

Government should assist, but private people were found who were willing to go into the enterprise.

Patent Record, \$25,000.

This vote has been transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Trade and Commerce. There is no increase.

Mr. McKENZIE: For some years there has been talk of discontinuing this publication, and circulars were sent around last year asking members their opinion as to whether the publication should be continued or not. I stated myself last year that I did not think it was any good, and I think most members would find it useless to them. There is only one man in a hundred who might care to look at it. I can never find time to read it, and I do not think it is a good expenditure of money.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Personally, I would be disposed to agree with my hon. friend that the publication is very apt to provoke profanity from the average person on receiving it through the mail. Nevertheless, the department feels that it is under obligation to print these records for circulation in foreign countries. The matter has not yet been fully settled. If there is any way of curtailing the expenditure I think that should be done. However, I believe there are difficulties in the way.

Grant to Canadian Engineering Standards Association for the promotion of uniformity of standards in metallic and other products, \$10,000.

Mr. CAHILL: Is this a new item?

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: The Canadian Engineering Standards Association (incorporated 1919) is a branch of the British Engineering Standards Committee founded sixteen years ago and closely associated with the British Board of Trade. The British Engineering Standards Committee was brought into existence for the purpose of introducing uniformity (Standardization) wherever possible in taps, dies, chasers and screw threads, all types of rolled steel sections, such as beams, deck joists, rails, angles, couplings, pipings, etc., and all detail parts in engineering structures and machinery. This standardization, if accepted throughout the British Dominions, would permit of such a uniformity that a lost part, for example, in a reaping machine—bolts, nuts, plates, etc.—could be replaced by purchase from some local manufacturer, and thus a very large amount of time would be saved and a great convenience afforded to the users of such machinery. The parts of

[Mr. A. K. Maclean.]

a Canadian reaper sold in South Africa or New Zealand, for instance, could thus be forwarded from an adjacent hardware store. The aim of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association would be to provide for this standardization for Canada and to promote it by co-operation with the American standardization organizations. If it succeeds in bringing about standardization in Canada it will repay vastly more than the outlay that is likely to be involved. At present no work has been done in Canada on standardization of mechanical apparatus or parts. The field is an untouched one and it may be, therefore, a crusade of considerable magnitude to bring about the result desired. This association is comprised largely of trade engineers and it has to secure from the public a further \$10,000. Their total expenditure this year they anticipate to be \$20,000. They are not paid anything themselves, the work being purely voluntary. It was deemed a very good expenditure on the part of the Government to assist this voluntary organization by giving them a grant this year.

Mr. J. H. SINCLAIR: Is it a branch of the Manufacturers' Association?

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: No, it is not. The British Government renders the same assistance in Great Britain, as does the government in the United States. If we can have standardization in our products, it is generally conceded, there will be a great saving the world over and in our own country.

To provide for bounty on linen yarns spun in Canada from Canadian flax, including expenses of supervision under Order in Council of September 3, 1918, \$30,000.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Owing to war conditions no linen thread has come forward from Great Britain since January 1, 1919. As Canada would be unlikely to secure adequate supplies, and as a suitable quality of flax is grown in sufficient quantity, in Canada, and as there were manufacturers of linens here who were disposed to undertake the spinning of linen threads and yarns from Canadian flax, an Order in Council was passed to bonus for a limited period the manufacture of linen thread. It is provided that the following bounty be paid for three years from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1922.

.03c per lb. on linen yarn not coarser than 12 lea or finer than 20 lea.

.06c per lb. on linen yarn 20 lea and finer, but coarser than 40 lea.

.09c per lb. on linen yarn 40 lea and finer.

The total bounty is not to exceed \$25,000 in any one year, or a total of \$75,000 in the three years.