

sixty-eight or seventy at most, the number for Saskatchewan got down to about one hundred and four or one hundred and five, and the number for Manitoba to eight and a half municipalities.

It was undertaken in the agreement—I have copies of these agreements—that these municipalities were to be admitted immediately, and they were so admitted as from the first of the relief year, that is the first of September; and the federal government took responsibility for any relief that was necessary in that year, either direct relief or feed and fodder, down to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, a few days hence.

We then entered into an arrangement whereby any municipalities that desired to enter in addition to these, might make application to the provincial government, which application had to be accompanied by all information with regard to the amount of feed and fodder that was in the municipality, the number of people who were there, the number requiring assistance, and all other information with regard to the financial position of the municipality. There was a regular questionnaire that had to be filled out by any municipality desiring to come in. The province then formed its judgment in the matter, and the information it had obtained from the municipality it passed on to our office, the P.F.R.A. office in Regina, which was placed in charge of the inspection staff. When Mr. Mann of that office obtained a request, whether it came by way of Ottawa or direct from the provincial government, he sent out our inspectors to check up on the municipality so as to find out whether or not the information that had been sent in was reliable and in accordance with the facts, and we made the final decision whether any other municipality was to be admitted. But all parties to the arrangement took some responsibility in the matter and I believe there was a fairly unanimous agreement with regard to the admissions that were finally made.

Item agreed to.

To provide for expenditures for feed and fodder, freight charges on shipment of cattle, etc., in the drought areas of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (governor general's warrant of October 7, 1936), \$4,940,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS: What arrangement was made for the disposal of cattle in the southern part of the drought area of Saskatchewan? Was it done through the packing houses?

Mr. GARDINER: Three plans were followed. One was to pay the freight on the shipment of cattle to the abattoirs, guaranteeing the abattoirs at least a cent a pound

[Mr. Gardiner.]

on any meat that was shipped in under that arrangement. That provided for getting rid of the poorer classes of cattle. These were to be canned or otherwise processed and shipped out of Canada for marketing. I understand it was impossible to market it all in that way and a small proportion has been marketed inside Canada by permission of both the federal and the provincial governments.

By another arrangement we were to pay the freight on cattle to be shipped out of the drought area into any other part of western Canada where feed could be obtained, the province and the federal government sharing fifty-fifty the cost of shipping the cattle.

There was a third policy. We paid half the freight on fodder cattle shipped out of that area if purchased in the area and shipped anywhere in eastern Canada. The province paid the other fifty per cent of the freight, making it possible for persons going from the province of Quebec to the west to buy cattle and have the freight paid outright from the west to Quebec.

Mr. DOUGLAS: Has the minister any idea of the number of head of cattle under each of these classifications?

Mr. GARDINER: About 18,000 cattle came down to eastern Canada under the arrangement, as far as we have been able to check to date. There is no payment due on them until three months after they have been shipped. That three months is about up; most have been checked, and I think about 43,000 head of lambs came under the same arrangement.

Mr. DOUGLAS: Are there any figures as to the other two?

Mr. GARDINER: The numbers were comparatively small this year as compared with 1934. I have forgotten the number but there was not any large shipment.

Mr. DOUGLAS: I had a number of complaints as I went through the southern part of the province concerning the packing companies handling cattle. I cannot vouch that the statements are accurate, but farmers who spoke to me said the representative of the packing houses went through and said: Canner, canner canner—occasionally feeder, here and there—and they were compelled to accept their grading, and they got a cent a pound for feeders.

Mr. GARDINER: The fact is that one of the reasons the number was so low was that very few went in at the beginning of the season, for persons went out and paid more

for cattle than was being paid under the cannery policy. In addition there was opportunity to dispose of cattle under other policies which tended at least to obviate any such difficulty.

Item agreed to.

SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERIES

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Before the house adjourns, hon. members will perhaps grant their unanimous consent to my presenting a resolution to advise the Senate that we passed two resolutions to-day in relation to external affairs, and to ask their honours if they will unite with us. I need not read them.

Mr. BENNETT: The usual form.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The orders of the day for the next meeting of the Senate I believe have already been made up. I move, Mr. Speaker:

That a message be sent to the senate informing their honours that this house has adopted a resolution approving of the provisions of the convention between Canada and the United States of America for the protection and preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser river system, signed at Washington, May 26, 1930; attached hereto being the understandings set forth in said resolution; and requesting that their honours will unite with this house in the approval of this said resolution.

And that the clerk of the house do carry the said message to the senate.

Motion agreed to.

NON-RESIDENT INCOME TAX

Mr. MACKENZIE KING moved:

That a message be sent to the senate informing their honours that this house has adopted a resolution approving of the provisions of the convention between Canada and the United States of America, concerning rates of income tax imposed upon non-resident individuals and corporations, signed at Washington, December 30, 1936; and requesting that their honours will unite with this house in the approval of the said resolution.

And that the clerk of the house do carry the said message to the senate.

Motion agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: As to Monday's business, there is third reading of Bill No. 12, to provide for revising of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railways; second reading of Bill No. 2 to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act; second reading of Bill No. 79 respecting a certain trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom; and in committee the bill we were discussing this evening to establish a corporation to be known as the Trans-Canada Air Lines. There is a resolution which the Minister of Labour is anxious to have expedited so that he may introduce his bill with respect to unemployment and agricultural distress. I should say that perhaps the first item of business on Monday will be the completion of the supplementary estimates which we have been discussing this evening.

Mr. DUNNING: And possibly interim supply.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, and it is just possible that the Minister of Finance may take up some tariff resolutions.

It being six minutes after eleven o'clock the house adjourned, without question put, pursuant to standing order.

The following items were passed in committee of supply:

Further Supplementary Estimates

National Defence—Naval Service—

To provide for the purchase and refitting of two destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy, \$2,201,000.

To provide for expenditures for feed and fodder, freight charges on shipment of cattle, etc., in the drought areas of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (governor general's warrant of October 7, 1936), \$4,940,000.

To provide for the construction of a barn at the experimental station, Fredericton, N.B. (governor general's warrant of October 23, 1936), \$15,000.

To provide for direct relief expenditures in the drought areas of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (governor general's warrant of October 7, 1936), \$7,300,000.