

have been able to collect personally, but there are available such statistics. When you start quoting statistics you have to be very careful, because they may be misused. Mr. Boseley, there are some actual figures we have on file published within the last 90 days, do you recall them?

Mr. BOSELEY: I do not recall them.

The WITNESS: I am thinking particularly, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, of a very interesting thing that was revealed by what is known as the Louisville survey, which was a Government enquiry into certain merchandising conditions at Louisville, Ky., and has become a standard classic in the technic of merchandising. The figures revealed in that survey are startling and amazing, I use the adjectives with discretion.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. If you have a copy of that will you file it with the clerk?—A. I will be glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

Mr. MACDONALD: He did not answer the question I asked about the appointment of an interim receiver by the bankrupt. Would not that give the dishonest bankrupt the very opportunity—

The WITNESS: I think I have been too specific in that statement, I think I should have qualified it by saying the bankrupt with the consent of the creditors. In other words that he should be given some power to nominate some person qualified to do that job. Appointment by the bankrupt with the consent of the creditors.

*By Mr. Kennedy:*

Q. That would be tantamount to an appointment by the creditors.—A. Well usually they select the assignee, don't they, without any reference to his ideas on the subject?

Hon. Mr. LAPOINTE: Only to offer some suggestions.

The WITNESS: He is not supposed to have any power to make suggestions. He is apparently considered to be incompetent from that time on.

*By Mr. Spence:*

Q. He is disqualified.—A. The debtor, that is the assumption.

Q. You have made several statements about the trustee, is it not a fact that the trustee is usually guided by the inspectors appointed by the creditors?—A. Now I have actually been a trustee, and I have actually worked under inspectors, and my experience of inspectors is that their functions are rather nominal than actual.

Q. That should not be. The man is engaged in the business, who has made the failure. You are simply building up a class for the purpose of living on the creditors, as far as I can see. You are building up another class of people to live on the creditors.—A. I think I do not get that point.

Q. Well I get it.—A. I am sorry, I just don't.

Q. Some body or class who get between the creditors and the debtor and get most of the money that the creditor should have got.—A. No, sir, I have no such idea in my mind.

Mr. SPENCE: I have not lived so long without finding it out.

The CHAIRMAN: If your appraisal of the value and influence of the creditors be exact, you do not assess their value and influence highly. Does it not mean then that if the debtor is to be given the position which you advocate for him with the consent and advice of the creditors, you are really putting the estate back into the hands of the debtor who cannot meet his obligations?