

afflicted by the use of phosphorus. The foreman of that factory is 55 years of age, I think he has worked in the factory for 40 years, and he is quite a healthy man. In fact he is so healthy that he is actively engaged in politics and he is about to run an election, which is the best evidence you can get that there is nothing the matter with his jaws. I am afraid that if you are to take it that the want of teeth indicates that a man has worked in a match factory, you will come to the conclusion that some of the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House have been engaged in the business. In Nova Scotia we have had a Factories Act for many years, and as the inspector resides near the match factory, I am quite confident that if there was anything in that factory detrimental to the health of the employees the inspector would have reported it. The Minister of Labour laboured hard to give us evidence in support of his theory, and he told us that of the five factories in the Dominion there had been only three fatal cases of necrosis.

Mr. KING. The three fatal cases were within the last year.

Mr. CROSBY. If the Minister of Labour was going to make an argument on that point he should have traced the matter back to former years, and given us fuller information about it. I want it to be understood that the use of white phosphorus has not affected our employees in the match factory at Halifax. I understood the Minister of Labour to say that Mr. Rowley, manager of the Eddy factory was perfectly satisfied with this Bill.

Mr. KING. I did not say he was satisfied, but that he authorized me to say that the Eddy Company did not intend to offer any opposition.

Mr. CROSBY. I also understood from the minister that Mr. Corbett of Halifax, and Mr. Flewelling of New Brunswick did not intend to oppose it, and while I am not always sure that the desire of the manufacturers should be followed, I am specially here to speak for the people who work in the factory. Now, suppose we find that the substitute for white phosphorus is such an expensive article that the manufacturer in Halifax could not continue in the business it would mean that 15 or 20 hands skilled in this kind of work would be thrown out of employment and might not be able to find a means of livelihood elsewhere. I am not so much concerned about the company who own the match factory, because like most manufacturers, they are fairly well off—at least so the farmers say, and we are sometimes inclined to believe what the farmers say when it suits us. This Bill, according to its terms will not come into force until 1912, and unless

Mr. CROSBY.

we can find that the substitute for white phosphorus is going to put Canadian match manufacturers in as good a position to hold the market as they are in at present, I think, seeing that we have been for years and years operating under the present mode of manufacture, it would not do any harm to defer the coming into force of the Bill until 1913, when we might be able to obtain further information on the subject. I am one of those who believe that everything that is used in Canada should be manufactured in Canada, and we should be careful not to take any step that would in any possible way interfere with our existing industries. Of course, I would not advocate the manufacture of anything that would be detrimental to the health of our people, but I have a strong belief that in the city of Halifax and in the province of Nova Scotia, under our Factories Act no injurious process of manufacture would be allowed. The entire argument of the Minister of Labour was based on conditions which were found to exist in other countries and not because of any evil condition existing in Canada, so that even if the Bill is found to be constitutional by the Department of Justice, we might at least postpone its operation until the year 1913.

Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds). I asked the Minister of Labour if the Diamond Match Company had complied with the Patent Act and commenced manufacturing in Canada and he answered that he was not aware that they had. I understand from him that this patent was taken out nine years ago by two Frenchmen who assigned it to the Diamond people a year or two ago. Under our patent law the patentee must commence manufacture within two years, and before the minister proceeds with the second reading of the Bill I ask him to inquire at the patent office as to when this patent was obtained, and if they have complied with the law.

Mr. KING. I am informed that the patent is held under section 44 of the Patent Act which does not insist upon the manufacture of the patented article, but only on the payment of certain prescribed fees. These fees have been paid I believe, and the patents will not expire until 1917.

Mr. TAYLOR (Leeds). As I understand it they must commence the manufacture of the patented article within two years after the issue of the patent, and unless that law has been complied with this government ought not to pass an Act to compel the manufacturers of Canada to pay a royalty to some citizens of the United States. The government are in possession of the formula, and if they have not complied with the law the government can give