

Questions

Mr. McCann:

1. Yes.
2. The old form has been discarded and replaced with a new document which is serially numbered. Provision has been made for ultimate surrender and cancellation within six months instead of one year.
3. The introduction of the new form has not affected either the volume or the celerity of traffic movements at Windsor.

FISHERIES—MARINE BACTERIOLOGY

Mr. Isnor:

1. Does the Department of Fisheries carry out investigations of bacteriological changes in the ocean and ocean bottom (other than spoilage of fish after landing)?
2. If so (a) where is such work done; (b) what is the name of the person in charge; (c) how many persons are employed in this work?
3. Is the establishment of the department complete in the matter of bacteriologists? If not, does the department find difficulty in recruiting properly trained bacteriologists?
4. Has the department promoted or supported any program leading to the recruiting and training of general bacteriologists? If so, where, and to what extent?
5. Is it planned in the near future to expand training and research in marine bacteriology?

Mr. MacNaught:

1. If the wording "investigations of bacteriological changes in the ocean" means study of the bacteria of the sea and of the sea bottom completely unrelated to fish and marine products, the answer is no. The department does study microfauna in the whole environment of fish as it is applied to fish preservation.

2. Answered by No. 1.

3. No. The fisheries research board requires one general bacteriologist at the Ph.D. level. The fish inspection laboratory now being organized in Newfoundland may need one or two bacteriologists at the B.Sc. level. There is difficulty in recruiting bacteriologists with Ph.D. degrees, but not with B.Sc. degrees.

4. The fisheries research board in conjunction with the graduate school of Dalhousie university has within recent years given bacteriological training to approximately eight students who received graduate degrees from the university.

5. No.

HEALTH GRANTS—QUEBEC—HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Eudes:

1. Since the health grants program came into effect how many new general hospitals in the province of Quebec have been given federal assistance under the hospital construction grant?

2. What are the names and bed capacities of these hospitals, and how many people will they serve?

[Mr. Brown (Essex West).]

Mr. Martin:

1. 17.

2.

Name of hospital	No. of beds	Estimated population served
Hôtel Dieu de Montmagny	112	105,500
Hôpital St. Sauveur.....	78	No data
Hôtel Dieu Notre Dame Beauce	166	60,000
Hôtel Dieu d'Amos	205	90,000
Hôpital Notre Dame de Ste. Croix	65	85,000
Hôpital Notre Dame de Lourdes	23	1,800
Hôtel Dieu de Sorel	161	61,000
Hôpital Ste. Marie	100	207,000
Sherbrooke	136	120,000
Harrington (Grenfell)	13	2,500
Hôtel Dieu de St. Joseph	238	25,000
Hôpital Notre Dame de la Recouvrance	29	6,000
Hôpital de la Providence	53	105,000
Hôpital Notre Dame de Charny	59	28,000
Hôpital Lafleche	113	90,000
Pontiac Community	52	19,110
Hôpital du Saint-Redempteur	159	50,000
	1,762	1,055,910

CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING—SALE OF PROPERTY IN VILLE ST. LAURENT, QUE.

Mr. Coldwell:

1. Did Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation sell a property situated at 10820 Laval road, Ville St. Laurent, province of Quebec, during 1949?

2. If so, for what reason was the property disposed of?

3. What was the sale price?

4. To whom was it sold?

5. Were there any other offers?

6. If so, what were the amounts of such?

7. What was the original cost of this property to the crown?

8. How many families were living on this property at the time of sale?

9. Did Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation give the tenants of this property any understanding that their leases would be honoured and the facilities maintained subsequent to the sale?

10. What increases in rent have these tenants had to pay since January 1, 1949?

Mr. Prudham:

1. Yes.

2. The buildings were constructed to serve as staff houses for workers employed in war industries in that area. When the buildings were no longer required for war workers they were used as emergency shelter accommodation for three years, during which a substantial operating deficit was shown. When an acceptable offer to purchase was received, the buildings were sold