

is properly brought to the attention of the Government there will be a better chance of having a qualified person appointed as Minister.

I have referred to the improvements that have been made in this convention as it has been revised since last year. The chief improvement, of course, was the extension of the authority of the proposed Commission to enable it to deal with bootlegging on the high seas. Another commendable change was the dropping of the clause providing for the appointment of the commissioners for sixteen years, the life term of the convention, but providing no authority for their removal. This year's treaty contains this clause, as part of Article II:

The Commissioners appointed by each of the High Contracting Parties shall hold office during the pleasure of the High Contracting Party by which they were appointed.

We have a very good idea of the class of the commissioners who are to be appointed by the United States. While these matters have been in process of negotiation a number of American gentlemen have visited the scene of these fisheries, and in the course of general conversation there has been an indication of who are likely to be appointed. I can say that the men whose names have been so indicated to us are some of the master minds of the American public service. Therefore our Government should make sure that the Canadian commissioners shall not be mere placemen, or figureheads, who have to trust to subordinates for advice. We need men who will be able to meet the keenest minds of the American public service.

The honourable leader of the Government (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) stated that the value of the pack of salmon might easily be brought up to \$35,000,000 annually. That is probably a high estimate, but the business has immense possibilities. That estimate goes to show that at least as much consideration should be given to the appointment of these commissioners as we have given to appointments in connection with the adjustment of soldier pension difficulties. We have provided salaries for the Pensions Commissioners which we think will command the services of really first-class men, who, after all, will be required to do work that will be largely a matter of detail and will involve questions not nearly so important as those relating to the fisheries. It will be nothing less than a tragedy if the experiences in connection with the Halibut Commission are repeated with respect to the Sockeye Commission. The name of Mr. O'Malley, the head of the American Fisheries Service, was men-

tioned the other night as that of the American representative on the Halibut Commission. That is the type of men the American Government are likely to appoint to represent them under the Sockeye Salmon Treaty for the next sixteen years.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: There will be three commissioners on each side.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR: Yes. Each Government pay their own commissioners. The Governments will be jointly responsible for the cost of operation, but, of course, they will be given an opportunity to approve of the expenditure.

Hon. Mr. WILLOUGHBY: When will the Commission begin its work?

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR: When the commissioners are appointed. We have first-class men available in Canada for appointment as commissioners, but we cannot find them among men whose experience has been confined to offices. This will be a very real job. The very suggestion of \$35,000,000 a year shows that.

I shall not go into detail, but I should like to call attention to another difference between the two drafts of the convention. For some mysterious reason it was provided in last year's draft that in anything affecting the American interests there must be the votes of two of the three American commissioners in order to carry it; but in any matter affecting only Canadian interests it was provided that a proposal might be carried by a majority of the Commission, even though there should be only one Canadian commissioner voting for it. That foolishness has been struck out this year, and the new draft provides that:

No action taken by the Commission under the authority of this Convention shall be effective unless it is affirmatively voted for by at least two of the Commissioners of each Contracting Party.

So our commissioners are protected by that. We are protected in the sense of dignity, at least, if not in actual power, by another change from the provision of last year. It was then provided that the American Chief Commissioner of Fisheries should be appointed by this treaty as one of the three American commissioners. That provision, of course, made him the ranking member of the Commission, and gave him the authority to exercise all the powers that a president of any commission of that kind would exercise, throughout its whole life. So all these operations in Canada were to be directed by an American gentleman of the highest ability, who, of course, would not be taking directions from any person. The protest of the British