

Massey Co., battery of urns, \$507.30; Hamilton Brass Co., battery of urns, \$510; Montreal Metal Works, battery or urns, \$600. X9. Canadian Chicago Bridges, Steel Tank and Water Tower & Iron Co., lowest tender, \$4,685, (additional capacity in tank and heating pipes), accepted, \$5,510; Canadian Des Moines Steel Co., steel tank and water tower, \$5,317; Ontario Wind, Engine and Pump Co., water tank, \$5,200; H. S. Lowe, water tank, \$6,100; Stanley, Shaw & Pearson, water tank, \$6,765; Bruce Stewart & Co., water tank, \$7,000.

10. Direct to contractors through their bankers.

QUESTIONS PASSED AS ORDERS FOR RETURNS.

Mr. BUREAU:

What are the names and addresses of all those who have been connected with or who have formed part of the 22nd Battalion?

Mr. McGIBBON (Muskoka):

1. How many pensions were granted by the Board of Pension Commissioners during the year ending December 31st, 1918?

2. How many pensions were refused by said Board during 1918?

3. Did a member of the Board of Pension Commissioners examine each case before granting or disallowing the same?

4. Was the granting or disallowing of claims signed by a member of the said Board, and individually checked by them?

5. How many complaints regarding pensions were made to the said Board of Pension Commissioners during 1918 and during the months of January, February, March and April, 1919?

6. What was the total expenditure for pensions for the year ending December 31st, 1918?

7. What was the total expense of administering the Pension Act for the year ending December 31st, 1918?

UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PAPERS.

Mr. DUFF:

For a copy of all reports, Orders in Council, and all other papers in connection with the Halifax Relief Commission, including a statement of all receipts and expenditures in this connection up to May 31st, 1919?

INTERNMENT CAMP, AMHERST, N.S.

Mr. J. H. SINCLAIR (Antigonish and Guysborough) moved:

For a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, findings and other papers connected with an application for a pension made by Charles Walker, a Guard in the Detention Camp at Amherst, N.S.

Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN (Acting Minister of Justice): Should not "detention camp" referred to in this motion be "internment camp"?

Mr. SINCLAIR: Yes, it should be.

[Mr. Burrell.]

Mr. MEIGHEN: Then, should not question 21 be also changed accordingly?

Mr. SINCLAIR: Yes. I move that the change be made.

Motion agreed to.

SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT ON THE LAND.

BILL TO ASSIST SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS UPON THE LAND.

On motion of Hon. Arthur Meighen (Minister of the Interior) Bill No. 95, to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land, was read the second time, and the House went into Committee thereon, Mr. Steele in the Chair.

Mr. CAHILL: I would ask the Government to lay copies of Bills on the Table. Many members have no desks, and it is impossible for them to carry around their files with them. The result is that we have to hunt around for Bills. The Government knows what Bills are to be presented and might have copies ready to be distributed among the members.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Copies of the Bill have been sent for. The field of administration covered by this measure has been entered upon now for some considerable time and a very substantial amount of work has been performed, and the Committee is entitled, I think, to some account of the achievements in that field and the policies that have been followed, as well as to an explanation of the more ample powers which we are asking for by this Bill. The obligation of meeting the special requirements of returned men in connection with land settlement has been from the first partially, although not wholly, assumed by the federal authorities. Land settlement has been a federal administrative responsibility, at all events in connection with returned men from the South African war, and it has been so particularly for the reason that the Dominion was in possession, as owners, of the lands in the three western provinces upon which such settlement would most likely take place. In 1917, assuming that responsibility in that partial sense, a Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed, under the provisions of which the returned soldier was entitled to an entry for Dominion lands of 160 acres in addition to his ordinary homestead right. That Act of 1917 went beyond the previous legislation in providing as well for a loan to the settler not exceeding \$2,500 upon his land. That was the first time that the Dominion Parliament ever ventured into the loaning field; a new