

ing to change the law so that an accused man can be tried in a different territory, and we are all agreeable. In making that change the minister changes the venue and he says that the venue shall be at a place where, as he himself admits, the necessary machinery and people are to be found. He changes the law so as to apply to the Yukon Territory, and he himself says that in the Yukon territory the law is that a man should be a British subject before he is qualified to serve upon such a jury. And yet my hon. friend says he is not changing the law. Why that is changing the law entirely. In the first place the accused has a right to his local venue. He may not be hurt very much by the change but his right is gone. Having changed that venue, then my hon. friend declares that the laws which apply to the Yukon administration shall not apply to the place to which the change of venue applies.

Sir LOMER GOUIN: I shall again try to make the matter clear. These people will be tried under the procedure of the Northwest Territories Act, and by that statute the judge has the right to choose any citizen that he finds as a juror. What objection can there be to our proceeding under the law as it obtains in the territories? The reason for the proposed legislation is that there is a very small population, and unless the amendment is accepted we shall, in all probability, have to send British subjects with the judge to act as jurymen in the cases in question.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

### After Recess

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

#### PRIVATE BILLS.

##### SECOND READINGS

Bill No. 13, respecting the Nipissing Central Railway Company.—Mr. Lapierre.

Bill No. 14, to incorporate La Banque des Cultivateurs.—Mr. Parent.

#### COLD STORAGE ACT AMENDMENT.

Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL (Minister of Agriculture) moved the second reading of Bill No. 9, to amend the Cold Storage Act.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House is a very short one consisting of only two sections, and yet it is capable of rendering a great deal of service and usefulness, especially in connection with fruit, dairy, fish and other perishable commodities

throughout Canada. But before going on with the bill itself, might I refer just for a few moments to the working out of the original Cold Storage Act of 1907, because I think this House, when it is asked to vote subsidies for a certain activity of this nature, is entitled to be placed in possession of the facts with respect to the expenditure of subsidies that have been granted under the original act since its inception? I have in my hand a full report of those activities, thirty-four in number, that have been organised throughout Canada under the subsidy act of 1907. They are scattered throughout all the provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 2; Ontario, 16; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 2; British Columbia, 3; total, 34. We cannot assume that all these are due to the subsidies given to encourage construction; but I think we can reasonably assume that a very considerable proportion of these cold storage plants are there to-day as a result of those subsidies. The quantity of cold storage space furnished by these thirty-four plants amounts to 5,244,215 cubic feet. The total cost of construction was \$2,408,354.85. The total amount of subsidies that were voted for these various plants during those twelve years was \$722,506.46, or less than three-quarters of a million dollars.

For a number of years after the act was first passed, not very much advantage was taken of it. At that time cold storage plants generally were the subject of a good deal of suspicion. As a matter of fact they were looked upon as almost an evil, if not a menace to society; and a great many people, if they wanted to secure a good hearing, would expatiate upon the alleged heinous conduct of cold storage plants as a whole. As time went on, however, people got more familiar with the great service that these institutions afforded, especially if properly controlled and regulated; and as the years passed more advantage was taken of the subsidies, with the result that there were established 34 plants altogether during the twelve years that the old act was in operation. When the war came on we discovered, as other countries did, that we were very short of cold storage facilities, and at the conclusion of the war the government of that day amended the act so that the subsidies should apply to municipal cold storages only. I went over this matter fully when the resolution was introduced, but as there are a number of hon. members here to-night who were not present last Friday when I made the statement, I shall cover the same ground to some extent this evening.