque, si c'est nécessaire, pour compléter le montant.

Par ordre,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secrétaire.

Ministère des Travaux publics,  
Ottawa, le 15 novembre 1930.

21-1

#### MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Le ministère des Travaux publics recevra jusqu'à midi, le mercredi 3 décembre 1930, des soumissions pour la fourniture et l'installation des pièces de l'aménagement intérieur dans l'édifice public de Saint-Pascal, P.Q., lesquelles soumissions devront être cachetées, adressées au soussigné, et porter sur l'enveloppe, en sus de l'adresse, les mots: "Soumission pour l'aménagement intérieur, édifice public, Saint-Pascal, P.Q."

On peut consulter les plans et le devis et se procurer des formules de soumission aux bureaux de

l'architecte en chef, du ministère des Travaux publics, Ottawa, du commis des travaux, édifice de la Douane, Québec, P.Q., de l'Association des Constructeurs de Québec, 267, rue Saint-Paul, Québec, P.Q., et au bureau de poste de Saint-Pascal, P.Q.

On ne tiendra compte que des soumissions faites sur la formule fournie par le ministère, conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans ladite formule.

Un chèque égal à 10 p. 100 du montant de la soumission, fait à l'ordre du ministre des Travaux publics et accepté par une banque à charte, devra accompagner chaque soumission. On acceptera aussi comme garantie des bons du Dominion du Canada ou des bons de la compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien-National, ou des bons et un chèque, si c'est nécessaire, pour compléter le montant.

Par ordre,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secrétaire.

Ministère des Travaux publics,  
Ottawa, le 17 novembre 1930.

21-1

#### MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Le ministère des Travaux publics recevra jusqu'à midi, le mercredi 3 décembre 1930, des soumissions pour la fourniture et l'installation des pièces de l'aménagement intérieur dans l'édifice public, de Sydenham, Ontario, lesquelles soumissions devront être cachetées, adressées au soussigné, et porter sur l'enveloppe, en sus de l'adresse, les mots: "Soumission pour l'aménagement intérieur, édifice public, Sydenham, Ont."

On peut consulter les plans et le devis et se procurer des formules de soumission aux bureaux de l'architecte en chef, du ministère des Travaux publics, Ottawa, de l'architecte surveillant, 59, rue Victoria, Toronto, Ont., du Builders' Exchange, 1104, rue Bay, Toronto, Ont., ainsi qu'au bureau de poste de Sydenham, Ont., et au bureau de Colin Drever, architecte, 81 rue Brock, Kingston, Ont.

On ne tiendra compte que des soumissions faites sur la formule fournie par le ministère, conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans ladite formule.

Un chèque égal à 10 p. 100 du montant de la soumission, fait à l'ordre du ministre des Travaux publics et accepté par une banque à charte, devra accompagner chaque soumission. On acceptera aussi comme garantie des bons du Dominion du Canada ou des bons de la compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien-National, ou des bons et un chèque, si c'est nécessaire, pour compléter le montant.

Par ordre,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secrétaire.

Ministère des Travaux publics,  
Ottawa, le 17 novembre 1930.

21-1

#### MINISTÈRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

Le ministère des Travaux publics recevra jusqu'à midi, le vendredi 12 décembre 1930, des soumissions pour la construction d'un édifice public à Lumsden, Sask., lesquelles soumissions devront être cachetées, adressées au soussigné, et porter sur l'enveloppe, en sus de l'adresse, les mots: "Soumission pour un édifice public à Lumsden, Sask."

On peut consulter les plans et le devis et se procurer des formules de soumission aux bureaux de l'architecte en chef, du ministère des Travaux publics, Ottawa, de l'architecte résident, édifice du bureau de poste, Régina, Sask., et du maître de poste de Lumsden, Sask.

On ne tiendra compte que des soumissions faites sur la formule fournie par le ministère, conformément aux conditions mentionnées dans ladite formule.

Un chèque égal à 10 p. 100 du montant de la soumission, fait à l'ordre du ministère des Travaux publics et accepté par une banque à charte, devra accompagner chaque soumission. On acceptera aussi comme garantie des bons du Dominion du Canada ou des bons de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien-National, ou des bons et un chèque, si c'est nécessaire, pour compléter le montant.

On peut se procurer au bureau de l'Architecte en chef, ministère des Travaux publics, des tracés bleus (blue prints) en fournissant un chèque de banque accepté au montant de \$10.00, payable à l'ordre du ministre des Travaux publics. Ce chèque sera remis si le soumissionnaire offre une soumission régulière.

Par ordre,

N. DESJARDINS,  
Secrétaire.

Ministère des Travaux publics,  
Ottawa, le 18 novembre 1930.

#### SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LISTE de nominations permanentes pour la semaine finissant le 17-11-30.

##### Agriculture

Leonard Griesbach, adjoint de ferme expérimentale, grade 2, Fredericton, N.-B.

Harry H. Anderson, inspecteur vétérinaire, Winnipeg, Man.

John A. Cairncross, contrôleur de vaches laitières, province de Québec.

##### Intérieur

Geo. Oltman, commis du génie, Ottawa, Ont.

Arthur J. Bowles, S.A.O., adjoint de laboratoire, Vancouver, C.B.

##### Justice

Rosemarie E. I. Watson, sténographe, grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Marine

Jos. E. A. Beauchemin, préposé aux instruments, Québec, P.Q.

Leo M. Murphy, inspecteur des vapeurs en général, Montréal, P.Q.

Arthur J. Fulford, S.A.O., préposé de machines de bureau, grade 2—adressographe & graphotype, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Mines

Nellie I. Wills, adjoint de bibliothèque, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Défense nationale

Jos. L. D. Desloges, garçon de bureau, Ottawa, Ont.

Jas. M. Wilkinson, garçon de bureau, Ottawa, Ont.

##### Revenu national

Mary K. Parr, sténographe, grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

Randall S. Browne, S.A.O., commis de douane et d'accise, Owen Sound, Ont.

Jos. L. E. Allard, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Montréal, P.Q.

Michael F. Keating, sous-percepteur de douane et d'accise, avant-port service limité, Port Mulgrave, N.-E.

Herbert W. Call, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Sutton, P.Q.

Jas. V. M. Kearns, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Midland, Ont.

Geo. M. N. H. Patry, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Victoriaville, P.Q.

Percy B. Picken, S.A.O., examinateur de douane et d'accise, Hamilton, Ont.

Gilbert J. McArthur, S.A.O., examinateur de douane et d'accise, Orillia, Ont.

Jas. L. Prendergast, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Windsor, Ont.

Graham S. Walker, examinateur de douane et d'accise, Windsor, Ont.

#### Pensions et Santé nationale

Kathleen O'Connor, dactylographe, grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Foster P. L. Goudie, commis, grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Jas. E. Davis, commis, grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

Mary Barrett, sténographe, grade 2, Toronto n° 4, Ont.

Yvette Miron, préposé de machines de bureau, grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Postes

Louis L. Gould, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Norman Wright, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Clifford G. Rollings, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. E. Harris, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Arthur P. Galloway, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. E. A. Morin, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Wm. H. Edwards, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Walter J. Young, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Jos. I. E. Berthelet, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Jas. Craigie, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

John H. Bell, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. C. Dolphin, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Jos. Z. A. Sauvé, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Robert E. Story, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

James P. O'Brien, auxiliaire des postes, Halifax, N.-E.

John Bisset, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Henry W. Lyons, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Richard E. Bach, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Wm. J. Conway, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Jas. B. Howat, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

John L. Hawkins, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Norman C. Crawford, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Henry J. LeFevre, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Wm. M. Bisset, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Rosaire Goulet, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.

Wm. J. Murphy, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Kenneth J. McDonald, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

John Magill, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Gordon H. Harris, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Norman J. Crosbie, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Chas. McKerron, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Saskatoon, Sask.

Wm. Alan Birch, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.

Fred J. Dowling, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.



John W. G. Wilson, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 Jos. A. D. Comtois, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.  
 Jos. O. R. Nadon, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.  
 Frederick A. Leman, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Brantford, Ont.  
 Jas. G. Miller, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 John Jos. Clark, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 Jas. W. Cook, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 David Oman, S.A.O., auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 Morris Beckerman, auxiliaire des postes, Toronto, Ont.  
 Jos. Ernest Drouin, auxiliaire des postes, Montréal, P.Q.  
 (Ceci annule la nomination publiée dans la GAZETTE le 14-7-30 sous le nom de Jos. Ernest Drouin).  
 Marie F. D. Duquay, sténographe, grade 2, Ottawa, Ont.  
 Raoul H. Arsenault, garçon de bureau, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Archives publiques

Aline Larose, dactylographe, grade 2, bilingue, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Chemins de fer et Canaux

Robert J. McWilliams, S.A.O., préposé de pont, Canal Welland, Canal Welland, Pont n° 7.  
 Frank LeRoy Karner, S.A.O., maître-éclusier, Canal gr. 1, Canal Welland, écluses 5 et 6.  
 Claude G. Boucher, S.A.O., maître-éclusier, Canal gr. 1, Canal Welland, écluses 7.  
 William A. Stowe, maître-éclusier, Canal gr. 1, Canal Welland, écluses 4 et 5.

#### Secrétariat d'Etat

Euberte Gravelle, sténographe, grade 1, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Commerce et Industrie

Henry J. Flynn, S.A.O., photographe adjoint, Ottawa, Ont.

#### SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

**L**ISTE de promotions approuvées par la Commission du service civil pour la semaine finissant le 15 novembre 1930.

#### Agriculture

Albert Edward Richards, de surveillant junior de stations de démonstration, Colombie britannique, à économiste, Agriculture, Ottawa.

#### Finances

Ernest H. Cameron, de comptable, bureau du Receveur général adjoint, grade 2 à Receveur général adjoint, grade 2, Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Thomas Knight, de comptable senior du numéraire, Winnipeg, Man. à comptable, bureau du Receveur général adjoint, grade 2, Saint-Jean, N.-B.

#### Chambre des Communes

Stanley Scott Spencer, de gardien adjoint de la salle de lecture à gardien de la salle de lecture.

#### Immigration et Colonisation

Joseph Hector Courtémance, de commis, grade 4 à commis principal, Ottawa.

#### Intérieur

Mlle Lucy Amelia Hawkins, de sténographe, grade 2, à commis, grade 3, Ottawa.

#### Justice

S. Donaldson, de concierge de prison à instructeur de métier (taillage de la pierre), pénitencier de Kingston.

#### Marine

Percy Irving Hope, de commis, grade 1 à observateur et calculateur junior, service météorologique, Victoria, C.B.

#### Revenu national

Robert Arthur Barrett, préposé spécial de l'accise, grade 1 à préposé spécial de l'accise, grade 2, Vancouver, C.B.

Mlle Mary Boyle, de sténographe, grade 2 à sténographe, grade 3, Ottawa.

Mlle Bella Zumar, de sténographe, grade 2 à sténographe, grade 3, Ottawa.

Robert John Lyle, de commis senior de douane et d'accise à commis en chef de douane et d'accise, port grade 4, Brantford, Ont.

#### Pensions et Santé nationale

Mlle Marie Jeanne Bélanger, préposé de machines de bureau, grade 2 à dactylographe, grade 2, Ottawa.

#### Postes

Bertie Simon Merrifield, de commis ambulant à examinateur de district, service postal, district postal de London.

#### Travaux publics

Raymond Garfield Bishop, de télégraphiste, service des télégraphes à bureau du gérant de télégraphe, Ashcroft, C.B.

Harold Armstrong Paynter, de sténographe, grade 2, à commis, grade 4, Ottawa. 21-1

#### SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

**L**A Commission du Service civil annonce l'établissement des listes d'éligibles suivantes:

Avrs.—Les lettres S.A.O. indiquent l'éligibilité à la préférence accordée aux vétérans.

Manœuvre de pont, pont 5, canal Lachine, ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux.

François Desjardins, S.A.O., Montréal, P.Q.

Concierger (service intermittent), Hantsport, N.-E., ministère des Travaux publics.

Walter Howard Pulsifer, S.A.O., Hantsport, N.-E.

Nettoyeur et aide (service intermittent), Ottawa, Ont., ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux.

George Herbert Gunter, S.A.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Commis, grade 3, Halifax, N.-E., ministère des Pensions et de la Santé nationale.

Charles Philip Maynard, S.A.O., Halifax, N.-E.

Economiste, agriculture (homme), Ottawa, Ont., division de l'économie agricole, ministère de l'Agriculture.

Elbert Edward Richards, S.A.O., Agassiz, C.-B.

Ingénieur senior adjoint, Ottawa, Ont., division des Pénitenciers, ministère de la Justice.

William Harvey Hawkins, S.A.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Examineur de douane et d'accise (avec connaissance de la sténographie), Chatham, Ont., ministère du Revenu national.

Harold Clifford Tolmie, Muirkirk, Ont.

Examineur de douane et d'accise, avant-port grade 1, Milltown, N.-B., ministère du Revenu national.

Ernest Stanley Hayman, S.A.O., Milltown, N.-B.

Chester Vane Norton, S.A.O., Milltown, N.-B.

George Leo Casey, S.A.O., Milltown, N.-B.

Harley John Cosman, Milltown, N.-B.

Contremaître de ferme, homme, Charlottetown, I.P.-E., division des Fermes expérimentales, ministère fédéral de l'Agriculture.

Ivan Stentiford Mitchell, S.A.O., Charlottetown, I.P.-E.

John Simpson, Hamilton, I.P.-E.

Gardien de prison, pénitencier de Dorchester, N.-B., ministère de la Justice.

Roy Doyle, S.A.O., Westchester Station, N.-E.

Edward Joseph Babineau, S.A.O., Amherst, N.-B.

Wilder Elbridge Palmer, Dorchester, N.-B.

John Franklin Anderson, Sussex, N.-B.  
 René Thomas LeBlanc, College Bridge, N.-B.  
 Richard Curtis Collings, Moncton, N.-B.  
 Aubrey Clay Langille, Millvale, N.-E.  
 Joseph Lucien LeBlanc, Moncton, N.-B.

Gardien de prison, Prince-Albert, Sask., ministère de la Justice.

Eugene St. Clair Bell, S.A.O., Prince-Albert, Sask.

Gardien de prison, pénitencier de Saint-Vincent de Paul, P.Q., ministère de la Justice.

Louis Georges Ouimet, Saint-Vincent de Paul, P.Q.

Inspecteur des œufs, division de l'industrie animale, ministère de l'Agriculture.

John William Hedgecoe, Montréal, P.Q.

Inspecteur des produits alimentaires et de médicaments, province de la Saskatchewan, ministère de l'Agriculture.

Lucian Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

Facteur, Brandon, Man., ministère des Postes.

Edward Stratford, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Arthur Pittuck Roney, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Henry Coker, S.A.O., Boissevain, Man.

Horace James Bridger, S.A.O., Desford, Man.

Ernest Edwin Smith, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Roy Leslie Courtice, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Joseph Breen, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

John Munro, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

William Chant, S.A.O., MacGregor, Man.

Norman Challis Williams, S.A.O., Glenboro, Man.

Harold Tracey Arthur, Brandon, Man.

William Roberts, Brandon, Man.

Grant Jones Keating, La Rivière, Man.

Walter Albert James Cousins, Brandon, Man.

William James Chester Cooper, Washeda, Souris, Man.

George Montroy, Neelin, Man.

Henry James Burden, Brandon, Man.

Horace Green, Neelin, Man.

Matthey Richmond, Basswood, Man.

John Magilton, Brandon, Man.

Norman George Barkley, Cromer, Man.

George Alexander Saughill (jr.), Souris, Man.

Zebb, F. Montroy, Neelin, Man.

Facteurs, Lethbridge, Alberta, ministère des Postes.

Henry Charles Williamson, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Facteurs, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q., ministère des Postes.

Lucien Larocque, La Providence, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Facteurs, Windsor, Ont., ministère des Postes.

Harold Lyndon Read, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

Edmond Cusin, S.A.O., Walkerville, Ont.

Harry Claude Lawrenson, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

Charles Joseph Knott, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

John Rowland Taylor, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

John Duncan, S.A.O., Sandwich, Ont.

Arnot Mitchell McCallum, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

Joseph Maguire, S.A.O., Sandwich, Ont.

Thomas Watkins, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

William Frank Painter, S.A.O., Walkerville, Ont.

Norman Butler, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

James Aaron Jacobs, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

John Ruxton, S.A.O., Windsor, Ont.

Frank West Woods, Windsor, Ont.

Charles Lionel Robinson, Leamington, Ont.

Arthur Wm. Bowskill, Essex, Ont.

Louis Edward Marentette, Windsor, Ont.

Harry Johnson, Sandwich, Ont.

Harold Nicols Courtney, Windsor, Ont.

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Delmer George Hillier, Windsor, Ont.  
 William Aurèle Huot, Windsor, Ont.  
 Elzéar Larocque, Windsor, Ont.  
 Frank Stuart Fead, Windsor, Ont.  
 George Henry Crump, Windsor, Ont.  
 John Richardson, Windsor, Ont.  
 Joseph Tazzi, Windsor, Ont.  
 Roy Chester McDonald, Windsor, Ont.  
 Woodruff Kerr, Windsor, Ont.  
 John Wilfred Campbell, East Windsor, Ont.  
 Albert Edward Inman, Windsor, Ont.  
 Alfred Edward Groulx, Windsor, Ont.  
 Joseph Blaise Mailloux, Walkerville, Ont.  
 Thomas Fraser Fenton, Windsor, Ont.

Gardien de phare, grade 2, classe 4, Ile d'Entrée, Iles de la Madeleine, P.Q., ministère de la Marine.  
 Daniel McLean, (blessé en Canada), Ile d'Entrée, Iles de la Madeleine, P.Q.

Préposé d'ascenseur, Toronto, Ont., ministère des Travaux publics.

Walter Hill, S.A.O., Toronto, Ont.

Emballleur et aide, gardien, camionneur, Ottawa, Ont.

Edward Daniel Lachance, S.A.O., Ottawa, Ont.

Benjamin Stevenson, S.A.O., Ottawa, Ont. (Éligible pour gardien seulement).

Chargeurs des postes, Brandon, Man., ministère des Postes.

Edward Stratford, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

George Cameron MacCarva, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Arthur Pittuck Roney, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Henry Coker, S.A.O., Boissevain, Man.

Horace James Bridger, S.A.O., Desford, Man.

Arthur Bonset, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

Robert Taylor, S.A.O., Souris, Man.

Joseph Breen, S.A.O., Brandon, Man.

William Chant, S.A.O., MacGregor, Man.

William Lorne Kennedy, Napinka, Man.

Harold Tracey Arthur, Brandon, Man.

Elmer Stenler, Pilotmound, Man.

Grant Jones Keating, La Rivière, Man.

Walter Albert James Cousins, Brandon, Man.

Leonard Herbert Weller, Brandon, Man.

George Harold Chalmers, Brandon, Man.

Horace Green, Neelin, Man.

Alexander H. Duff, Birtle, Man.

Matthew Richmond, Basswood, Man.

John Magilton, Brandon, Man.

Victor Henry Morden, Souris, Man.

Norman George Barkley, Cromer, Man.

Maître de poste, Canterbury Station, N.-B., ministère des Postes.

Thos. J. McMullin, S.A.O., Canterbury, N.-B.

Maître de poste, Carlyle, Sask., ministère des Postes.

John William Read, S.A.O., Carlyle, Sask.

Maître de poste, Lanark, Ont., ministère des Postes.

Lila E. Stewart, Lanark, Ont.

Maître de poste, Livelong, Sask., ministère des Postes.

Walter A. Hicks, Livelong, Sask.

Maître de poste, Milnet, Ont., ministère des Postes.

Earle M. Cameron, Milnet, Ont.

Econome adjoint de prison, homme, Collin's Bay, Ont., pénitencier, classe préférée, ministère de la Justice.

Edward William Boyle, S.A.O., Collingwood, Ont.



Gardien, Saint-Hubert, P.Q., ministère de la Défense nationale.

Joseph Ovide Monette, Longueuil, P.Q.

Par ordre de la Commission.

WM. FORAN,  
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 18 novembre 1930.

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### SERVICE CIVIL DU CANADA

LA Commission du Service civil annonce des examens de concours pour les positions suivantes:

Deux commis actuels (hommes), département de l'Assurance, Ottawa, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 11 décembre 1930.

Un mécanicien de pont, Pont n° 4, canal Soulanges, ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux. (Annoncé localement).

Un concierge (homme), ministère des Travaux publics, Beauharnois, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Un concierge, écluse n° 8, Humberstone, Ont., canal Welland, ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux. (Annoncé localement).

Un concierge, division de la santé des animaux, ministère de l'Agriculture, Lethbridge, Alberta. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 27 novembre 1930.

Un concierge (homme), ministère des Travaux publics, Niagara Falls, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 26 novembre 1930.

Un concierge, grade 1, ministère de la Défense nationale, Haileybury, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 27 novembre 1930.

\*Un concierge, grade 1, ministère de la Défense nationale, Perth, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 24 novembre 1930.

Un concierge (service limité) (homme), ministère des Travaux publics, Maple Creek, Sask. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 1er décembre 1930.

Un examinateur de douane et d'accise, ministère du Revenu national, Boundary Bay, C.-B. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 6 décembre 1930.

Un examinateur de douane et d'accise, ministère du Revenu national, Brantford, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 1er décembre 1930.

Un examinateur de douane et d'accise (avant-port service limité), ministère du Revenu national, Gillespie Portage, N.-B. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 29 novembre 1930.

Un pharmacien (homme) (temporaire), ministère des Pensions et de la santé nationale, Ottawa, Ont. (Annoncé localement).

Un agriculteur (bilingue), division des Fermes expérimentales, ministère de l'Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 11 décembre 1930.

Un cuisinier d'hôpital (homme), pour l'Hôpital Westminster, ministère des Pensions et de la Santé nationale, London, Ont. (Annoncé localement).

Un inspecteur de construction, ministère des Travaux publics, Rivière aux Renards, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Un avocat junior de ministère pour le bureau du Conseiller en chef de la Commission, Bureau des Pensions pour le Canada, Ottawa, Ont. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 11 décembre 1930.

Un adjoint de laboratoire (homme), Laboratoire des produits sylvicoles, ministère de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, Ont. (Annoncé localement).

Un adjoint de laboratoire (homme), Collège militaire royal, Kingston, Ont., ministère de la Défense nationale. (Annoncé localement).

Maître de poste, Anaranth, Man. (Annoncé localement).

Maître de poste, Duvegan, Ont. (Annoncé localement).

Maître de poste, Grande Baie, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Maître de poste, Rivière Manie, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Maître de poste, Upper Bedford, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Un gardien de prison, chauffeur (temporaire), ministère de la Justice, Saint-Vincent de Paul, P.Q. (Annoncé localement).

Un sténographe, grade 2 (homme) (temporaire), Commission des Grains, ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Vancouver, C.-B. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 6 décembre 1930.

Un dactylographe, grade 2 (homme), avec connaissance de la sténographie, ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation, Regina, Sask. Les délais d'inscription expirent le 6 décembre 1930.

Les qualités requises pour les positions ci-dessus sont telles que spécifiées dans la Classification du Service civil du Canada, et on peut obtenir de plus amples renseignements de la Commission du Service civil, Ottawa, Ontario.

Par ordre de la Commission,

WM. FORAN,  
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 19 novembre 1930.

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### NOMINATIONS

#### SECRETARIAT D'ETAT DU CANADA

IL a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN SON CONSEIL, de faire les nominations suivantes:

8 novembre 1930.

H. LESTER SMITH, écuyer, avocat, de Riverside, comté d'Albert, province du Nouveau-Brunswick: Commissaire, sous les dispositions de la partie I de la *Loi des enquêtes*, pour s'enquérir des accusations d'actes de partisans politiques portées contre les employés du gouvernement du Dominion qui pourraient lui être référées.

ANTOINE PATRICE NOEL McLAUGHLIN, avocat, de Campbellton, province du Nouveau-Brunswick: Commissaire, sous les dispositions de la partie I de la *Loi des enquêtes*, pour s'enquérir des accusations d'actes de partisans politiques portées contre les employés du gouvernement du Dominion qui pourraient lui être référées.

5 novembre 1930.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, écuyer: Maître de havre pour le port de Liverpool, comté de Queens, province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et préposé à l'engagement des matelets, en vertu de la partie III de la *Loi de la Marine marchande au Canada*, pour ledit port, aux lieu et place de John Sheldon, décédé.

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### ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL

[24031]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA

Vendredi, le 17e jour d'octobre 1930.

PRÉSENT:

LE SUPPLÉANT DE SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN SON CONSEIL

ATTENDU que le ministre de l'Intérieur fait rapport que la Société protectrice des oiseaux de la province de Québec a, dans l'intérêt de propriétaires de terrains situés dans les environs de St. Andrews, demandé que le district soit créé sanc-

tuaire d'oiseaux, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 130, S.R. 1927;

Que lesdits propriétaires ont signé et présenté une pétition à cet effet; et

Que le projet a été approuvé par le sous-ministre de la colonisation, des mines et des pêcheries de la province de Québec, et qu'il a été étudié avec soin par un fonctionnaire du département de l'Intérieur.

Par conséquent, il plaît au suppléant de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en son conseil, à la recommandation du ministre de l'Intérieur et sous l'empire et en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 4 de ladite loi, d'autoriser, par les présentes, la création d'un sanctuaire d'oiseaux composé des terrains ci-après décrits, et qui sera connu sous la désignation de Sanctuaire d'oiseaux à St. Andrews (Québec); et de décréter qu'il est, par les présentes, interdit de tuer (chasser, capturer, blesser, prendre ou molester du gibier à plume migrateur, des oiseaux migrateurs insectivores ou des oiseaux migrateurs non considérés comme gibier; ou de prendre, endommager, détruire ou molester leurs nids ou leurs œufs, en tout temps, dans ledit sanctuaire.

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Nord; de là vers le sud en suivant la rive droite de la rivière du Nord jusqu'à son croisement avec la rive gauche de la rivière Ottawa; de là vers le nord en suivant la rive gauche de ladite rivière Ottawa jusqu'au point de départ. Cette étendue forme une superficie de 725 arpents, plus ou moins.

Parcelle n° 3.

Les parties des lots 142, 159, 163, 164, 165 et 168 comprenant la propriété connue sous la désignation de ferme Le Roy et formant une superficie d'environ 250 arpents.

Tous ces terrains qui font l'objet des présentes sont figurés sur le plan des propriétés connues sous la désignation de St. Andrews Estate Limited, de St. Andrews, P.Q., fait par Malcolm D. Barclay, arpenteur des terres de la province de Québec.

E. J. LEMAIRE,  
Greffier du Conseil privé.

18-4

### PROCLAMATIONS

WILLINGDON,  
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE CINQ, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A Nos Très-Aimés et fidèles les Sénateurs du Dominion du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dit Dominion, à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT.

#### PROCLAMATION

ATTENDU que Notre Parlement du Canada se trouve prorogé au premier jour du mois de novembre 1930, auquel temps vous étiez tenus et il vous était enjoint d'être présents en Notre cité d'Ottawa. SACHEZ MAINTENANT, que pour diverses causes et considérations et pour la plus grande aise et commodité de Nos bien-aimés sujets, Nous avons cru convenable, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada de vous exempter tous et chacun de vous d'être présents au temps susdit, vous convoquant et par ces présentes vous enjoignant à tous et à chacun de vous, de vous trouver avec Nous en Notre Parlement du Canada, en Notre cité d'Ottawa, mercredi, le dixième jour du mois de décembre 1930, pour prendre en considération l'état et la prospérité de Notre dit Dominion du Canada et y agir comme de droit. CE À QUOI VOUS NE DEVEZ MANQUER.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé cousin Freeman, vicomte Willingdon, chevalier grand commandeur de Notre Ordre très élevé de l'Etoile de l'Inde, chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges, chevalier grand commandeur de Notre Ordre très éminent de l'Empire indien, chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très excellent de l'Empire britannique, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en Notre dit Dominion, ce vingt-septième jour d'octobre, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent trente et de Notre règne la vingt et unième.

Par ordre,

G. R. SHIBLEY,  
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

18-4f



WILLINGDON  
[L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE CINQ par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'elles pourront concerner.—SALUT:

## PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS, } ATTENDU que le mi-  
Sous-ministre de la Justice, } nistre de l'Agricul-  
Canada. } ture de la province de  
Manitoba a adressé une requête, conformément aux règlements adoptés par Notre Gouverneur général en son conseil en vertu de la *Loi concernant les maladies infectieuses ou contagieuses chez les animaux*, dans le but de constituer la zone ci-après décrite en zone restreinte ou district de quarantaine d'après ladite loi et lesdits règlements, et que Notre Gouverneur général en son conseil a autorisé que ladite zone soit établie en conséquence.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous proclamons et ordonnons que la zone comprenant la petite partie de la section nn, township quinze, rang neuf, à l'ouest du premier méridien principal, dans la province de Manitoba, située entre la rivière Whitemud et le lac Manitoba, soit et qu'elle est par les présentes constituée en zone restreinte ou district de quarantaine, aux termes de ladite loi et desdits règlements, pour l'extirpation de la tuberculose bovine, et que cette zone soit soumise à ces règlements.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes lettres patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada: TÉMOIN: Notre très fidèle et bien-aimé cousin Freeman, vicomte Willingdon, chevalier grand commandeur de Notre Ordre très élevé de l'Etoile de l'Inde, chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et de Saint-Georges, chevalier grand-croix de Notre Ordre très excellent de l'Empire britannique, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef de Notre Dominion du Canada.

A notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'Ottawa, ce vingt-huitième jour d'octobre, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent trente et de Notre Règne la vingt et unième.

Par ordre,

G. R. SHIBLEY,

19-3 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

WILLINGDON  
[L.S.]

## CANADA

GEORGE CINQ par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des mers, Défenseur de la Foi, Empereur des Indes.

A tous ceux à qui les présentes parviendront ou qu'elles pourront concerner.—SALUT:

## PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS, } ATTENDU que le mi-  
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son conseil en vertu de la *Loi concernant les maladies infectieuses ou contagieuses chez les animaux*, dans le but de constituer la zone ci-après décrite en zone restreinte ou district de quarantaine d'après ladite loi et lesdits règlements, et que Notre Gouverneur général en son conseil a autorisé que ladite zone soit établie en conséquence.

SACHEZ DONC que par et avec l'avis de Notre conseil privé pour le Canada, Nous proclamons et ordonnons que la zone comprenant l'île Cockburn, dans la province d'Ontario, soit et qu'elle est par les présentes constituée en zone restreinte ou district de quarantaine, aux termes de ladite loi et desdits règlements, pour l'extirpation de la tuberculose bovine, et que cette zone soit soumise à ces règlements.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis de prendre connaissance et d'agir en conséquence.

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A notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre cité d'Ottawa, ce quatorzième jour de novembre, en l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil neuf cent trente et de Notre Règne la vingt et unième.

Par ordre,

G. R. SHIBLEY,

21-3 Sous-secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

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Dec: 23, 1930

CABLE & TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,  
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TELEPHONE NO. GERRARD 9741.

OFFICE OF THE  
HIGH COMMISSIONER.



THE CANADIAN BUILDING,  
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

No. 378.

12th December, 1930.

CANADA AND THE ARCTIC.

The diplomatic despatches exchanged between H.M. Government in Canada and the Government of Norway have now been published in the "Canada Gazette" (Ottawa, 22nd November).

With the formal recognition by the Norwegian Government of the Canadian title to the Sverdrup Group of Islands, Canada's Sovereignty over the whole of the Northern Archipelago, the area of which is approximately 1,310,000 square miles, is now internationally recognised says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent.

The Islands which bear his name were discovered and explored in 1898 by Commander Otto Sverdrup the famous Norwegian explorer who died recently. Shortly before his death the Canadian Government paid him the sum of 67,000 dollars for his distinguished services.

In a report on the successful termination of negotiations with Norway, Sir George Perley, the Acting Prime Minister stated that the administrative activities of the Canadian Government in its Arctic territories are extensive and continuous. The territories are administered under the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Thomas G. Murphy. A number of detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are stationed in the Arctic regions and in the Archipelago itself the Canadian Government maintains seven permanent posts placed in the most useful positions. Each of these posts is occupied by a Non-Commissioned Officer and two or three men. From each post patrols are made every year and a general administration of the law and game regulations is maintained. During the past five years patrols have been made annually to the Sverdrup Islands.

In the published despatches attention is drawn to the fact that it is the established policy of the Government of Canada to protect the Arctic areas as hunting and trapping preserves for the sole use of the aboriginal population of the Northwest Territories, in order to avert the danger of want and starvation through the exploitation of the wild life by white hunters and traders. Except with the permission of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, no person other than native Indians or Eskimos is allowed to hunt, trap, trade or traffic for any purpose whatsoever in a large area of the mainland and in the whole Arctic Island area, with the exception of the southern portion of Baffin Island. It is further provided that no person may hunt or kill or traffic in the skins of the musk-ox, buffalo, wapiti, or elk. These prohibitions apply to all persons, including Canadian nationals.



### VACANCY FOR TRANSLATOR AT GENEVA

Mr. M.R.K. Burge of the London Office of the International Labour Office has notified the Secretary of the following:-

Applications are invited from nationals of Australia, Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, New Zealand and South Africa who are at present resident in the British Isles, for a post of translator on the staff of the International Labour Office, League of Nations, Geneva.

The post carries an initial nominal salary of 13,600 Swiss francs per annum. Selection will be made by written examination to be held in London and Geneva. Applicants must have an University education, or its equivalent; a thorough knowledge of English, French, German and one other language; a knowledge of further languages and experience in translation work will be taken into consideration. Age limits 23 and 35.

Requests for forms of application must be accompanied by stamped and addressed foolscap envelopes and reach the London branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., not later than 18th December, 1930.

### CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

Conversations initiated in London between the Hon. H.H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada, and the Hon. Parker Moloney, Australian Minister for Markets and Transports, will be continued in Ottawa, states a press message.

After discussions on trade matters of mutual concern, Mr. Moloney will probably tour the principal cities of the Dominion.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

The Ministry of Agriculture advises the Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office that all restrictions on the movement of stock imposed in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease at Lockwood, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, on 10th November, 1930, have been withdrawn as from 2nd December, 1930, and the whole of Great Britain is therefore free from foot and mouth disease restrictions.

Scotland has remained free from all restrictions in connection with this disease since 9th January, 1930.



CANADIAN GRAIN SAMPLES.

The Western Grain Inspection Board has forwarded to the Canadian Building a complete set of official samples of the Standards for Western Canadian Grain grades for the crop year 1930.

The grades cover:-

Wheat	No. 1	Hard
"	No. 1	Northern
"	No. 2	Northern
"	No. 3	"
"	No. 4	"
"	No. 5	"
"	No. 1	C.W. Amber Durum
"	No. 2	" " "
"	No. 3	" " "
Barley	No. 2	C.W. Two-Row
"	No. 3	Extra C.W. Two-Row
"	No. 2	C.W. Six-Row
"	No. 3	Extra C.W. Six-Row
"	No. 3	Canada Western
"	No. 4	" "
Oats	No. 2	" "
"	No. 3	" "
"	No. 1	Feed
"	No. 2	"
Rye	No. 1	Canada Western
"	No. 2	Canada Western
"	No. 3	" "
Flax	No. 1	" "
"	No. 2	" "

NATURAL RESOURCES PUBLICITY.

Copies of the undermentioned Bulletins issued by this Office during the week incorporating the latest intelligence from Canada on Mining and Natural Resources, may be obtained from The Secretary, The Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.:-

1. CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES -  
10th December, 1930.
2. CANADIAN MINING AND METALLURGICAL NOTES - 13th Dec., 1930.
3. CANADIAN FRUIT CABLEGRAM (Apple and Pear shipments).

PERSONAL

At the Luncheon given by The Army Council on 5th December to Officers of the Dominion Military Forces in Great Britain, the following Canadian Officers were among the invited guests:-



Colonel W.G. Beeman, D.S.O.,	Royal Canadian Artillery.
Major G.B. Howard,	Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.
Major J.K. Lawson,	Royal Canadian Regiment.
Major H.W. Niven, D.S.O., M.C.	Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
Major J.H. Roberts, M.C.,	Royal Canadian Artillery.
Captain W.G. Evans,	" " "
Captain J.C. Murchie,	" " "
Captain M.H.S. Penhale	" " Horse Artillery.

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Captain J.E. Lyon, Royal Canadian Engineers, has arrived in England to attend a two years' course at the Staff College, Camberley.

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Squadron Leader A.A. Leitch, M.C., D.F.C., Royal Canadian Air Force, who reached London last week will be attached to the Royal Navy for one month and will later attend a course of training at the Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich.

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Captain C.R.S. Stein, Royal Canadian Engineers, is on leave in England and will shortly sail for India to attend the Staff College at Quetta.

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Mr. W.A. Wilson, Canadian Agricultural Products Representative, who has been absent for the past three weeks through illness, returned this week to his Office in the Canadian Building.

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Vice Admiral Taylor, the newly elected Member of Parliament for South Paddington, was among recent callers at the Canadian Building.

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General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, who commanded the Canadian Corps in France from 1917 to 1919, will represent Canada at the Inauguration of New Delhi as the capital of British India. General Currie, who is accompanied by Captain A.P. Sprange of the National Defence Headquarters Staff, is due to arrive in England to-morrow (Saturday) by the s.s. "DUCHESS OF YORK", en route for India.

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#### CANADA ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL CLUB.

Members of the Club and their friends are asked to make early application for their tickets for the New Year's Eve Supper Dance, which is to be held at Slater's Restaurant, Basinghall Street, E.C. Tickets price 5/- each are available from Mr. W.G. Fox, Canadian Building, and members of the Committee in other Canadian Offices in London.



## Sverdrupsøyene og Sektorprinsippet.

For en tid siden møtte jeg en stortingsmann og samtalen gled bl.a. inn på vår utenrikspolitikk.

Det vart Kanada som til sist beholdt Sverdrups opdagede landområder, sa jeg.

Ja, der var vel dessverre ikke annet å gjøre med den sak nu, sier han. Sverdrup fremholdt nok at Norge ikke burde opgi disse store landområder, men det var ingen som hørte på ham. Vi gadd ikke oprettholde noen forbindelse med landene. De lå der herreløse til Kanada begynte å interessere sig for dem. Hvordan Norges rettslige stilling til dette landområde nu stod kjenner jeg ikke til, men opdagelsen av et land er jo ikke nok til å skaffe suverenitet over det. Vi forsømte å oprettholde forbindelsen da det var tid til det og nu var det muligens forsent å gjøre noget. Det er en frukt av den "strålende" utenrikspolitikk vi har ført gjennom årene, og her er dessverre alle regjeringer ansvarlige. Det er først og fremst en ~~frukt~~ frukt av den utenrikspolitiske innstilling vårt folk har hatt efter unionsopløsningen. Det er god grunn for oss å se tilbake på de 25 år som er gått under eget utenrikstyre. Det kan hende vi vil lære litt av denne vår nyeste historie.

Vi hadde ikke råd til å holde forbindelse med Sverdrupsøyen og følgen blev at Kanda fikk kjøpe dem. Men sett nu at vi hadde beholdt dem selv så vilde vi derved slått en kraftig pel gjennom det såkalte sek orprinsip. Sek orsystemet truer nu vår stilling som ishavsnasjon. Om vi ikke hadde noen annen nytte av Sverdrups opdagelser så vilde vi iallfall så lenge de var norske ligge der som et bevis på at man ikke kunde dele polarområdet i sektorer. Det vil kanskje komme til å bety meget for Norge i fremtiden. Ved salget til Kanada er denne mulighet spildt.

Sektorprinsippets forkjempere vil kanskje si at øyene er solgt under den innflydelse dette prinsip alt har øvet. Det kan regjeringen



naturligvis protestere mot, men det hjelper ingen ting når Kanada har landene. Men hadde Norge beholdt dem, da behøvdes der ingen protest. Et blikk på kartet vilde overbevise alle om at polarområdet ikke kunde deles i sektorer.

T.

J.Kr. Tornøe, Neuberggaten 25, Oslo.



**OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CANADA.**

Telephone:  
GERRARD 9741  
(Extension 37).

(NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION BUREAU.)

**THE CANADIAN BUILDING, TRAFALGAR SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.**

**PRESS BULLETIN.****SPECIAL BULLETIN.**

The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, communicates for the favour of publication, either with or without acknowledgment, the following article entitled:-

**CANADA'S SOVEREIGNTY IN THE ARCTIC.**

Norway's recognition of Canada's title to the  
Sverdrup Islands.

The Dominion of Canada has for many years claimed sovereignty over the entire area of the Arctic Archipelago situated to the north of the mainland. On July 31st, 1880, the rights acquired by Great Britain in this area were transferred to Canada by Order-in-Council providing that:-

"All British territories and possessions in North America and islands adjacent to such territories and possessions which are not already included in the Dominion of Canada, shall, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion".

The title thus based on geographical contiguity and British discovery and exploration has been completed by effective occupation and administration.

**The "sector principle".**

The Canadian Arctic sector, as defined in official statements as recently as June, 1925, shows that the Dominion claims all the territory north of the Canadian mainland in the sector lying between meridians 60 and 141.

Negotiation has, however, recently been in progress between the Norwegian and Canadian Governments in regard to the sovereignty of those Arctic Islands commonly known as the Sverdrup group, comprising Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes and King Christian, which were discovered and explored in the years 1898-1902 by Commander Otto Sverdrup, leader of the Norwegian Polar Expedition in Nansen's discovery vessel the "Fram". In the spring of 1900, Commander Sverdrup took possession of the islands in the name of his Sovereign, but no further act of occupation took place. As the result, however, of the correspondence exchanged between the two Governments recently, Norway has formally recognised Canada's title to this group of islands, whilst not committing herself to the acceptance of what is described as the "sector principle". In admitting Canada's claim, Norway asked for equal treatment for Norwegian nationals in the matter of fishing, hunting, industrial and trading activities, but the Canadian Government found it

1. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the news items circulated, they are not all official statements and should not be credited as such;
2. Photographs to illustrate articles based on these news items can usually be loaned on application;
3. It would be greatly appreciated if Editors using this information could supply the High Commissioner with a complimentary copy of their Journal or with a clipping of the paragraph printed.

**Notes to  
Editors.**



necessary to explain that it is the established policy of Canada, emphasised in an Order-in-Council dated 1926, to preserve the Arctic areas ~~as~~ hunting and trapping grounds for the sole use of the aboriginal population in the North.

Canada's "native" policy maintained.

Except with the permission of the Commissioner of the North-West Territories, no persons other than native Indians or Eskimos are allowed to hunt, trap, trade or traffic for any purpose whatever over a large area of the mainland, and in the whole Arctic Archipelago with the exception of the southern portion of Baffin Island. These prohibitions apply until further decided to all persons, including Canadian nationals; thus Norwegian citizens desiring to trade in Northern Canada are under no disability which is not equally imposed upon Canadian or British nationals.

Administration in Arctic Canada.

The administrative activities of the Canadian Government in its Arctic territories are extensive and continuous, the total area of 1,309,682 square miles being controlled by the Minister of the Interior through the medium of the North-West Territories and Yukon Branch of his Department. During the past decade, owing to the revival of interest in mineral exploration, shipping and trading facilities, further efforts have been made to consolidate the control of the Dominion over its vast northern heritage. In 1922 the Department of the Interior inaugurated an annual expedition by steamship to the Arctic Archipelago. These expeditions have enabled several special investigations to be conducted by officers of the Department, as well as members of the Dominion Geological Survey and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Among those who have conducted the principal researches are Major L.T. Burwash, Exploratory Engineer; L.D. Livingstone, M.D., Medical Health Officer; and J. Dewey Soper, Investigator (biological), all of the North-West Territories and Yukon Branch; Doctor L.J. Weeks, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines; Dr. R.M. Anderson, Chief, Biological Division, National Museum; and Dr. M.O. Malte, Chief Botanist and P.A. Taverner, Ornithologist, National Museum; and among members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Inspector A.H. Joy.

Police Work in the Far North.

There are stationed at the present time in the Arctic region a large number of detachments of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the Archipelago itself, the Canadian Government maintains seven permanent posts placed in the most useful positions. Each of these posts is occupied by a non-commissioned officer and two or three men. From each post patrols are made every year and a general administration of the law and game regulations is maintained. During the last five years, patrols have been made annually to the Sverdrup Islands. The Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police contain a full description of these patrols.



A variety of administrative duties is carried out in the Canadian Arctic. The Police act as postmasters and Customs collectors. Duty has been collected on whalers' and traders' outfits entering the Archipelago. The station at Bache Peninsula is, indeed, the most northerly Custom House and Post Office in the world. Assistance is given in the taking of the Census, vital statistics are registered, meteorological and topographical information gathered, geological and biological expeditions organised and a great deal of surveying work done. Safeguarding the welfare and health of the natives is an important duty, and progress is being made in inducing them to adjust themselves to the white man's law as adapted to their special conditions.

The Arctic Islands Preserve.

In July, 1926, an Arctic Islands Preserve was created by Order-in-Council. It was decreed thereby that trading companies must secure the consent and approval of the Commissioner for the North-West Territories before establishing trading posts anywhere in that area. The creation of this Preserve and its appearance on the maps was another indication that the area between the 60th and 141st meridians up to the Pole was considered by Canada as being under her sovereignty.

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NOTE TO EDITORS:

Photographs illustrative of life in northern Canada can be borrowed on application.

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Oslo, 28. januar 1931.

3 bilag.

Herr Høiesterettsadvokat Gustav Smedal,  
Adr. Herr Grosserer Carl A. Höyer,  
Drammensveien 43,  
Oslo.

Norges anerkjennelse av Kanadas suverenitet over Sverdrups øyer.

Under henvisning til Deres/pskrivelse av 7.ds. har man den ære å meddele at den offisielle kunngjørelse vedrørende ovennevnte sak er offentliggjort av den kanadiske regjering i The Canada Gazette den 22. november 1930. De av the High Commissioner of Canada's pressekontor utsendte meddelelser i samme sak, Weekly Bulletin for 12. og 23. desember 1930 er ikke offisielle.

. /3 Der vedlegges 1 eksemplar<sup>av</sup> hver~~av~~ av de forannevnte 3 bilag.

Efter bemyndigelse:

Sigurd Marang.



1267/31

Oslo, 28. januar 1931.  
3 bilag.

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Der vedlegges 1 eksemplar hver av de forannevnte 3 bilag.

Efter bemyndigelse:

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Department of the Interior  
Canada  
HONOURABLE CHARLES STEWART, MINISTER. W. W. CORY, DEPUTY MINISTER.  
NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
F. C. Lynch, Director. J. K. Chaffin, Chief Geographer.

# MAP OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCALE 60 MILES TO 1 INCH  
1929

- R. C. M. P. Posts
- Radio Stations
- Trading Posts opened or maintained by permit
- Boundaries and names of Preserves in red

THE ABOVE INFORMATION SUPPLIED THROUGH  
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
G. S. Field, Director