

seems to me that we have kept all the power in the Dominion of Canada. That executive may manage the road from New York, but all the operations of the road are under Canadian law and are subject to the Canadian commission; and if the officers who reside in New York do not bring their evidence and make their case good, that does not deter the commission or the laws of this country from having their full effect. Foreign capital is a thing we require in this country. The more we get the better, and we can scarcely consider it foreign capital after it comes here and becomes fixed. It then becomes Canadian capital, and all that the foreign holders will get will be the profits over and above the working expenses. I am quite willing that the Bill, with the amendment now proposed and the first clause taken out, should pass and become law.

Mr. SPROULE. I want to say a word in answer to the hon. member for Cornwall (Mr. Pringle). He says that it seems to be the desire of those taking part in this discussion to retard or prevent these people bringing capital into Canada. I think that statement is quite gratuitous. So far as I know, that is not our desire or intention; but while we are willing that capital should come in with the greatest possible freedom, we merely wish to know what safeguards are taken so that these railways may be controlled in the interests of Canadians. I asked for that information from the Minister of Railways, who speaks for the government and ought to be able to give it, but with no desire to prevent these people from spending their money in Canada. That is not the intention, at least it is not mine, and I have never spoken with that object in view.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### CITIZENS' BANK OF CANADA.

House in committee on Bill (No. 133) respecting the Citizens' Bank of Canada.

Mr. FOSTER. Has the Finance Minister any objection to this extension?

Mr. FIELDING. That was considered in the committee; and as we have granted a similar privilege to one or two others, we agreed to grant it in this case. We desire however, to discourage the policy of extending charters, and our hope is that hereafter we may apply the rule more rigidly.

Mr. TISDALE. Is this the first extension?

Mr. FIELDING. I think there was a previous extension.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

#### PROVIDENCE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

House in committee on Bill (No. 134) to incorporate the Providence Savings Association (Limited).

Section 3—capital stock.

Mr. FOSTER. What is the reason the capital stock is so very small as \$25,000?

Mr. FIELDING. It is certainly small capital, and the first impression of the committee was against the charter. On examination it will be found that the Bill has been changed very materially. We objected to the title as calculated to associate the company in some way with a savings bank, and we had the name changed. It is merely an investment company for the doing of ordinary financial business; and it was represented that if we insisted on a larger capital, we would be shutting out smaller people from doing business which is very legitimate.

Mr. TISDALE. Are they allowed to take deposits?

Mr. FIELDING. No.

Section as amended, agreed to.

On section 6—the number of directors.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The new subsection has been added to section 6 by the Banking and Commerce Committee; a director must be a holder of at least ten shares capital stock and have paid up his shares and all the liabilities incurred by him to the company.

Section and subsection agreed to.

On section 7—power of company,

(a) Underwrite, buy, pledge and otherwise deal in, for cash or on the instalment plan, stocks, bonds, debentures or obligations of corporations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, and Dominion, provincial, British, foreign or other public securities, with the privileges and rights thereto attached;

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The words 'for cash or on the instalment plan' were struck out by the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Mr. FOSTER. What powers does this give them with regard to stocks?

Mr. FIELDING. The right to buy and sell these securities which an individual could exercise for himself without a charter.

Mr. FOSTER. If you give them power to underwrite and buy and sell and pledge, you give them all they sought to have. Otherwise they could deal in stocks on margin.

Mr. HYMAN. There is no doubt they could, under subsection (h).

Mr. FIELDING. Why should they not be allowed to deal in margin, if they wish