

if they adopt the eight-hour day. Surely we have power to do that. The authority for the payment of the bonus lies in the Dominion Parliament, and therefore we should be able to attach any conditions we desire to the payment of it.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have considerable doubt as to the right of the Dominion of Canada to do that, and I will point out my difficulty to my honourable friend. If we can do it in one instance by using tariff privileges to favour one industry, how would a tribunal view an enactment to cover all the privileges, or protection, if you will, or incidental protection, accruing to most of the industries of this country through the imposition of customs duty?

Hon. Mr. CALDER: This is a bonus, not a customs duty.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: If Parliament can single out one industry employing a thousand men, can it not cover all the industries that receive some kind of privilege or protection through any Federal enactment? When I am faced with that possibility I doubt very much whether our legislation would stand before the tribunals of this country.

Hon. Mr. WILLOUGHBY: The honourable gentleman has pointed out that to make this document applicable to all industries might mean great difficulty. Assuming that to be true, which I do not admit, it would not be illegal; it would only mean difficulty in applying it.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: This provision, it seems to me, is the only means by which we can control the matter. It is possible, I think—it may never happen—for a company entitled to this bounty to apply for it and get it, and then change the rate of wages or the hours of work of its employees. If there is a provision on this subject in the law of the province you may be sure that the employees will have the benefit of it permanently. Otherwise, a company might secure the bounty and then change its rate of wages or hours of employment. This, it seems to me, is the real reason for this restriction.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

THIRD READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BILL

FIRST READING

Bill 313, an Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act.—Hon. Mr. Dandurand.

SECOND READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the second reading of the Bill.

He said: Honourable members, I do not know whether honourable senators have had occasion to read this Bill. I have received no brief, but I think I clearly understand its purport. The Soldier Settlement Act, Chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by Chapter 48 of the Statutes of 1928, is further amended by adding thereto the following sections:

69. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on or after the first day of July, 1930, in any case where the Board, before exercising as against the land the right of rescission of the agreement with any settler who is in default, gives to the settler the statutory notice as required by this Act of its intention to do so, no rescission of the agreement shall take place where, within the period set forth in the notice, the settler advises the Board in writing of his opposition to the proposed action, or where the Board has otherwise reasons to believe that a dispute may arise, unless an order of a County or District Court Judge is issued declaring the rescission of his agreement warranted.

(2) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems fit for the procedure in applications to a District or County Court Judge for an order under this section, and may by such regulations modify and dispense with any provisions as to procedure which might otherwise affect such application, or in the rules and practice of any such Court, and all such regulations shall be published forthwith in the Canada Gazette.

70. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, in the case of any settler qualified and established upon the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act and regulations thereunder, who has not abandoned his land and whose agreement with the Board has not been terminated, rescinded or assigned, the Board shall credit the settler's account as on the standard date in 1929 with an amount equal to thirty per cent of the settler's indebtedness to the Board as on that date; provided that in the case of any such settler whose application for revaluation under section sixty-eight of this Act has not been finally disposed of, the settler's indebtedness as on the said standard date shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the amount owing by him to the Board as on the said standard date less the amount of the depreciation in the value of the land, if any, determined as provided by section sixty-eight of this Act; provided further that the maximum amount which may be so credited to any settler in accordance with the provisions of this section shall in no case exceed the settler's total indebtedness to the Board.

71. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on or after the fifteenth day of June, 1930, in the case of any settler holding under purchase from the Board any live stock to which the Board