

Mr. VIEN: Do you insist, Mr. Stevens?

Hon. Mr. STEVENS: Certainly, I insist.

Mr. EDWARDS: That is perfectly all right.

Mr. WARD: My point is that it is not necessary for the clerk to take the time of the committee to call the names of people who are not here at all.

Mr. VIEN: Since a member of the committee demands a recorded vote we must proceed.

Mr. MARTIN: Call those who are present, not those who are not here.

The CHAIRMAN: Call them all.

Mr. BAKER: I did not vote. I just arrived. I do not know what the question is.

Mr. CLEAVER: The chairman might tell Mr. Baker the motion.

Mr. TUCKER: My motion was that we strike out section 2 of the proposed bill which is as follows: that the capital stock of the company shall be \$5,000,000 divided into shares of \$100 each; and my motion was: that this section of the bill which, in effect, gives them the right to increase their stock from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000 be struck out.

(The vote was then recorded.)

The CHAIRMAN: I declare the motion lost.

Mr. CLEAVER: I move my amendment now.

The CHAIRMAN: You move it now as your resolution, I presume. You will move an amendment to the section as it now stands.

Mr. CLEAVER: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cleaver moves: that section 2 be amended by adding thereto the following: Provided that no capital stock shall be issued for accumulated profits or any consideration other than actual cash.

Now, before you vote upon the amendment, Mr. Finlayson has just come in, and I would like him to have an opportunity of reading the amendment because, obviously, he is interested.

Mr. KINLEY: Mr. Chairman, I voted against the motion in view of this amendment. I think if this company is going to be allowed to carry on at all, they should have ample funds for their business, and the motion seems to provide a very good way to get it. There is an aspect of business that I think has a connection. Every merchant in Canada—I think every merchant in my experience—has his book debts. Some are good and some are bad. From year to year you will go over your book debts and put some in the cemetery ledger, and then you will write them off. With others you may say, "I think we can get something out of this if we just try." And you will call in the fellow who is slow to pay and say, "Now, you owe me \$100; if you can give me \$50, I will square this off. You can go somewhere and get \$50." He is an honest fellow and wants to pay his debts, but he has not got much money. Sometimes he goes to one of these companies and gets the money, and it gives him a chance practically to compromise with his creditors. It provides the money for the average man to compromise with his creditors. Take some businesses in this country; the auditors will write off 20 per cent every year for bad debts. I know in the garage business they consider that 20 per cent is not enough. If you go to buy an automobile—every big company that sells automobiles has got a finance company—it will cost you \$60 or \$75 to finance through the