

machinery and equipment which may be known to be defective and which will be sold both perhaps to servants of the crown and, following that, to the public. It occurs to me that there will be a good deal of machinery that may be perfect and a good deal that will be imperfect, and there will be many transactions on the part of firms, the crown and the public. It may be known by both parties to a transaction that the machinery is defective. Has that been considered, or will this clause have any effect in that regard?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: This clause relates merely to the delivery of stores to the crown and would not have any application at all to the delivery of stores by the crown to purchasers in the provinces.

Mr. HAZEN: My criticism of this section is that the penalty provided is not nearly severe enough. I can readily conceive of a case where a contractor would supply to the navy or the army stores, munitions and so on which were most defective, resulting in the loss of life of members of the armed forces. In such a case, to provide a penalty of seven years for such a defect is to impose a penalty that in my opinion is not adequate. If I were redrafting the section I would make the penalty much severer.

Mr. GRAYDON: There is certainly a considerable difference between certain cases that have been mentioned and delivering and disposing of defective goods to His Majesty whether in the right of one department to another, where perhaps the life of members of the forces might be lost by reason of defect. The sentence of seven years which is mentioned in this particular section is considerably out of line with life imprisonment for stealing an empty mail bag.

Section agreed to.

On section 4.

Mr. DORION: I would point out that in amending this section we should also amend two other sections. If they are left as they are they will create confusion. The first is 580, subsection 2 of which deals with appeals and the adjournment of appeals when there is no sitting of the court; and the second is section 750, which deals with sittings of the court. In Quebec and Montreal, I understand that the superior court sits every day. I should like to know how this will work with the new amendments to section 749. I believe that in Quebec and Montreal there are no proper sittings of the court because the court sits every day. How will this work with the new amendment?

[Mr. Reid.]

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Which is the last section referred to?

Mr. DORION: It is section 750.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: I do not think there should be any difficulty under our section 750. The court sits every day from September 10 or 12 until December 20, and again from January 7 or 8 until June 20, and these appeals could be set down for hearing on any of the days upon which the court sits. If there is any concordant amendment required to correct the anomaly of leaving the words "court of king's bench" in section 540, that will be looked into. I thank the hon. member for bringing the point to my attention.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

SUPPLY

The house in committee of supply, Mr. Bradette in the chair.

FISHERIES

69. Departmental administration, \$151,660.

Item agreed to.

70. Fisheries inspection, including fishery officers and guardians, fisheries patrol and protection services, \$908,700.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): What is the reason for the increase of \$63,300?

Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND (Minister of Fisheries): The increase is due for the most part to a larger number of employees. We are establishing inspection laboratories in the maritime provinces; and that is the main reason why there is an increase of \$63,000, and we have employed a few more men this year.

Mr. ROSS (St. Paul's): How far does the jurisdiction of the federal fisheries department extend? Does it take in the great lakes as well as the oceans?

Mr. BERTRAND (Laurier): This question has been discussed before the privy council at least three times. The final decision placed fisheries under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The federal government has arrived at a decision with Ontario and Quebec to administer the regulations and laws passed by the government at Ottawa. So far as the other provinces are concerned the federal government administers all fisheries except sport fishing, but the regulations are still passed by the federal government.

Mr. HAZEN: There are two matters I should like to bring to the attention of the minister. The first is, by bill No. 91 we are