

would not have had to give way to professional sport. I am not objecting to professional sport, but there is undoubtedly a certain development of physical and mental manhood in good amateur sport. These sporting associations are not confined to one province. The rugby football championships, for instance, before the war, were, nearly always decided between Montreal, and some Ontario club. I submit that these sporting associations ought to be incorporated in the simplest possible manner. No person makes any money out of them, but many patrons subscribe for the sake of the sport. I am of the opinion that "sporting" in its true sense has its proper place in this Bill.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: I can understand that national, patriotic, religious, philanthropic and artistic organizations might want to operate in all provinces of Canada, but I do not see that sporting organizations are on the same plane at all. Sporting is not a business, as contemplated by this Act.

Mr. MEIGHEN: None of these are businesses.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: The question of jurisdiction as between the Dominion Parliament and provincial legislatures could not arise. The only place a sporting organization would need a charter would be in the province of its domicile. There is nothing in our law to prevent them going out into other provinces.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Scientific organizations can do that also. Is there not just as much reason to include sporting organizations as these others?

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: No, because frequently the work of religious organizations is spread over all the provinces, and these organizations are really carrying on a work. There is nothing for a sporting organization to do except to hold property somewhere. They may proceed from one province to another playing games, but that is not business. I do not think we should encourage the incorporation of sporting bodies under the Federal Companies' Act, but rather under the provincial Acts.

Mr. GRAHAM: The hon. member for Halifax (Mr. A. K. Maclean) and I cannot agree on this point. Take the National Hockey Association, for instance, which plays its championship games in Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: There is nothing to stop them doing that.

Mr. GRAHAM: I know. But they have a central body that decides all disputes. These ought to have a central power, so that men from every part of the Dominion would be entitled to a voice on account of their responsibility for the work and welfare of the federal organization. I have had a great deal of experience, in my younger days, in lacrosse, football and hockey and I see a great benefit in allowing these organizations to have a charter that would be Dominion-wide and to get it in the simplest manner possible.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: It is no good to them; it does not help them to do anything.

On section 7B—Issue of shares without nominal or par value:

Mr. GRAHAM: An insurance company does not come under this?

Mr. MEIGHEN: No; it has to get a special charter. This is out of the New York State Act.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Going back to section 7A. Do you permit these associations to use the word "limited"?

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is not incumbent upon them under section 33 of the main Act.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: I mean companies organized for patriotic and philosophic purposes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: They do not need to use it.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: I do not see anything in the section which relieves them from it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: If my hon. friend will look at what is now sub-sub-clause (a) of sub-clause 6, page 3, he will see that section 33 does not apply. Consequently they do not need to use the word "limited". Section 7B is a clause providing for the incorporation of companies without any par value to their share capital.

Mr. GRAHAM: Is that an American statute?

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is. It was suggested first in the United States in 1892 by an eminent company lawyer by the name of Stetson. It was further discussed at the meeting of the Bar Association in 1899. Then it was adopted in Germany and other European countries. Belgium, amongst other countries, practises this style of company incorporation. It was first put in force on this continent in the State of New York in 1912. The example there has been followed by the State of Delaware and six other states and it