

such articles not commercial, and in that way put them at the disposal of these institutions where such articles can be used for educational purposes?—A. Unless the articles are considered by officers of the corporation as being commercially unsaleable, they are not put into that category for a particular purpose.

Q. How does the educational institution know that certain articles can be procured for educational purposes, are they supplied with a list, or is it published somewhere?—A. They are advised from time to time. I have a special officer in the corporation whose duty it is to get in touch with them. He has a contact point in each province and in some cities whom he advises when the stuff is coming up and asks them if they want to get it.

Q. Do you consider as educational institutions schools, seminaries and institutions of that type?—A. Any educational institution.

Q. But they have to make application for it?—A. Yes, as a matter of practice. As I said, we have a special officer whose duty it is to get in touch with them. That is done in some cases, in other cases they approach us.

*By Mr. Stewart:*

Q. Might I put a specific instance to you, let us say that a typewriter, that a damaged typewriter were the article. What happens to that? Can an educational institution buy that damaged typewriter and have it repaired at its own expense for use in its schools?—A. Providing all other senior priorities have been taken care of, yes.

Q. What sort of priorities?—A. Senior priorities, the federal government, the provincial government and municipalities. The educational institution would have to qualify of course as a public body.

Mr. PROBE: I have prepared a number of questions for Mr. Berry, some of which we might just take as a notice. First of all would Mr. Berry make a statement as to the negotiations which have been carried on between the department of veterans affairs and his corporation dealing with the disposition of motor vehicles, new and used, or other equipment useful for the purpose of re-establishment. This is the outcome of his report to the veterans affairs committee.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you have that on record now in the other committee.

Mr. McILRAITH: Does that come in here?

Mr. PROBE: I thought it could be included in the report of this committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

*By Mr. Probe:*

Q. Then, second, I think we might indicate here at this time what is the set up of the special sales branch, or the special sales department.—A. I might answer that one now, if you wish?

Q. Yes?—A. The special sales branch in Ottawa was formed to provide a medium to take a self-contained parcel of stuff which came in as a parcel to us on one report of surplus and for which a buyer existed as a parcel. This is the way they operate: they take this whole parcel of equipment and they apply the prices the pricing and distribution people fixed as the price of the various component parts, depending on the inventory.

Q. Who is in charge of that?—A. Brigadier N. O. Carr. Where a sale is made in one parcel it saves a multitude of paper work, and it is an advantage where something can be tied up as a whole and sold as a whole.

Q. Has the special sales division the same price formula for the same type of goods as the Montreal sales division?—A. I just said they have the price fixed, they apply to the Pricing and Distribution Division, in Montreal, to fix the sale price. The same policy exactly applies.