

Colonel Roy, who, if I mistake not, was for several years in command of the Montreal division, and who recently has been transferred to the British Columbia division. The distance from that vacant land where it is understood the barracks will be erected, to the Montreal post office is thirteen miles as the crow flies. It is interesting to note that the other site is about two miles as the crow flies, or going around by the Victoria bridge, about six miles. I formulate no accusation, but I am sure that when the documents are brought down in answer to this motion, my hon. friend will see the necessity of directing a very drastic investigation into this matter. Mr. Rodden, who sold the land to the Militia Department, made an enormous profit on the block. Let us see how he made that profit. On the 27th of May, 1911, he purchased the old Bel-Air race track for \$48,500. On June 8, 1912, he bought the adjoining farm from the estate of the late Duncan McIntyre, the two blocks composing the farm which he sold to the country later for \$180,000 cash. When the McIntyre farm was registered in Montreal the price was hidden away under the familiar '\$1 and other considerations.' But the registrar in Montreal, Dr. Lacombe, demanded an affidavit declaring the true price paid by Rodden to the McIntyre estate. Under oath Rodden declared that the correct figures were \$36,496. This happened, remember, on the 8th of June, 1912. Sixteen days later, on the 24th of June, he sold the two blocks, which cost him \$84,996, to the Dominion of Canada for \$180,000. His profit, therefore, was \$95,004.

Mr. NESBITT: That was a fair profit, was it not, in Montreal?

Mr. LEMIEUX: It was not in Montreal, it was at Dorval, thirteen miles from the Montreal post office.

Mr. SAM. HUGHES: Will the hon. member tell us when the race track was purchased?

Mr. LEMIEUX: I am moving for the titles.

Mr. HUGHES: The hon. gentleman has stated that the race track was purchased in 1911.

Mr. LEMIEUX: I will give that in a few moments.

Mr. HUGHES: The hon. gentleman is seeking to make it appear that after twenty-four days—

Mr. LEMIEUX: I am reciting only facts.

Mr. HUGHES: No, he is not reciting facts, he is seeking to make it appear that the two properties were sold within a few days of their purchase.

Mr. LEMIEUX: If my hon. friend will let me go on peaceably, I am not accusing my hon. friend, I am reciting facts and nothing else. Let us go a little more deeply into this transaction. Let us take the details of the purchases made by Rodden. He bought first, this Bel-Air race track for \$48,500. He paid, on May 27, 1911, which I think was the date of the purchase by Rodden, \$10,000 to the race track proprietors. In 1912, on the 10th of May, he paid another \$10,000. That is all he paid to the Bel-Air race track proprietors; the balance, \$28,500, was to be paid only in 1915 as will appear by the titles. I stated a moment ago that he bought the other portion of the property from the Duncan McIntyre estate. He bought that property on the 8th of June, 1912, sixteen days before the sale to the Militia Department, and he paid \$36,496. Sixteen days later he sold it to the Government for \$180,000 cash, making a profit of \$95,000.04. I think I mentioned that the area was 150 acres. From the report of the land surveyor it would appear that the land comprised 172 arpents—that is the old French measure in the province of Quebec. The equivalent of 172 arpents is 145 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, English measure. The Government paid \$1,232 an acre for this farm at Dorval. The property adjoining the one purchased for His Majesty by my hon. friend can be bought for \$600 an acre. First of all, I want to say that the property purchased by the Militia Department can not be used as a rifle range. I think my hon. friend will admit that. It is near the Forest and Stream club and pretty close to the village. It is divided not only by the highway but a little further on by four railway tracks, two of them Canadian Pacific railway tracks and the other two Grand Trunk tracks. I am told that the modern military rifle must have a range of at least 2,000 yards. Now this farm in its longest part has a range of only 1,133 yards. Furthermore, it cannot be used for military training, according to militia officers in Montreal, as it is thirteen miles away from the centre of that city. I would like to know, and that is the object of my motion, why the Department of Militia and Defence so radically departed from the policy accepted by the Parliament of Canada in 1911 when this Parliament voted for the erection