

7. Full recognition of the association by the government, that postmasters may establish a system of relief, and make suggestions from time to time.

8. That a copy of the Postmaster Generals' Report be sent to each accounting office.

9. That where safes are advisable, they be furnished by the department.

10. Throwing the civil service insurance open to postmasters.

11. A more adequate night allowance.

Mr. LEMIEUX. I met this morning a large deputation of the Association of Canadian Postmasters and members of the House of Commons and the various subjects mentioned in this question were discussed. I have decided to submit the case to the officials of the department and will report later on.

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Mr. BEST:

1. Did the federal government tender a reception to Cardinal Vannutelli in Montreal during his attendance at the Eucharistic Congress in September last?

2. If so, under whose supervision or orders, acting for the government, was it carried out?

3. What members of the federal government attended?

4. How many invitations were issued?

5. What government officials besides the cabinet ministers attended?

6. Did such government officials, including the Speaker of the House of Commons, attend clothed in their official robes of office?

7. How much did it cost the country, under whose authority and out of what item of the Supply Bill or estimates was it paid?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. The federal government did not tender a reception to Cardinal Vannutelli during his attendance at the Eucharistic Congress in September last.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Mr. LENNOX:

1. Has the government received a copy of the Declaration of London from the imperial authorities, and of documents and papers connected with it, and will the government lay the copy and documents and papers upon the table of the House?

2. Has the government taken the provisions of this declaration into consideration?

3. Has the government made any representations in reference to this declaration to the Imperial government? If so, will the government bring down a copy of these representations?

4. If not, does the government propose to make any representations in reference to this matter to the Imperial government?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER:

1. The government has received the Declaration of London and the documents and papers connected with it. The whole correspondence is now laid upon the table of the House, and consists of:

Mr. ARMSTRONG.

1. A blue-book entitled Correspondence and Documents respecting the International Naval Conference, held in London, December, 1908—February, 1909.

2. A white-book entitled Correspondence respecting the Declaration of London.

To make the matter still more complete and intelligible, another document is also laid upon the table of the House, entitled Final Act of the Second Peace Conference held at the Hague in 1907, and conventions and declaration annexed thereto.

2. Yes, the provisions of the Declaration of London have been taken into consideration.

3. The government has made no representations in reference to this declaration to the Imperial government.

4. As the whole subject of the Declaration of London deals exclusively with questions of International law, the government of Canada not being a sovereign power did not think itself justified to make official representations on such matters, but the question may be discussed informally with the Imperial government at the next Imperial conference.

CANADA—WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. FOSTER:

1. What contracts are at present in force for steamship services between Canada and the West Indies, and what are the subsidies paid thereunder?

2. What amount has been paid in steamship subsidies for services between Canada and the West Indies from 1896 to 1910, inclusive?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER:

1. Canada—Mexico, calling at West Indian ports. Elder Dempster & Co. Subsidy \$50,000 per annum.

Canada—Cuba. William Thomson & Co. Subsidy \$25,000 per annum.

St. John, Halifax, West Indies, and Georgetown, British Guiana. Pickford & Black. Subsidy \$65,700 per annum.

2. From fiscal year ended June 30, 1896 to fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, inclusive—\$1,409,526.22.

PAYMENT OF STEEL BOUNTIES.

*Mr. SHARPE (Ontario):

1. Before the government commenced to pay bounties to the steel and iron industries, was a valuation of the physical assets of the companies secured?

2. How many government inspectors are employed to check the products on which bounties are paid?

3. What are their names, and the salary paid to each?

4. Has the attention of the government been called to the alleged fact that these companies in receipt of bounties, or some of them, have at any time refused to sell their products to consumers in Canada? If so, what are the particulars?