

material assets to UNO slated for August 1, 1946. It must be appreciated, however, that the amount of transferable or usable credit involved in this transaction will be limited to something less than the book credit. In the first place book credits will be established in respect not only of a few but of several of the UNO members, (i.e. internal adjustments between UNO members will be limited) and the credits will be covered off not by cash available for expenditure but by material assets assessable against all members, including Canada.

Mr. BROOKS: Do we pay the expenses of our own delegates to meetings of united nations organization, or are they paid out of the general fund raised by assessing each member nation?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: For expenses in general, the situation varies. I know of some cases where representatives of Canada have gone to the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom has not only requested but insisted that she should meet the expenses of the delegates. On the other hand the expenses of our delegates to the united nations organization have been met by the government of Canada.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Does that mean that in addition to this contribution for which Canada will be assessed, we also pay the cost of sending our delegates to the united nations meetings?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, we will pay the cost of sending our own delegation.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Can the Prime Minister give us some idea of what that would be?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I could not, at the moment.

Item agreed to.

#### FINANCE

658. Bank inspection (inspector general of banks' office)—further amount required, \$75,000.

Mr. FRASER: Will the minister explain this item?

Mr. ILSLEY: It is to pay the cost of the increased work in examining the records of banks and keeping closely in touch with the banks.

Mr. FRASER: This amount of \$75,000 is quite a jump from last year's estimate of \$27,000.

Mr. ILSLEY: Yes, a lot of special work is being done in connection with examining the books and records of the banks.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Mr. FRASER: Is that on account of the banks having to pass on to you information re interest? Has that any anything to do with it?

Mr. ILSLEY: No, not with regard to interest. A new inspector general of banks was appointed within the last year, and it was found that the banks were keeping their books in different ways, that their practices were not uniform, so that the new inspector general instituted a thorough examination of the books and records of the banks mainly for the purpose of getting their accounting practices uniform so that we could compare the information we get about one bank with the information we get about another.

Mr. FRASER: This \$75,000 will be the same next year?

Mr. ILSLEY: I doubt it.

Mr. FRASER: Will it be reduced?

Mr. ILSLEY: I do not anticipate that this particular work will have to go on very long. As a matter of fact, a good deal of the work is being done by what are known as shareholders auditors who are reporting to the inspector general and working under his direction. That is not necessarily permanent and I do not think it will be.

Item agreed to.

#### General—

660. To provide for the expenses of the comptroller of the treasury's office—further amount required, \$190,000.

Mr. PROBE: Does the auditor general's department come under the comptroller of the treasury's office?

Mr. ILSLEY: No. The auditor general does not. He is an officer of parliament, appointed by parliament, and reports to parliament through the Minister of Finance, but he is not an officer of the Department of Finance.

Mr. GRAYDON: It is pretty nearly the same thing. What is the difference between the government appointing him and parliament appointing him?

Mr. PROBE: Does the comptroller of the treasury exercise any control over cheques issued by the government of Canada?

Mr. ILSLEY: Yes.

Mr. PROBE: Assuming that a cheque has been issued on the basis of a request from a department, the comptroller of the treasury is responsible to the auditor general?