

MOTIONS UNOPPOSED FOR PAPERS—*Con.*

Mr. Bureau.—For a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams, recommendations, orders, etc. between the Department of Railways and Canals and the officers of the Ste. Maurice Fire Protective Association with reference to fire protection on the Transcontinental railway line between Hervey Junction and the Western Boundary of the province of Quebec, 1654.

Mr. McKenzie.—For a return showing the names of those who have been furnishing food, clothing and other necessary supplies to the soldiers at North Sydney and Sydney Mines, since 4th August, 1914, to 1st February, 1916; the names and amounts paid to each, and amounts due to each on 1st February, 1916, over and above what has already been paid; whether the said supplies of all kinds were obtained or called for by public tender, and if so, how the tenders were called, and who were the tenderers; whether the contract for such supplies was always given to the lowest tenderer; the names of those who tendered and the figures of the tenders in each case; and the different methods by which tenders were invited, and for what class of merchandise or supplies, 1762.

Mr. McKenzie.—For a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions in the possession or under the control of the Post Office Department having reference to the dismissal of Postmaster McRitchie at North River Centre, Victoria county, Nova Scotia, and to the appointment of Neil McLeod in his place, 1762.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.—For a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the provinces, regarding increased co-operation in the promotion of immigration and land settlement, commencing with a letter of the Minister of the Interior to the provincial Prime Ministers, in November, 1911, 1762.

Mr. A. K. Maclean.—For a return showing how many medical doctors are employed by the Militia Department at Halifax, N.S.; the name of each, and their rank and pay, respectively; whether the entire time of all or any is devoted to the militia service; when not constantly employed in the militia service, what is their daily period of service, 1808-9.

Mr. Carvell.—For a return showing whether the Government has received any complaints as to the manner of supplying clothes to the Royal Military College, or as to its fit, workmanship or materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing; if so, from whom such complaints have been received; on what grounds were such complaints made; what form was the complaint in; what was the nature of the complaint; whether the Government is aware as to whether or not there has been dissatisfaction as to the fit, workmanship and materials employed, or as to any delay in furnishing the cadets with clothing; whether it is true, as alleged, that the late Commandant of the Royal Military College, Colonel Crowe, before he left, recommended a

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change of system for the supply of clothing, and outlined the features of such a system; if so, what were the details of the plan suggested; to what extent was the plan suggested by Colonel Crowe adopted, and if not adopted, why not; whether the present commandant of the Royal Military College has made any suggestions as to a change in the system of supplying clothing to the cadets; if so, what were the changes which he suggested, 1809.

Mr. Papineau.—For a return showing whether the Government have taken cognizance of the following article published in the Montreal Gazette on November 1, 1915:

"Canadian help comes from Sale of Gift Flour—Foodstuffs not needed by the English poor were bought for Belgium Relief Funds to aid East Coast—Hon. Walter Long suggested to Canadian Government that \$750,000 be allotted, and latter agreed.

"(Special cable from the Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.)

"London, October 31.—'Canada's aid to the east coast towns of England, which are suffering through the war is the subject of some misconception,' said Sir George Perley to-day. In a statement in the Commons, Hon. Walter Long said that the necessary funds for a Government scheme of help for hotel and lodging house keepers had been generously provided by the Canadian Government. This gave rise to the idea that the Dominion was taking a new step, but the fact is that no money is coming from Canada. Of the flour sent by Canada a year ago to relieve the distress in England very little was distributed, as poverty was in no way abnormal. Some 400,000 bags of this flour was transferred to the American committee for Belgian relief, which purchased them. The money paid for this flour being in the hands of the local Government Board. Hon. Walter Long, as President of the Board, suggested to Sir George Perley that this might be utilized for the relief of the east coast towns where the season had been ruined owing to the lack of railway facilities and the disinclination of the public to visit the east coast because of the possibility of German naval or aerial raids. The Dominion Government acquiesced in this proposal and the sum of \$750,000 part of the proceeds of the sale of flour, has now been allotted for this purpose. Canada's generosity will therefore go to alleviate the distress of a large number of better-class people, who are direct sufferers from the war, instead of the destitute poor, for whom it was intended, but who, it develops, were not in need of it"; whether the said article is accurate, if not, in what respect is it inaccurate, 1907.

Mr. Papineau.—For a return showing whether the Government is aware that the following extract from an article was published on the 12th January, 1915, in the Montreal Gazette: