

Questions

2. If so, what were the names of these films, when were they produced, and with what product or products did they deal respectively?

3. On whose authority, at whose request, and for what purpose were these films, if any, produced respectively?

Mr. Winters:

1. Yes.

2. Films. Teeth Are To Keep—1949; Carrots, celery, salads, apples and other fruits, whole wheat bread and milk are all represented as helping to keep teeth in good condition.

Filmstrips: Brush Up On Your Teeth—1949; Cheese, milk, fruits (apples and raisins), vegetables (carrots and celery) are shown as among foods which help to maintain healthy teeth.

Ten Little People And Their Teeth—1949; Shows children drinking milk in preference to soft drinks, and eating apples in preference to candy.

Rural School Lunches—1950; Milk, meat (or fish, eggs, cheese or beans), whole wheat bread, fruit and vegetables are shown as constituents of a good school lunch.

Vitamin D Fair—1950; Fish liver oil, whole wheat cereals, whole wheat bread, milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit are recommended in a good diet for growing children.

What Breakfast Did For Emily—1951; Tomato or citrus fruit juice, milk, whole grain cereal, toast made from whole wheat bread, and butter comprise the breakfast on which Emily thrived.

A Good Breakfast—1950; Tomato and citrus fruit juice, vitaminized apple juice, melon, strawberries, apples, blackcurrants and other fruits, eggs, bacon, oatmeal, wheat germ and rolled oats are among the recommended foods.

3. These films were produced at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare for audiences of parents, teachers and school children.

SURPLUS NAVAL STORES

Mr. MacInnis:

What equipment and furnishings were declared surplus and destroyed in naval stores, Esquimalt, British Columbia, during the months of November and December, 1951, and January, 1952?

Mr. Blanchette: No surplus equipment and furnishings were destroyed by naval stores, Esquimalt, B.C., during the months of November and December, 1951, and January, 1952, but were handed over to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation for disposal.

NATURAL GAS—EXCHANGE BETWEEN CANADA
AND UNITED STATES**Mr. Nickle:**

1. Has the government negotiated with, or is it now prepared to initiate negotiations with, the United States government, in order to determine

[Mr. Fulton.]

whether or not a large-scale, long-term firm agreement is feasible for exchange of natural gas between Canada and the United States?

2. In the alternative, is the government prepared at this time to urge that the United States authorize export of American natural gas to southern Ontario, in a volume equal to that of Alberta gas (ten billion cubic feet yearly) now being exported to defence industry in Montana, and for at least a similar short-term period (five years)?

Mr. Dickey:

1. No. The principal supply of natural gas is controlled by the government of Alberta and the Canadian government has no natural gas at its disposal that could be used to implement any such agreement, if made.

2. The Canadian government has made representations on behalf of the Union Gas Company's application to import natural gas into Ontario.

UNITED STATES—CANADIAN CURRENCY RATES
—EXCHANGE BORDER STATIONS**Mr. Ross (Hamilton East):**

1. Has the federal government given consideration to the setting up of exchange stations along the international border between Canada and the United States to assure travellers of both countries fair exchange rates on their respective currencies?

2. If so, with what result?

Mr. Sinclair:

1. No.

2. Answered by No. 1.

CENSORSHIP OR BANNING OF BOOKS

Mr. Coldwell:

1. What officer or officials of the Department of National Revenue are responsible for the censorship or banning of books seeking entry into Canada?

2. What qualifications do they possess for these important duties?

Mr. McCann:

1 and 2. No officer is responsible for the determination as to what books shall be classified under tariff item 1201. Before any books are so classified they are passed upon by the Minister of National Revenue personally.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS—
ST. MALO AND RIVIERE DU LOUP**Mr. Pouliot:**

Referring to answers made by the then minister of railways and canals on May 7, 1925, and May 25, 1925, Hansard, pages 2928, 3479, 3480 and 3481, of 1925:

1. What are the names and the values of each of the pieces of machinery which were returned from the workshops of the Canadian National Railways at St. Malo, Quebec city, to Riviere du Loup?

2. When did such transfer take place?

3. What are the names and the respective occupations of the employees of the Canadian National Railways who were transferred from St. Malo, Quebec city, to Riviere du Loup?