

antline station was required at Levis, Quebec. When the matter came up for discussion in the House of Commons on February 24th, 1914 Mr. Burrell admitted that for a year and a half he had been endeavouring to formulate a plan to secure the necessary land at Levis.

Let us see what happened during this time in connection with a piece of land which he secured. The records show that in the month of July 1912 a man named Buteau bought this piece of land at Levis, Quebec for \$5,500. On June 26th, 1913 Buteau resold this land to Dussault, Conservative, for \$12,220, a profit of \$6,700 in 12 months.

On July 26th, 1913 Dussault resold the land to W. R. Dohen another Conservative for \$25,400, a profit of \$13,180 in thirty days.

On July 30th, 1913 Dohen resold the land to the Minister of Agriculture for a quarantine station for \$32,750 a profit of \$7,350 in four days.

Thus within a year the Hon. Mr. Burrell' quarantine site at Levis had increased in price from \$5,500 to \$32,750 or almost 500%.

For the Minister of Agriculture this is a pretty fair deal and compares very favourably with some of the unsavory deals with which his colleagues, the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Militia are so intimately associated.

La Banque Internationale

There seems to be an unwritten law in the inside working of the Conservative party that whatever Sir Rodolphe Forget wants he gets. Before the Liberal Government were defeated in 1911 Mr. Forget and some of his friends had for sometime been anxious to secure a Government certificate permitting them to open in Canada La Banque Internationale.

The Liberal Government refused to grant this certificate because certain formalities had not been fulfilled. After these formalities had been complied with the Treasury Board did not feel that there was sufficient stability and financial success back of this undertaking to permit the certificate to be granted. The result was that when the Liberals went out of office a memorandum was left pointing out important considerations that ought to be taken into account before the certificate permitting this Bank to do business in Canada was issued.

The subscribed capital of nearly \$10,000,000 had been allotted to the extent of over \$7,000,000 to subscribers in a foreign country. Had these subscribers resided in Canada, according to the Bank Act they would be obliged to meet the double liability in case the Bank failed, but these subscribers residing as they did in a foreign country, the question arose whether this double liability could be collected. There was also the fact that one of the subscribers Mr. D'Aoust who was