

The Bill says there are to be—

—nine scientists selected from a list including nominations which may be made by any Canadian university whose staff embraces scientists engaged in research work in any way bearing upon fishery problems.

If we are ever going to get anywhere with the fisheries of this country it will not be by engaging scientists from the universities. During the last forty-five years I have heard a good deal said about when the mackerel would be on the Atlantic coast, when the herring would come, and when the lobsters were going to crawl, but I have never yet known a scientist who could foretell those things as well as the old fisherman who was out in his boat in the rain and the storm from dawn to dark. Perhaps it is not worth mentioning, but all these professors do is to come here to have a good time. As far as anything of practical value is concerned it would be much better just to take the men at the Halifax, St. Andrews and Prince Rupert stations and have them work with the practical men who know something about the industry.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

THIRD READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the third reading of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the second reading of Bill 23, an Act respecting Foreign Enlistment.

He said: Honourable senators, the Foreign Enlistment Act is an Imperial statute which, under its terms, extends to Canada and all the dominions, but under the Statute of Westminster Canada may repeal, change or amend it. The purpose of this measure is to repeal the Imperial Act and replace it by Canadian legislation. The provisions of this Bill are generally the same as those of the Imperial statute, but are made to harmonize with Canadian conditions in matters of administration and procedure, and are enlarged to cover modern methods of conveyance by land and by air. It has been felt that Canada should have such legislation on its Statute Book.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN: I have no objection at all to the motion for the second reading of the Bill, but by to-morrow I can

have one or two amendments ready which do not affect the meaning of the measure at all, but seem to me necessary as a matter of draftsmanship. I suggest that we go into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I shall move that the Bill be put down for Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

NATIONAL PARKS BILL

SECOND READING

Hon. RAOUL DANDURAND moved the second reading of Bill 75, an Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936.

He said: Honourable senators, perhaps it will be sufficient to read two clauses of the Bill which is before us. Clause 2 says:

The Governor in Council may, by proclamation, set aside as a National Park of Canada, such lands in the province of New Brunswick as the province and Canada agree upon as suitable for a National Park, provided that the province furnishes Canada with a clear title to the said lands, and upon the issue of such proclamation the said National Park shall be subject to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1930.

Clause 3 says:

Section three of The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1936, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

(2) The Governor in Council may, by proclamation, withdraw from the said Park such lands in Cape Breton as may be agreed upon by the province of Nova Scotia and by Canada, and the Governor in Council may thereupon re-vest such lands in the province.

Then there are the explanatory notes:

New areas to be administered and developed as national parks under The National Parks Act can be established only by Act of Parliament.

No area has as yet been decided on in New Brunswick. A number of areas have been suggested, but it may be some time before a decision is reached as to what area is to be finally developed as a national park.

It is necessary, if development is to proceed this year, that legislation providing for the establishment of the area chosen as a park be passed at this session of Parliament.

The area set aside for a park in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, as described in The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Parks Act, 1936, was mostly in unsurveyed territory. A detailed survey of the boundary has since been