

thousand dollars per annum in addition to his present salary.

17. That the provision of subsection 3 of section 27 of the said Act as to taxes and deductions shall not apply to any judge whose salary is increased by the present Act, or whose salary was increased by chapter 59 of the Statutes of 1919, and who accepts or has accepted such increase, and that the salaries and retiring allowances of judges appointed after the seventh day of July, 1919, and of all judges accepting any increase of salary under the proposed Act or accepting or having accepted any increase of salary under chapter 59 of the Statutes of 1919, shall be taxable and subject to the taxes imposed by The Income War Tax Act, 1917, and the amendments thereto.

18. That no judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Provincial Superior Court shall receive any remuneration in addition to his judicial salary for acting as Administrator or Deputy Governor General, or for any duty or service, whether judicial or executive, which he may hereafter be required to perform for or on behalf of the Government of Canada or the Government of any province thereof.

19. That every judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any Provincial Superior Court who may be nominated for the purpose by the Governor in Council or the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall execute without additional remuneration any commission or enquiry for which he may be appointed as Commissioner under any authority in that behalf exercisable by the Governor in Council or the Lieutenant Governor in Council including the discharge of the duty of arbitrator in any case in which he may be named to act by the competent authority. Provided, however, that any such judge while acting as Commissioner or arbitrator at the nomination of the Governor in Council shall be entitled to his moving or transportation expenses and living allowance at the rate provided by section 18 of the said Act, and such judge when employed under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council may be paid by the Lieutenant Governor in Council his moving or transportation expenses and a living allowance not exceeding the amount which he would be entitled to under the said section 18.

He said: I desire to make a modification in section 16 and I therefore beg to move:

That the words "in whose county or district there is a city or town with a population of 40,000 people or over," be stricken out.

Motion agreed to, and the House went into committee on the resolution as amended, Mr. Boivin in the Chair.

Mr. CRERAR: What are the present salaries of the county judges?

Mr. DOHERTY: The present salary of the County Court judges is \$4,000. We are making it \$5,000.

Mr. CRERAR: Does that apply all over the provinces?

Mr. DOHERTY: All over the provinces.

Mr. LANCTOT: Before this resolution passes I desire to offer a few observations with respect to it. I do not complain so much about raising the salaries of judges, but I would like to see provision made in the Bill which is to be founded upon this resolution for contributions by the judges themselves towards the pensions which they are to receive. I noticed in the press the recent death of an old judge in the province of Quebec. He was appointed to the Bench in 1873, but in 1888 was retired on a pension, which he had been in enjoyment of for the last thirty-two years and towards which he had not contributed even one cent, as is required in the case of pensions to other classes of the community. We do not see such pensions granted elsewhere in Canada after only fifteen years of service. In other cases when pensions are granted, the beneficiaries must themselves contribute towards the pension fund. Are we to consider that the lawyers of the country are to be especially favoured in that regard? The particular judge to whom I refer was appointed at a salary of \$4,000 per annum and therefore received during the course of his fifteen years' service the sum of \$60,000, in round figures. He was a pensioner of the country for thirty-two years and during that period drew \$85,354, so that from the time he was elevated to the Bench to the period of his death he received in all \$145,354. It is not only the salary which a judge receives when he is discharging his duties, but the pension which he draws upon retirement, that we must take into consideration. It is not necessary for a judge to have reached old age to be retired; it is very common for persons in this House and out of it to be looking for judicial positions, and consequently the retirement of a judge sometimes takes place before considerations of age or health demand it. Frequently when a member of Parliament who is a lawyer fails to be re-elected to Parliament he is placed on the Bench. We then witness the spectacle of politicians going here and there through the country and saying to a judge, "You have served fifteen years, why not resign? We have another man waiting to take your job." That practice will be easier to follow in future than it has been in the past because of this legislation. I know judges who were appointed in the province of Quebec about the year 1905 at a salary of \$5,000, and the passage of the legislation to be founded upon this resolution will make it possible for those judges to draw a pension of \$6,000. It would be foolish for them to