

opposite is particularly anxious to speak. It is nearly eleven o'clock and I should like to introduce some bills.

Mr. RALSTON: I am in the hands of the committee.

Mr. RHODES: I move that the committee rise and that the chairman report the resolutions on the Customs Tariff and the Income War Tax Act, and that with respect to the other resolution he report progress and ask leave to sit again. I want to introduce bills founded upon the first two I have named.

Income War Tax Act and Customs Tariff—resolutions reported.

Special War Revenue Act—progress reported.

Hon. E. N. RHODES (Minister of Finance) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 95, to amend the customs tariff.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

Hon. E. N. RHODES (Minister of Finance) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 96, to amend the Income War Tax Act.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

At eleven o'clock the house adjourned without question put, pursuant to standing order.

### Wednesday, May 18, 1932.

The house met at three o'clock.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF

Hon. R. J. MANION (Minister of Railways and Canals): On behalf of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Gordon), I desire to lay on the table orders in council numbers 1154, 1155, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163 and 1164, all dated May 17, 1932, passed under the authority of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932, and all relating to the payment of money.

#### WATERTON GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

Hon. T. G. MURPHY (Minister of the Interior) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 97, respecting the Waterton Glacier International Peace Park.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Explain.

Mr. MURPHY: Waterton Lakes national park in Canada and Glacier national park in the United States adjoin each other along the international boundary between Alberta and Montana; they have long been

recognized by the public in both countries as constituting virtually one park unit and, therefore, in some respects, are international in character. Indeed, some of the principal features of the United States park are more readily accessible from the Canadian than the United States side, notably the upper Waterton lake which lies partly in the United States and partly in Canada, and the Kintla icefields in Glacier park which are usually visited by way of Canadian trails.

Some months ago the government of the United States approached the government of this country for the purpose of ascertaining the views of this government in regard to giving these two park areas, namely Waterton Lakes national park in Canada and Glacier national park in the United States, one name which would be Waterton Glacier International Peace Park. The Canadian government, being desirous at all times of promoting that peace and goodwill which exist between the two countries, agreed on the understanding that similar legislation would be passed by both governments. A bill known as the Waterton Glacier International Peace Park bill has been passed by the United States and is now law, and the purpose of introducing this bill is that similar action may be taken by Canada.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

#### QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk).

#### GARNET WHEAT

Mr. MOTHERWELL:

1. Was the Board of Grain Commissioners or any member thereof instructed to address a number of public meetings throughout the northerly prairie region during the past twelve months, on the subject of grading Garnet wheat?

2. If so, who issued such instructions?

3. Will the government supply the house with a copy of such instructions?

Mr. STEVENS:

1. No.

2. and 3. Answered by No. 1.

#### RIVIÈRE-AU-TONNERRE—ANTICOSTI MAIL SERVICE

Mr. CASGRAIN:

1. Was the contract to transport the mail between Rivière-au-Tonnerre and the island of Anticosti, held by Mr. Felix Duguay of Rivière-au-Tonnerre, cancelled?

2. If so, why?

3. Who replaced Mr. Duguay in transporting the mail between Rivière-au-Tonnerre and the island of Anticosti?