

Dominion Bureau of Statistics—Transportation Branch
Foreign Vessels Engaged in Lake Trade during 1927

Name of Vessel	First trip up St. Lawrence Canals passing Montreal	Tonnage	Country of Registry	Last trip down St. Lawrence Canals passing Cardinal
Hauk.....	May 2	753	Norway....	Nov. 13, Buffalo-Montreal.
Winchita.....	" 5	730	"	" 11, Fairport- "
Rein.....	" 5	725	"	" 26, Buffalo- "
Biskra.....	" 14	743	"	" 14, Fairport- "
Terge.....	" 18	693	"	" 28, Buffalo- "
Imacos.....	" 21	673	"	" 11, Buffalo- "
Roar.....	" 23	704	"	" 14, Duluth- "
Bill.....	" 25	736	"	" 28, Ogdensburg "
Reinunga.....	" 28	665	"	" 13, Chicago-Quebec.
Lom.....	July 4	719	"	" 9, Fairport-Montreal.
Hansa.....	Aug. 5	660	"	" 16, Chicago- "
Andere.....	Oct. 9	771	"	" 21, " "
Tiro.....	" 11	569	"	" 10, Duluth- "
Mimer.....	" 22	681	"	" 15, Chicago-Quebec.

No data is available as to questions 3, 5, and 8.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE

INQUIRY AND DISCUSSION

Hon. J. D. TAYLOR rose in accordance with the following notice:

That he will call attention to communications between high officers of the Penitentiaries Branch, and between these officials and the Minister of Justice, indicating grave maladministration of the Penitentiary Service; and will inquire whether or not the Government will make the situation thus disclosed the subject of judicial or other independent investigation.

He said: Honourable gentlemen, I have to present to-night a plain, unvarnished tale of official turpitude protected by a Ministry of Justice. Whether or not the Ministry of Justice is to be found an accessory after the fact I leave for the moment to be decided upon the answer to the question of which I have given notice.

The occasion for this inquiry is the dismissal of a warden in the Penitentiary Service of Canada, but the idea behind the inquiry involves something much more serious, namely, the rights of Civil Servants generally, the employees of the Government throughout Canada, to protection against acts of tyranny on the part of departmental officials their superiors, and the right of Civil Servants generally to access to the Ministers of the Crown in appeal from the subordinate officers directly over them. In the case referred to the warden of the penitentiary on duty at New Westminster had the honour of occupying a very high place in the Civil Service of Canada. By the action of this House a few years ago the plane of the

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND:

wardens was raised. They are not now appointed to any special penitentiary, but are appointed wardens in the penitentiary service of Canada, and are liable to be assigned to any institution at the direction of the Minister.

The charge of the penitentiaries of Canada is by another Act, passed at about the same time, confided specifically to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. It is true that the Minister acts, as a Minister must act, through a subordinate, in this case the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, but it is distinctly laid down in the Act that the Superintendent is only the creature of the Minister and that the Minister is not absolved in any way from any responsibility by the fact that he acts through the Superintendent of Penitentiaries. The Minister is the man, and as I see it, the Minister's decision is entitled to be had on every matter affecting the superior officers of those institutions.

The officer affected by the instance I am about to relate is not an adventurer, is not a humble or insignificant individual with no place in the community. Colonel Cooper served gallantly in the war. He served in the battalion taken overseas by the very gentleman who is now Superintendent of Penitentiaries. He was well known to this officer, General Hughes, the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, and because he was well known and in four years of gallant service overseas had established a reputation and satisfied his superior officers of his ability and his fidelity to duty, Captain Cooper was invited in 1920 to enter the Penitentiaries Service. A letter inviting him said, "You are the sort of man we want