

JOURNALS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA
VOL. XLVII.

JOURNALS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA



FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; First and Principal Knight Grand Cross and Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada

BEING THE FIRST SESSION

OF THE

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

1911-12

JOURNALS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

CANADA



GREY.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith; Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to Prorogue the present Parliament of Canada, and whereas the adjournment of the Senate at the present time renders impossible the announcement to both Houses,—

NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby Prorogue the said Parliament of Canada accordingly to the SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA



GREY.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to Dissolve the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation and do hereby Dissolve the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA



GREY.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the THIRD day of AUGUST, 1911, and to be returnable on the SEVENTH day of OCTOBER, 1911.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA



GREY.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To all to whom these presents shall come,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

KNOW Ye, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion to meet at Our City of OTTAWA in Our said Dominion on WEDNESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of OCTOBER next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Our said Dominion.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA



GREY.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to WEDNESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable SIR ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, EARL GREY, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander in Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this TWENTY-NINTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

CANADA



ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We do WILL THAT you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, at Our City of OTTAWA, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Councillor, Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; First and Principal Knight Grand Cross and Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, the EIGHTEENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

JOURNALS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 15th November, 1911.

The Senate met at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, in the second year of Our Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, being the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, as summoned by Proclamation.

The members in attendance in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Ottawa, were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Prowse,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	MacKay, (Alma),	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Domville,	MacKeen,	Riley,
Bell,	Douglas,	McDonald	Ross (Halifax),
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	(Cape Breton),	Ross
(C.M.G.),	Ellis,	McHugh,	(Moosejaw),
Bowell	Farrell,	McKay (Truro),	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Fiset,	McLaren,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Forget,	McMillan,	Shehyn,
Cartwright	Frost,	McMullen,	Talbot,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Jones	Miller,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	(Sir Lyman),	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Kerr,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Kirchhoffer,	Owens,	Wood,
Costigan,	LaRivière,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Cox,	Lavergne,	Power,	Young.
Dandurand,	Legris,		

The Members of the Senate were informed that a Commission under the Great Seal had been issued appointing the Honourable A. C. P. R. Landry to be Speaker of the Senate.

The said Commission was then read by the Clerk as follows:—



CANADA.

[L.S.]

Arthur.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To the Honourable *Auguste Charles Philippe Robert Landry*, of Candiac, a Senator of Our Dominion of Canada.

GREETING:

CHAS. J. DOHERTY, } KNOW YOU, that reposing special trust and confidence in
Attorney General, } your loyalty, integrity and ability—we do hereby constitute
Canada. } and appoint you the said The Honourable *Auguste Charles
Philippe Robert Landry* to be the Speaker of the Senate of Our Dominion of
Canada.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Speaker of the Senate of *Canada*, unto you the said The Honourable *Auguste Charles Philippe Robert Landry*, with all and every the powers, rights, authority, privileges, profits, emoluments, and advantages, unto the said office of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these, Our Letters to be made Patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARSAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-third day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

W. J. ROCHE,

Secretary of State.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Asst. Registrar General of Canada.

The Honourable the Speaker then took the Chair at the foot of the Throne, to which he was conducted by the Honourable Messieurs Lougheed and Kirchhoffer, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod preceding.

The Mace (which before lay under the Table) was then laid upon the Table, and it was

Ordered, That the said Mace be carried before His Honour.

The Honourable the Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received several certificates from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing that the Honourable Messieurs Bell and LaRivière had been summoned to the Senate.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 24th, 1911.

This is to certify that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the Twenty-third day of October, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven (1911), Adam Carr Bell, Esquire, of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Province of Nova Scotia.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 24th 1911.

This is to certify that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the Twenty-third day of October, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven (1911), Alphonse Alfred Clement LaRivière, Esquire, of Saint Boniface, in the Province of Manitoba, for the Province of Manitoba, vice the Honourable Noé Chevrier, deceased.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Alphonse Alfred Clement LaRiviere was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Loughheed and Kirchhoffer.

The Honourable Mr. LaRiviere presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk; and

Ordered, To be put upon the Journals, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved *Alphonse Alfred Clement LaRivière*, of St. Boniface, in Our Province of Manitoba, in Our Dominion of Canada, Esquire.

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, we have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear, for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARSIAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-third day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.*

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. LaRiviere came to the Table and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. LaRiviere, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Adam Carr Bell was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Lougheed and Miller.

The Honourable Mr. Bell presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk; and

Ordered, To be put upon the Journals, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Adam Carr Bell, Esquire, of Pictou, in Our Province of Nova Scotia, in Our Dominion of Canada.

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, we have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear, for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Twenty-third day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES FOLEY,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.*

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Bell came to the Table and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Bell, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from the Governor General's Secretary.

The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, and it is as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, November 6th, 1911.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Governor General to inform you that the Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Wednesday the 15th instant at Three o'clock.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. C. LOWTHER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada, Deputy Governor General, having come and being seated,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that,—“It is the Deputy Governor General’s desire that they attend him immediately in the Senate.”

Who being come,

The Honourable Mr. Speaker said:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have the honour to inform you that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to be issued under His Sign Manual and Signet constituting the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, his Deputy, to do in his Royal Highness’ name all acts on his part necessary to be done in this Parliament.

The said Commission was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur

[L.S.]

FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council; First and Principal Knight Grand Cross and Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

To the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES FITZPATRICK, G.C.M.G.,

Chief Justice of Canada.

GREETING:

KNOW YOU that being well assured of your loyalty, fidelity and capacity I, FIELD MARSHAL, PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada as aforesaid, under and by virtue of and in pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by the Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet of His Majesty the King constitut-

ing and appointing me to be His Majesty's Governor General in and over the Dominion of Canada, and by the British North America Act, 1867, hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you, the said Sir CHARLES FITZPATRICK, to be my Deputy within the Dominion of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, but subject to any limitations or directions from time to time expressed or given by His Majesty, all the powers, authorities and functions vested in and of right exercisable by me as Governor General, saving and excepting the power of dissolving the House of Commons of Canada.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office of Deputy of me, the Governor General of Canada, as aforesaid, together with all and every the powers, rights, authority and privileges to the said office belonging or which ought to belong to the same, unto you the said Sir CHARLES FITZPATRICK for and during my pleasure.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this Twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of His Majesty's reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Speaker said,

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have it in command from the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General to let you know that His Royal Highness the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of his summoning the present Parliament of Canada until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law; but, to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Royal Highness will declare the causes of the calling of this Parliament.

The Right Honourable the Deputy Governor was pleased to retire, and the House of Commons withdrew.

After some time the Senate was resumed.

PRAYERS.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it do stand adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood,

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Thursday, 16th November, 1911

The Senate met at Two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

The members convened, were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dessaules,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Beique,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Riley,
Beith,	Domville,	(P.E.I.),	Robertson,
Belcourt,	Douglas,	Mackay (Alma),	Roche,
Bell,	Edwards,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Boucherville, de	Ellis,	McDonald	Ross
(C.M.G.),	Farrell,	(Cape Breton),	(Moosejaw),
Bowell	Fiset,	McHugh,	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McKay (Truro),	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Frost,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
Campbell,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Talbot,
Cartwright	Gillmor,	McMullen,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Jaffray,	Miller,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Jones	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cloran,	(Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Costigan,	Kerr,	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Cox,	Kirchhoffer,	Poirier,	Wilson (Sorel),
Dandurand,	LaRivière,	Pope,	Wood,
David,	Lavergne,	Power,	Yeo,
Davis,	Legris,	Prowse,	Young.
Derbyshire,			

The Honourable the Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received certificates from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing that the Honourable Messieurs Pope and Taylor had been summoned to the Senate.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, November 16th, 1911.

This is to certify that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the Fourteenth day of November, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven (1911),

Rufus Henry Pope, Esquire, of Cookshire, Quebec, as a Member of the Senate, and a Senator for the Division of Bedford, in the Province of Quebec, vice the Honourable George B. Baker, deceased.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.



CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, November 16th, 1911.

This is to certify that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the Fourteenth day of November, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven (1911), George Taylor, Esquire, manufacturer, of Gananoque, Ontario, as a Member of the Senate and a Senator for the Province of Ontario, vice the Honourable Sir John Carling, deceased.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, ready to be introduced.

When Rufus Henry Pope, Esquire, was introduced between the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

The Honourable Mr. Pope presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk; and

Ordered, To be put upon the Journals, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Rufus Henry Pope, Esquire, of Cookshire, in Our Province of Quebec, in Our Dominion of Canada—

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do appoint you for the Bedford Electoral Division of Our Province of Quebec; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.*

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Pope came to the Table and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Pope, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable Mr. Taylor was introduced between the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk; and

Ordered, To be put upon the Journals, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved George Taylor, Esquire, manufacturer, of Gananoque, in our Province of Ontario, in Our Dominion of Canada.

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Our Dominion of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear, for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARCHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Fourteenth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,
*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.*

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Taylor came to the Table and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Taylor, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

The Senate was adjourned during pleasure.

His Royal Highness the Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada being seated on the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that,—“It is His Royal Highness’ pleasure that they attend him immediately in the Senate.”

Who being come, with their Speaker,
The Honourable Mr. Sproule said:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The House of Commons has elected me their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duties to their King and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to Your Royal Highness’ person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Royal Highness the most favourable consideration.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate then said:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—I am commanded by His Royal Highness the Governor General to declare to you that he fully confides in the duty and attachment of the House of Commons to His Majesty’s Person and Government; and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow their constitutional privileges. I am commanded also to assure you, that the Commons shall have ready access to His Royal Highness upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

His Royal Highness the Governor General was then pleased to open the Session with the following Gracious Speech to both Houses:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is with much satisfaction that I meet, for the first time, the Parliament of Canada, and avail myself of your advice and assistance in the fulfilment of the important charge which has been entrusted to me by His Majesty the King. I can assure you that I esteem it a privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of this prosperous and growing Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the important duties which you are about to approach.

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the country. Our trade, both with British and with foreign countries, is rapidly expanding, and there is every prospect that its volume in the present year will be largely in excess of that attained at any time in the past.

Although there has been some damage to the crops in certain districts, the harvest has on the whole been abundant, and it is believed that the returns to the husbandman will exceed those secured in any previous year.

The results of the census taken during the present year will be laid before you, so far as they have been tabulated. While the increase in population has not fulfilled all the sanguine expectations that had been formed, yet it has been substantial and encouraging.

You will be pleased to learn that the revenues for the current fiscal year have, up to the present, largely exceeded those during any similar period in the past, with every prospect that this increase will be maintained.

The advantages that would result from a wider exchange of products between the various countries of the Empire are undoubted, in view of the wonderful variety and extent of those productions, and negotiations have been opened for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which should prove advantageous to those colonies as well as to this Dominion.

The importance of providing our country with better highways is manifest. A Bill will be introduced for the purpose of enabling the Dominion to co-operate with the Provinces in the accomplishment of this desirable object.

It is essential to recognize that, in a country possessing so great an area of fertile land as that with which this Dominion is happily endowed, the great basic industry is agriculture. My advisers are convinced that the time has come when greater aid and encouragement should be given to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the land. To this end, a measure will be introduced under which it is hoped that there may be co-operation between the Dominion and the various Provinces, for the purpose of assisting and encouraging our farmers to secure the best results in production, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the soil.

A measure will be introduced revising and consolidating the Acts relating to the inspection of grain and providing the means by which the Government can secure, through a commission, the control and operation of the terminal elevators upon the Great Lakes.

A Bill will be introduced to establish a permanent Tariff Commission, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by investigation and inquiry, such information as will furnish a more stable and satisfactory basis for tariff legislation than has heretofore been available.

Bills will also be laid before you with respect to the Department of External Affairs, the Archives and other subjects.

The selection of the best route for the Hudson Bay Railway is engaging the attention of my advisers, and an announcement will be made to you of the result of their inquiry.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last year will be laid before you.

The balance of the estimates for the current fiscal year, as well as the estimates for the coming year, will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend the subjects, which I have mentioned, to your best consideration, and I trust that your deliberations, under the blessing of Divine Providence, may tend to the welfare and good government of this Dominion.

His Royal Highness was pleased to retire and the House of Commons withdrew.

After some time the Senate was resumed.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate a Bill intituled: "An Act relating to Railways."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a copy of His Royal Highness' Speech had been left in his hands.

The same was then read by His Honour the Speaker.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the Speech of His Royal Highness the Governor General be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That all the Senators present during this Session be appointed a Committee to consider the Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament, and that the said Committee have leave to meet in the Senate Chamber, when and as often as they please.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That pursuant to Rule 77, the following Senators: The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Honourable Messieurs Gibson, Beique, Miller, Power, Watson, Casgrain, Ross (Moosejaw) and the mover be appointed a Committee of Selection to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present Session; and to report with all convenient speed the names of the Senators so nominated.

The Question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Question of concurrence being put thereon the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt presented to the Senate a Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Beique:—

Of Victor Revillon and others of Paris, (France); and others of Montreal, (Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited).

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 21st November, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Beique,	David,	Legris,	Prowse,
Beith,	Davis,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	MacKeen,	Riley,
Bell,	Dessaullles,	McDonald	Roche,
Bolduc,	DeVeber,	(Cape Breton),	Ross (Moosejaw),
Bostock,	Domville,	McHugh,	Ross (Halifax),
Boucherville de	Douglas,	McKay (Truro),	Scott (Sir Richard),
Bowell	Edwards,	McLaren,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McMillan,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright	Forget,	Miller,	Thompson,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	Mitchell,	Watson,
Casgrain,	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Choquette,	Godbout,	Owens,	Wilson (Sorel),
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Wood,
Coffey,	Kerr,	Pope,	Yeo,
Costigan,	King,	Power,	Young.
Cox,	Kirchhoffer,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of James Denny, of the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife.

By the Honourable Mr. Mitchell:—

Of Kenneth Molson, of Quebec; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Mary Letitia Molson.

By the Honourable Mr. Jaffray:—

Of Edith Harriet Duffy, of the City of Toronto; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Charles Rupert Duffy.

By the Honourable Mr. Riley:—

Of C. E. Cartwright and others of Vancouver, B.C. (North Arm Bridge and Railway Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Gibson:—

Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton (Hamilton Harbour Commission.)

By the Honourable Mr. Owens:—
Of the Montreal Central Terminal Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—
Of Victor Revillon and others, of Paris, France, and Montreal; praying to be incorporated as Revillon Freres Trading Company, Limited.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the Report of the Joint Librarians on the state of the Library for the year 1911.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate:—

The Joint Librarians have the honour to report as follows for the year 1911.

The long and valuable list of documents covering the history of reciprocal relations with the United States, which was published in our last annual Catalogue is not repeated this year; but a supplementary list bringing the subject up to the latest date possible has been prepared and will be published as soon as possible. All the material has been for some time in the hands of the Printers.

The Librarians have endeavoured to anticipate the demands of members for information of a practical character, but owing to unusual demands made by members for such information during two sessions past, the purchases for the lighter side of the Library have had to be curtailed.

Owing to the manner in which appropriations have been voted, the accounts of the Library have become long overdue, and it is not deemed advisable to go on purchasing as freely as usual, till settlement has been made. Under the circumstances, the Librarians ask for the consideration of members till the beginning of the next financial year.

The work of making card catalogues, begun last year, for the Canadian section has been pursued during recess, and will be resumed after the present session.

The Librarians have endeavoured to re-classify as much as possible the books on the shelves so as to facilitate references for those who have access to them.

An easy and convenient arrangement of books becomes more and more difficult with the constant additions in the already extremely congested state of the Library. Almost every section has a double row of books on every shelf:

The Librarians may be permitted in this connection to call the attention of the government and of Parliament to the necessity of providing extensive accommodation for the Parliamentary Library. The subject has been for years pressed again and again on the notice of Parliament, and with no result.

A simple and efficient plan had been prepared by the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works in 1904. This plan, which the Librarians considered as the best to give prompt relief would—for a comparatively modest sum—have given shelf space for nearly 200,000 volumes. The Library Committee had on several occasions given their approval to this proposed plan, but unfortunately, it was never acted upon. It would have enabled the Librarians to devote all the first floor in the rotunda, to works in constant use by members of Parliament, and relieved the galleries to a large extent. It is to be hoped that Parliament will see their way to give the Library this much needed space.

In the meantime, the Public Works Department is preparing some rooms in the Senate basement to relieve the congestion on the floor of the Library. This addition to our space will be most welcome.

The list of donations has been prepared and is appended hereto.

From the list of valuable donations received for the Library during the past year, attention may be called especially to the following:—

From the Earl of Crawford, K.T. LL.D.

1. A Bibliography of Royal Proclamations, 1485-1714 under the Tudor, and Stuart Sovereigns, 2 vols. Folio, London, 1910.
2. Bibliotheca Lindesiana—Catalogue of Printed books preserved at Haigh Hall, Wigan, England, 3 vols. Folio, London, 1910.

From Messrs. Regan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.

Frank Brangwyn and His Work, London, 1910, with illustrations in colour, a welcome and valuable artistic production.

The list of copyrights has also been prepared, and will be found as usual among the sessional papers when printed.

The annual catalogue of accessions has been prepared and is in course of printing. It will be distributed at an early date.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DECELLES,
General Librarian of Parliament.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,
Parliamentary Librarian.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
November 16, 1911.

(For list of Donations to the Library, Vide Sessional Papers No. 33)

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Davis presented to the Senate a Bill (B) intituled:—An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies.

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Part 1.—Excise.

Part 2.—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follow:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, Nos. 12 and 13, 1912.)

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—A Return in pursuance of Section 16 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 44.)

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of His Royal Highness' Speech from the Throne at the opening of the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament.

The Honourable Mr. Bell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor.

That the following Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament; namely:—

TO FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; His Majesty's Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which Your Royal Highness has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Poirier, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 22nd November, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	LaRivière,	Power,
Beique,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bell,	DeVeber,	MacKay (Alma),	Riley,
Bostock,	Domville,	MacKeen,	Roche,
Boucherville de (C.M.G.),	Douglas,	McDonald,	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell	Edwards,	(Cape Breton),	Ross (Moosejaw),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McHugh,	Scott (Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McKay (Truro),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Forget,	McMillan,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Godbout,	Miller,	Watson,
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jones (Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Sorel),
Costigan,	Kerr,	Owens,	Wood,
Cox,	King,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Gibson:—

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Choquette:—

Of C. Eug. Dubord, President and the Secretary (British Colonial Fire Insurance Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Ratz:—

Of Edna Wells, of the City of London, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband William Edwin Wells.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and the same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November, 1911.

The Committee of Selection, appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, have the honour to report herewith the following lists of Senators selected by them to serve on each of the following Standing Committees, namely:—

The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament.—The Honourable the Speaker, The Honourable Messieurs Boucherville, de, (C.M.G.), Boyer, Cartwright, (Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.), Costigan, Davis, Derbyshire, Douglas, Gillmor, Jaffray, LaRivière, McHugh, Miller, Poirier, Ross (Sir George W.), Wilson (Elgin).—16.

Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.—The Honourable Messieurs Choquette, Cloran, Coffey, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Domville, Ellis, Forget, Frost, Gillmor, LaRivière, Legris, MacKay (Alma), MacKeen, Prince, Pope, Ratz, Riley, Ross (Halifax), Taylor, Talbot.—21.

The Committee on Standing Orders.—The Honourable Messieurs Belcourt, Bell, Farrell, Lavergne, McKay (Truro), Power, Tessier, Yeo, Young.—9.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce.—The Honourable Messieurs Beique, Bowell (Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.), Boyer, Campbell, Cartwright (Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.), Casgrain, Cox, Dandurand, Dessaulles, Edwards, Gibson, Jaffray, Jones (Sir Lyman), Kerr, Lougheed, MacKay (Alma), MacKeen, McDonald (Cape Breton), McMillan, McMullen, McSweeney, Mitchell, Roche, Ross (Halifax), Ross (Sir George W., Kt.), Ross (Moosejaw), Scott (Sir Richard), Shehyn, Thibaudeau, Thompson, Wood, Yeo.—32.

The Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.—The Honourable Messieurs Baird, Beique, Beith, Belcourt, Bolduc, Bostock, Bowell (Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.), Cartwright (Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.), Casgrain, Choquette, Cox, Dandurand, David, Davis, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Domville, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Fiset, Frost, Gibson, Godbout, Jones (Sir Lyman), Kerr, King, Kirchhoffer, Lougheed, Macdonald (Victoria), McDonald (Cape Breton), McHugh, McKay (Truro), McLaren, McMillan, McMullen, Mitchell, Owens, Poirier, Pope, Power, Riley, Ross (Moosejaw), Scott (Sir Richard), Talbot, Tessier, Thompson, Watson, Wilson (Elgin), Young.—50.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.—The Honourable Messieurs Baird, Beique, Beith, Belcourt, Bostock, Boucherville, de (C.M.G.), Boyer, Campbell, Cloran, Coffey, Dandurand, David, Domville, Douglas, Edwards, Farrell, Godbout, King, Legris, McHugh, Montplaisir, Ratz, Ross (Halifax), Shehyn, Wilson (Sorel).—25.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—The Honourable Messieurs Beith, Bolduc, Dandurand, Fiset, Frost, Gibson, Lougheed, McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Truro), MacKeen, McLaren, McSweeney, Miller, Montplaisir, Owens, Power, Prince, Prowse, Riley, Ross (Moosejaw), Thompson, Watson, Wilson (Elgin), Wood, Yeo.—25.

The Committee on Debates and Reporting.—The Honourable Messieurs Coffey, Costigan, Dandurand, Ellis, Forget, Lavergne, Poirier, Power, Ross (Sir George W.).—9.

The Committee on Divorce.—The Honourable Messieurs Bell, Bostock, DeVeber, Jones (Sir Lyman), Kirchoffer, Lougheed, Talbot, Taylor, Young.—9.

The Committée on Agriculture and Forestry.—The Honourable Messieurs Baird, Beique, Boyer, Derbyshire, Edwards, King, Pope, Prince, Young.—9.

The Committee on Immigration and Labour.—The Honourable Messieurs Beith, Bolduc, Dandurand, Davis, Frost, Jaffray, McMullen, Riley, Watson.—9.

The Committee on Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada.—The Honourable Messieurs Bowell (Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.), Campbell, Domville, Jones (Sir Lyman), MacKeen, McSweeney, Owens, Ross (Sir George W.), Tessier.—9.

The Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods.—The Honourable Messieurs Belcourt, David, DeVeber, Douglas, Fiset, McMillan, Robertson, Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Sorel).—9.

The Committee on Civil Service Administration.—The Honourable Messieurs Belcourt, Boucherville, de (C.M.G.), Bostock, Ellis, LaRivière, Lougheed, Power, Roche, Yeo.—9.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—The Honourable Messieurs Casgrain, Choquette, Cloran, Costigan, Cox, Forget, McLaren, McSweeney, Ross (Halifax).—9.

The Joint Committee on the Restaurant.—His Honour the Speaker, the Honourable Messieurs Campbell, Miller, Watson, Young.—5.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GIBSON,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate tomorrow.

The Honourable Mr. Domville presented to the Senate a Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—The Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, being for the Fiscal year ended March 31st, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—
(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 37.*)

The Senate, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Bell:—

That the following Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament; namely:—

TO FIELD MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; His Majesty's Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Royal Highness for the gracious Speech which Your Royal Highness has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate,

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such Members of this House as are Members of the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 23rd November, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,
Beique,	Davis,	LaRivière,	Power,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Prowse,
Bell,	DeVeber,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Bostock,	Domville,	MacKay (Alma),	Roche,
Boucherville de (C.M.G.),	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell,	Edwards,	McDonald	Ross (Moosejaw),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Scott (Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McKay (Truro),	Taylor,
Cartwright	Forget,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	Miller,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Sorel),
Costigan,	Jones (Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Wood,
Dandurand,	Kerr,	Owens,	Yeo,
	King,	Poirier,	Young.

PRAYERS

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw):—

Of Charles Willoughby and others of the City of Regina, Saskatchewan, "The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

By the Honourable Mr. Pope:—

Of the Central Railway Company of Canada.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and the same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November, 1911.

The Committee of Selection, appointed to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, have the honour to supplement their Report of this date by recommending that the various Clerks of Committees be instructed to report to the Clerk of the Selection Committee the attendance of such members of Committee and that hereafter the Committee on Selection in the striking of Committees be guided by such attendance in placing members on Committees.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. GIBSON,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate tomorrow.

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain, presented to the Senate a Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting the Sale of Bread."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Report be received and approved.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the First Report of the Committee of Selection to nominate the Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees,

The Honourable Mr. Gibson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the Senators mentioned in the Report of the Committee of Selection as having been chosen to serve on the several standing Committees during the present session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the several Committees with which their respective names appear in said Report, to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time; and the Committee on Standing Orders is authorized to send for persons, papers and records required.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks, to inform that House that the Honourable Messieurs Boucherville, de, C.M.G., Boyer, Cartwright (Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.), Costigan, Davis, Derbyshire, Douglas, Gillmor, Jaffray, LaRivière, McHugh, Miller, Poirier, Ross (Sir George W.), and Wilson (Elgin) have been appointed a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks, to inform that House that the Honourable Messieurs Choquette, Cloran, Coffey, Derbyshire, DeVeber, Domville, Ellis, Forget, Frost, Gillmor, LaRivière, Legris, MacKay (Alma), MacKeen, Prince, Pope, Ratz, Riley, Ross (Halifax), Taylor and Talbot have been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present session, and to act on behalf of the Senate as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks, to inform that House that the Honourable Messieurs Campbell, Miller, Watson and Young, have been appointed a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant of Parliament, as far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate, pursuant to Chapter 43, Section 46, 9-10 Edward VII., An Act respecting the Naval Service of Canada,—Copy of Order in Council, dated August 7, 1911, *re* "Extra Pay of Officers and Men serving in the Naval Service of Canada."

Also,—Copy of Order in Council, dated 10th August, 1911, *re* "Payment to Ministers of Religion of various denominations for religious ministrations to Officers and Men belonging to the Naval Forces of Canada."

Also,—Copy of Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service."

And also,—Copy of Order in Council, dated 25th October, 1911, re “Regulations for Courts Martial.”

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 40.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 24th November, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	LaRivière,	Power,
Béique,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Prowse,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bostock,	DeVeber,	MacKeen,	Riley,
Boucherville, de	Domville,	McDonald	Roche,
(C.M.G.),	Douglas,	(Cape Breton),	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell,	Edwards,	McHugh,	Ross (Moosejaw),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McKay (Truro),	Scott (Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McMillan,	Taylor,
Cartwright,	Forget,	McMullen,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	Miller,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Watson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jones (Sir Lyman),	Owens,	Wood,
Costigan,	King,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain:—

Of Ovide Lafrance and others, of Montreal.

By the Honourable Mr. Tessier:—

Of Albert Hebert and others, of Verdun.

By the Honourable Mr. Choquette:—

Of Edouard Beauchamp and others, of Montreal.

By the Honourable Mr. Gibson:—

Of the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Forget:—

Of Adel Blain and others, of Montreal.

By the Honourable Sir Lyman Jones:—

Of the Architectural Institute of Canada.

By the Honourable Mr. Edwards:—
Of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—
Of C. E. Cartwright and others, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia; praying to be incorporated as the North Arm Bridge and Railway Company.

Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton; praying for legislation constituting the Hamilton Harbour Commission.

Of the Montreal Central Terminal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their undertaking.

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Banking and Commerce beg leave to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GIBSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Power, from the Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Civil Service Administration beg leave to present their First Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

L. G. POWER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their First Report.

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette, from the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds beg leave to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

P. A. CHOQUETTE,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, beg leave to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

ROOM No. 43,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their First Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the quorum of the Committee be reduced to three (3) members, for all purposes, including the taking of evidence upon oath as to all matters set forth in Petitions for Bills of Divorce, except that, when a Petition for a Bill of Divorce is contested, five (5) members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of reporting to the Senate the conclusions arrived at and the action recommended by the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed.

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was on division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada beg to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

Chairman (pro tem).

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Poirier, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods beg leave to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

L. GEO. DE VEBER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting have the honour to present their First Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the contracts made with the Holland Brothers, A. B. Hannay and E. E. Cinq Mars, for reporting the Debates of the Senate, be renewed for one year on the same terms as the preceding year.

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members.
All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. ELLIS,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills have the honour to present their First Report:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, November 24th, 1911.

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, beg to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members. All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. EDWARDS,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and that in future unless differently ordered by the Senate, when the House adjourns on Friday, it shall stand adjourned to the following Tuesday.

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain presented to the Senate a Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of employees of railway companies." The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Committee of Selection.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned to Wednesday next at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 29th November, 1911.

The members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Legris,	Prowse,
Béique,	David,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Beith,	Davis,	MacKay (Alma),	Riley,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	Dessaulles,	McDonald	Ross (Moosejaw),
Bolduc,	De Veber,	(Cape Breton),	Scott
Bostock,	Douglas,	McHugh,	(Sir Richard),
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	McKay (Truro),	Talbot,
(C.M.G.),	Farrell,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Bowell	Fiset,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Boyer,	Frost,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Campbell,	Gibson,	Mitchell,	Wilson
Cartwright	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	(Elgin),
(Sir Richard),	Godbout,	Owens,	Wilson
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Pcirier,	(Sorel),
Choquette,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Wood,
Cloran,	La Rivière,	Power,	Yeo,
CcffeY,	Lavergne,	Prince,	Young.
Costigan,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed informed the Senate that he had received a Message from His Royal Highness the Governor General under His Sign Manual, which His Royal Highness had commanded him to deliver to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

ARTHUR.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,—

I have received with great pleasure the Address which you have adopted in reply to my Speech at the Opening of the Session of Parliament and thank you for it sincerely.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 24th November, 1911.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Power:—
Of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McMullen:—
Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.
Of the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw):—
Of Peter McAra and others, of Regina (The British Canadian Loan Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain:—
Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—
Of R. C. Smith and others, Provisional Directors of the Nelson River Railway Company.
Of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company.
Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.
Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
Of Thomas Wadge, of the City of Winnipeg.

By the Honourable Mr. Bostock:—
Of the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. DeVeber:—
Of Thos. E. LeClaire and others, of High River (High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway).

By the Honourable Mr. Belcourt:—
Of the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Dandurand:—
Of Sir E. S. Clouston and others, of Montreal (The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir:—
Of the Cap de la Magdeleine Railway Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—
Of Charles Willoughby and others, of the City of Regina; praying to be incorporated as "The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

Of the Central Railway Company of Canada; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming certain agreements and amalgamations, increasing their bonding powers and extending the time for the construction of their works.

Of Ovide Lafrance and others, of Montreal; Of Albert Hebert and others, of Verdun; Of Edward Beauchamp and others, of Montreal; and of Adel Blain and others, of Montreal, severally in support of the (Martin Bill, No. 4) concerning the payment of Railway Employees every fortnight.

Of the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their works.

Of the Architectural Institute of Canada; praying for an Act changing their name to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and amending and repealing certain sections of their Act of incorporation; and

Of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey; praying for an Act changing his name to Ezra Butler Eddy.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between November 1, 1910, and November 2 instant, inclusive.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 46.)

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Annual Return respecting Trade Unions.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 48.)

The Honourable Mr. Young, Acting Chairman from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Second Report.

Your Committee have examined the following petition and find that the Rules have been complied with:—

Of Victor Revillon and others, of Paris, France, and others, of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as “The Revillon Freres Trading Company.”

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

Acting Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Young, Acting Chairman from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Third Report.

Your Committee recommend that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills which expires on Wednesday, the sixth day of December next, be extended to Friday the sixteenth day of February next.

Also, that the time limited for presenting Private Bills be extended to Friday, the twenty-third day of February next; and

Also, that the time limited for receiving reports from any Standing or Select Committee on a Private Bill be extended to Friday, the first day of March next.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

Acting Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, that the said Bill be now read a second time.

After debate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMullen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That further debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting the sale of Bread," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Honourable the Speaker presented the following letter from the Clerk:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to herein enclose for the information of the Senate, and for such action as they wish me to take in the matter, the accompanying letter I have received from the Auditor General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA,

OTTAWA, November 23rd, 1911.

SIR,—Please send me authorized list, duly approved by Speaker, of Sessional employees for present Session.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FRASER,

Auditor General.

The Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 30th November, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Béique,	Davis,	MacKeen,	Riley,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	McDonald,	Ross,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	(Cape Breton),	(Halifax),
Bolduc,	De Veber,	McHugh,	Ross,
Bostock,	Douglas,	McKay,	(Moosejaw),
Roucherville, de	Egwards,	(Truro),	Scott,
(C.M.G.)	Farrell,	McLaren,	(Sir Richard),
Bowell,	Fiset,	McMillan,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Frost,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Gibson,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cartwright,	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Godbout,	Owens,	Wilson,
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Poirier,	(Elgin),
Choquette,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Wood,
Cloran,	La Rivière,	Power,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Lavergne,	Prince,	Young,
Dandurand,	Legris,	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Of the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, of Toronto.

By the Honourable Mr. Owens:—

Of the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada.

By the Honourable Mr. Taylor:—

Of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins, of the City of London, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife.

By the Honourable Mr. Poirier:—

Of J. McClintock and others, of Moncton and elsewhere in New Brunswick.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of Employees of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The House according to Order resumed the adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods.

After Debate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Wood, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That further Debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wood, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—(1) Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1911.

2. Experimental Farms for the year ended March 31, 1911.

3. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and they are as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, Nos. 15, 16 and 15c, 1912.)

Also,—Detailed statement of all Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada since the last Return (29th November, 1910).

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 49.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Friday, 1st December, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Lougheed,	Ross
Béique,	Davis,	McDonald	(Halifax),
Erith,	Derbyshire,	(Cape Breton),	Ross
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	McHugh,	(Moosejaw),
Bolduc,	De Veber,	McKay	Scott,
Bostock,	Douglas,	(Truro),	(Sir Richard),
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	McLaren,	Talbot,
(C.M.G.)	Farrell,	McMillan,	Taylor
Bowell	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau,
Boyer,	Frost,	Owens,	Thompson,
Campbell,	Gillmor,	Poirier,	Watson,
Cartwright	Godbout,	Pope,	Wilson
(Sir Richard),	Kerr,	Power,	(Elgin),
Casgrain,	Nirchhoffer,	Prince,	Wood,
Choquette,	La Rivière,	Ratz,	Yeo,
Cloran,	Lavergne,	Riley,	Young.
Costigan,	Legris,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Beith:—

Of Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.

By the Honourable Mr. Baird:—

Of Alvena Bell Leitch, of the City of Toronto; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband James Leitch.

By the Honourable Mr. Bostock:—

Of Jay Carroll McGrath and others, of Vancouver, British Columbia (Vancouver Life Insurance Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Young, for the Honourable Mr. Casgrain:—

Of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of a certain portion of their railway and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their proposed works, empowering them to build a branch line from Hamilton to Niagara River, and increasing their bonding powers and for other purposes.

Of the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed northerly branch and for other purposes.

Of Peter McAra and others, of Regina; praying to be incorporated as "The British Canadian Loan Company."

Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited; praying for legislation changing its name to "The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company."

Of R. C. Smith and others, provisional directors of the Nelson River Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway and declaring their Act of incorporation to have full force and effect.

Of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain branch lines; authorizing them to construct two new branches and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their railway.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized branch lines; authorizing new branch lines; changing the terminus of the Lauder branch; for certain powers respecting the issue of debenture stock; and empowering them to lease from the Province of New Brunswick a certain line of railway, and also to lease the Quebec Central Railway.

Of Thomas Wadge, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba; praying for legislation authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant a certificate of payment of the further fees required by the Patent Act, and extending the said patents for the full term of eight years.

Of the Kootenay Central Railway; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their railway and increasing their bonding powers:

Of Thos. E. LeClaire and others, of High River, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of certain authorized branch lines.

Of Sir Edward Seaborne Clouston and others, of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company.

Of the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company; praying for legislation declaring their railway to be one for the general advantage of Canada; authorizing them to lease their Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

FRIDAY December 1st, 1911.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts have the honour to submit the report of the Committee of last Session on the Clerk's

Accounts, which failed of approval of the Senate through the premature dissolution of Parliament.

Your Committee now recommend that the said their Second report be approved by the Senate.

Your Committee have examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910, and find them correct.

The Clerk has accounted to the satisfaction of your Committee, as follows:—

Receipts.

Letters of Credit.		\$ 191,613 34
Fees on Private Bills.	13,315 00	
Fees for Certified copies.	281 00	
Refunds.	35 91	
		13,631 91
Total.		\$ 205,245 25

Disbursements.

Cheques issued.	184,895 53	
Less cheques cancelled.	811 80	
		184,083 73
Balance in Bank written off.	7,529 61	7,529 61
		191,613 34
Amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.		13,631 91
		\$ 205,245 25

Details of Cheques issued.

Salary of the Speaker.	4,000 00	
Indemnity.	80,161 73	
Contingencies.	97,379 04	
On account of Revenue.	2,507 05	
Refunds.	35 91	
		\$ 184,083 73

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

FRIDAY December 1st, 1911.

Your Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts have the honour to submit the Report of the Committee of last Session on Stationery, which failed of approval by the Senate through the premature dissolution of Parliament.

Your Committee now recommend that the said—their Third Report, be approved by the Senate.

“Your Committee recommend:—

(1). That the Stationery, &c., which has been selected by your Committee with due regard to usefulness and economy, and for official purposes, be ordered as selected from the samples submitted by the different makers according to the list approved by your Committee and deposited with the Clerk of Stationery, and that the distribution be made in a similar way to last Session.

(2). Your Committee recommend that the usual small trunk of Stationery be supplied to the Senators at the next Session of Parliament.

(3). That a large leather trunk be distributed to each Senator during the present Session, the cost of the same not to exceed thirty dollars, (\$30.00) each.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That Rule 24 (a) and (h) be suspended in so far as it relates to the said Report and that the said Report be adopted.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the fees paid on Bill (Y-1) “An Act to incorporate The Quebec and Great Northwestern Railway Company,” be refunded less the cost of printing and translation.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson. That until differently ordered by the Senate, the hour of meeting of the House on Friday shall be half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The question of concurrence being put thereon the Senate divided and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dessaulles,	McHugh,	Tessier,
Beith,	De Veber,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright	Farrell,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Godbout,	Ross (Halifax),	Young—17.
Cloran,	Lavergne,		

NON-CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs

Bolduc,	Derbyshire,	McDonald	Ratz,
Bostock,	Douglas,	(Cape Breton),	Riley,
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	McKay (Truro),	Talbot,
(C.M.G.),	Forget,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Bowell	Frost,	McMillan,	Thompson,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Campbell,	LaRivière,	Pope,	Wood,
Costigan,	Lougheed,	Power,	Yeo—30.
Davis,			

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Senate according to Order resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson,

That (Bill A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters," be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and the Inspection of Foods.

After further debate.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion.

The same was resolved in the affirmative, and;

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—For a copy of Order in Council No. 22, 1774 dated August 7th, 1911 *re* Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Lodging, Provisions, Fuel, Light, &c., for the Naval Service of Canada.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers No. 40a.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 5th December, 1911.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Legris,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Bolduc,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald (P.E.I.),	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Edwards,	McDonald	Scott
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Farrell,	(Cape Breton),	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Forget,	McKay (Truro),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Frost,	McMillan,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Gillmor,	McMullen,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Owens,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Kirchhoffer,	Poirier,	Watson,
Costigan,	La Rivière,	Pope,	Wood,
David,	Lavergne,	Power,	Yeo.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Talbot:—

Of George Ernest Wood and others, of Calgary ("The Alberta Inter-Urban Railway Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Pope:—

Of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Davis:—

Of the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Bostock:—

Of the Saskatchewan Central Railway Company.

Of Geo. A. Fraser and Wm. G. Hown, Provincial Directors of the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

Of the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company.

Of the Kettle Valley Railway Company.

Of J. O'Brien and others, of the City of Ottawa, (Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company).

Of G. W. Swaisland and others, of Edmonton, Alberta, (Pacific, Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain:—

Of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited.

By the Honourable Mr. Edwards:—

Of John E. Askwith, and others, of the City of Ottawa, (Dominion Pacific Railway Company).

Of the Protectorate Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Of Edmund F. Piper, of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:—

Of the Union Bank of Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company; praying for legislation changing their name to "The Canadian Mortgage Investment Company."

Of the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada; praying for power to carry on Insurance in all its branches; amending their Act of Incorporation enabling them to issue participating policies and to do business under the name of La Sécurité du Canada d'Assurance sur la vie.

Of J. McClintock, and others, of Moncton and elsewhere in New Brunswick; praying that the Criminal Code may be amended so as to protect Canadian Society and Morals, in the matter of Adultery and the Social Evil.

Of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, incorporated by Letters Patent under Chapter 79, Revised Statutes, 1906; praying for legislation changing their name to the Barcelona Tramway, Light and Power Company; empowering to acquire railways, tramways, &c., outside of Canada; to utilize to the full extent concessions, &c., obtained from the Kingdom of Spain and for other purposes.

Of Jay Carroll McGrath, and others, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia; praying to be incorporated as "The Vancouver Life Insurance Company."

Of the Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said canal, and

Of C. Eug. Dubord, President and the Secretary of the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company; praying for legislation extending the time for their Act of Incorporation coming into force.

His Honour the Speaker, informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Governor General's Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 5th December, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that The Right Honourable The Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber this afternoon at Five o'clock for the purpose

of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. LOWTHER, Lieut. Colonel.

Governor General's Secretary.

To The HONOURABLE,

The Speaker of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (18) intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1912," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23 (f), 24 (a) and (b) and 63 of this House be suspended is so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Pope, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the initiation of Private and Public legislation ought to be more equally divided between the two Houses of Parliament, with a view of curtailing the length of the Sessions, but more particularly to prevent in future the deprecating custom known in Parliamentary parlance as "the rail-roading" of important measures at the end of a Session, and

That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the House of Commons with the request that they join with the Senate by means of a Joint Committee of both Houses to devise measures by which such a result could be obtained.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be communicated to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread."

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.

That the Senate be now put into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. David in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell.

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following added in lieu thereof "the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills."

After debate.

With leave of the Senate.

The said motion in amendment was withdrawn.

The question of concurrence being again put on the main motion the same was postponed until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Statement for Parliament in *re* Expenditure as Bounty to Deep-sea Fishermen for the year 1910-11, required under Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906 intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels."

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers No. 58.*)

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMullen, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of Employees of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMullen, it was

Ordered, That the same be adopted.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (20) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23 (f) 24 (a) and (b) 63, 107 (b2) and (c), 111, 112, 113 and 117 of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (21) intituled: "An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23 (f) 24 (a) and (b) and 63 of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

Resolved, That a Message to be sent to the Senate, to acquaint their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.:—Messieurs Beattie, Bickerdike, Bowman, Brabazon, Brouillard, Cardin, Cash, Chabot, Clark (Bruce), Clarke (Wellington), Currie, Douglas, Elliot, Lavalée, Lesperance, Low, Martin (Montreal, Ste. Mary's), Middlebro, Murphy, Nantel, Nicholson, Roche, Stevens, Verville, White (Victoria, Alta), and Wilson (Wentworth) will act as members, on the part of this House, on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said message to the Senate. Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, informing their Honours that this House has appointed Messieurs Béland, Blondin, Borden, Boyer, Broder, Clark (Bruce), Crothers, Doherty, Emmerson, Foster (Toronto, N.), Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Lemieux, Lewis, Meighen, Pardee, Pelletier and Pugsley, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the House of Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said message to the Senate.
Attest.

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, December 4th, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has appointed Messrs. Boyce, Clarke (Essex), Chisholm (Inverness) and Sharpe (Lisgar), to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant, as far as the interest of the Commons are concerned, and to act as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Msesage to the Senate.
Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

The Senate was adjourned during pleasure.

His Honour Mr. Chief Justice the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Deputy Governor General, being seated at the foot of the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House: "It is the Deputy Governor General's desire that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come with their Speaker.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the titles of the Bills to be passed, as follows:—

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and
An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

"The Commons of Canada have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1912.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's assent."

To this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by His Honour's command, did thereupon say:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

The Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Sir Richard Scott, presented to the Senate a Bill (F) intituled:
"An Act to incorporate The Revillon Freres Trading Company, Limited."

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird,
That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Wednesday the
twenty-fourth day of January next.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the
affirmative; and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable
Mr. Baird,

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January next,
at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 24th January, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Riley,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	(Victoria),	Roche,
Bell,	De Veber,	MacKay (Alma),	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Edwards,	MacKeen,	Scott
Boucherville, de	Ellis,	McHugh,	(Sir Richard),
(C.M.G.),	Forget,	McMillan,	Talbot,
Boyer,	Frost,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Godbout,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Kerr,	Owens,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	King,	Poirier,	Watson,
Costigan,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Wilson (Elgin),
Dandurand,	La Rivière,	Power,	Yeo,
David,	Lavergne,	Prince,	Young.
Davis,	Lougheed,	Ratz,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Of the British America Assurance Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Young, for the Honourable Mr. Gibson:—

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (2); and of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, and
Of the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. McHugh:—

Of the Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, and
Of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.

By the Honourable Sir Richard Scott:—

Of the Dominion Trust Company, Limited, and
Of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

By the Honourable Mr. De Veber:—

Of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Casgrain:—

Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of George Ernest Wood and others, of Calgary, Alberta, provisional directors of the Alberta Electric Railway Company; praying for legislation changing their name to The Alberta Inter-Urban Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming the agreement with the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing the sale to them of a portion of the Carillon and Grenville Railway.

Of the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their railway, empowering them to build a new branch and fixing the limit of securities in respect thereof.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized lines of railway; authorizing them to construct and operate certain lines of railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of certain authorized branch lines.

Of the Saskatchewan Central Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of George A. Fraser and of Wm. G. Hown, provisional directors of the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their Railway.

Of the Kettle Valley Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing them to build a branch line to a point at or near Penticton, B.C.; extending the time for the construction of their already authorized railway and branches; increasing their bonding powers and for other purposes.

Of J. O'Brien and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company.

Of G. W. Swaisland and others, of Edmonton, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized branches and authorizing them to enter into certain other agreements under "The Railway Act."

Of the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated under Clause 1 of Chapter 79, R.S.C., 1906; praying for legislation declaring their work to be one for the general advantage of Canada; authorizing them to build and operate a Railway Tunnel in the City of Montreal and other lines of Railway in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Of John E. Askwith and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Dominion Pacific Railway Company.

Of the Protectorate Life Assurance Company of Canada; praying for legislation extending the powers of the company to do business, and extending the time within which the Company may obtain a license to do business.

Of Edmund F. Piper, of Fargo in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, at present residing in Dacotah, Province of Manitoba; praying that owing to the omission by accident of the payment of further fees on certain patents of invention, viz.:—Nos. 93673 and 94353, that the Commissioner of Patents be empowered to receive such and to revive said Patents; and

Of the Union Bank of Canada; praying for legislation transferring their Head Office from the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, and amending their Act of Incorporation.

The Honourable The Speaker informed the Senate,
That the Clerk had laid on the Table his accounts and vouchers for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King,
That the Senate accounts and vouchers for the year ending 31st March, 1911, laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the Senate this day, be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Return from the Clerk of the Senate in reference to the property qualification of Senators.

Ordered, That the same be received, and it was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Senate, a list of the names of the members of the Senate who have signed a renewed declaration of their property qualification during the first twenty days of the present session of Parliament, in compliance with the 105th Rule of the House.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY
Speaker of the Senate.

The Honourable Messieurs

1 Baird,	20 Kerr,
2 Béique,	21 King,
3 Bolduc,	22 Kirchhoffer,
4 Bostock,	23 McKay (Truro),
5 Bowell, Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.,	24 McMillan,
6 Boyer,	25 McSweeney,
7 Cartwright, Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.,	26 Mitchell,
8 Casgrain,	27 Power,
9 Cloran,	28 Prowse,
10 Costigan,	29 Scott, Sir Richard,
11 Dandurand,	30 Shehyn,
12 David,	31 Talbot,
13 Derbyshire,	32 Tessier,
14 De Veber.	33 Thibaudeau,
15 Domville,	34 Thompson,
	35 Watson,
	36 Wilson (Elgin),

16 Douglas,
17 Ellis,
18 Forget,
19 Gillmor,

37 Wood,
38 Yeo,
39 Young.

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker presented the following recommendation from the Joint Librarians.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,

OTTAWA, January 22nd, 1912.

SIR,—We have the honour to request the appointment of Allan Phillips Starr to the position of Clerk in the Library of Parliament (to fill a vacancy created by resignation) in Subdivision B, of the Second Division, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum; and of Frank Tozer, as a Sessional messenger, (to fill a vacancy created by resignation) at the customary wages of three dollars per diem, during the Session his appointment to date from the 19th instant.

As this is the first occasion of making original appointments to the Library under the new Act, we wish to point out that action is taken under Section Forty-five of the Civil Service Act, 1908.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

A. D. DE CELLES,

General Librarian.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,

Parliamentary Librarian.

To the Honourable,

The SPEAKER of the Senate, Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Sir Richard Scott, presented to the Senate a Bill (G) intituled: "An Act to check the spreading of Typhoid Fever."

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (31) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners Act, 1899." to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (75) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (58) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (10) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (2) intituled: "An Act to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (65) intituled: "An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Part III.—Adulteration of Food.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 14, 1912.*)

Also, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Part II.—Canadian Trade.

1. With France, 2. With Germany, 3. With United Kingdom, 4. With United States.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 10a., 1912.)

Also, Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1910-11.

Fisheries. Marine.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, Nos. 21 and 22, 1912.)

Also, Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 29b. 1912.)

Also, Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 75.)

Also, Account of the number of men employed on the Dominion Police force during each month of the year, 1911, and of their pay and travelling expenses (under R. S. of C., chap. 92., section 6, sub-section 2.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 60.)

Also, Copy of Order in Council No. P. C. 2843, dated 16th December, 1911. Regulations *re* Distinguishing Flag and Pendants to be flown by the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 40b.)

And also, Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 24, 1912.)

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand;

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will please to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the contracts between the Government of Canada, and the various steamship companies for the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, and all the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909. Also, the agreements, if any, for the carriage of mails via New York. Further, any contracts, subsidy agreements, &c., for the conveyance of mail between Canada and Newfoundland, and the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 25th January, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Legris,	Ratz,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Roche,
Bell,	De Veber,	(Victoria),	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Douglas,	MacKay (Alma),	Ross
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	MacKeen,	(Moosejaw),
(C.M.G.),	Ellis,	McHugh,	Scott
Boyer,	Forget,	McMullen,	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Frost,	Mitchell,	Talbot,
Cartwright	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Godbout,	Owens,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Kerr,	Pope,	Watson,
Cloran,	King,	Power,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Kirchhoffer.	Prince,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	La Rivière.	Prowse,	Young.
David,	Lavergne,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Power:—

Of the Dominion Trust Company of Montreal.

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of Herbert Horsfall, of the City of Montreal; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Rosa Bramnor Horsfall.

By the Honourable Mr. Pope:—

Of the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Young for the Honourable Mr. Gibson:—

Of the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company; and

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Bostock:—

Of the Provisional Directors of the British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company; and

Of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:—

Of the Methodist Church.

By the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw):—

Of J. Edward Caldwell and others, of the City of Moosejaw (Bank of Saskatchewan); and
Of the Saskatchewan Power Company.

By the Honourable Mr. De Veber:—

Of Malcolm E. Davis and others, of Calgary, (The Premier Life Insurance Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Mitchell:—

Of S. J. McCoppen and others, (Universal Eyesight Insurance Company).
Of the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company.
Of the Provisional Directors, of the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company; and
Of Herbert Alexander Mock, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Alice Gertrude Mock.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fourth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case:—

Of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton; praying for legislation constituting The Hamilton Harbour Commission.

Of Charles Willoughby and others, of the City of Regina; praying to be incorporated as "The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

Of the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their works.

Of the Architectural Institute of Canada; praying for legislation changing their name to "The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," and amending and repealing certain sections of their Act of Incorporation.

Of Peter McAra and others of Regina; praying to be incorporated as "The British Canadian Loan Company."

Of R. C. Smith and others, provisional directors of the Nelson River Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway, and declaring their Act of Incorporation to have full force and effect.

Of Thomas Wadge, of the City of Winnipeg; praying for legislation authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant a certificate of payment of the further fees required by the Patent Act, and extending the said patents for the full term of eight years.

Of Sir Edward Seaborne Clouston and others, of Montreal; praying to be incorporated as The Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company.

Of the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company; praying for legislation declaring their railway to be one for the general advantage of Canada, and authorizing them to lease their railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, incorporated by Letters Patent, under Chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906; praying for legislation changing their

name to "The Barcelona Tramway, Light and Power Company"; empowering them to acquire railways, tramways, &c., outside of Canada; to utilize to the full extent concessions, &c., obtained or to be obtained from the Kingdom of Spain, and for other purposes.

Of Jay Carroll McGrath and others, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia; praying to be incorporated as "The Vancouver Life Insurance Company."

Of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of the said canal.

Of George Ernest Wood and others, of Calgary, Alberta, provisional directors of the Alberta Electric Railway Company; praying for legislation changing their name to "The Alberta-Interurban Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming the agreement with the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Of the Kettle Valley Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing them to build a branch line from Vernon to a point at or near Penticton; extending the time for the construction of their already authorized railway and branches; increasing their bonding powers, and for other purposes.

Of J. O'Brien and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as "The Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company."

Of the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company; praying for legislation changing their name to "The Canadian Mortgage Investment Company."

Of the Union Bank of Canada; praying for legislation transferring their Head Office from the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, to the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, and amending their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing the sale to them of a portion of the Carillon and Grenville Railway; and

Of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of certain authorized branch lines.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Second Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for presenting petitions for Divorce, which has expired, be extended to Wednesday, 28th February, 1912.

All which is respectively submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed.

That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was on a division resolved in the affirmative; and

Ordered, accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Third Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Edna Wells, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Edwin Wells, formerly of the said city of London, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next. Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Fourth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of James Denny, of the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Isabella Denny, presently residing in the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That is be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Fifth Report.

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey; praying for an Act changing his name to Ezra Butler Eddy, and find that the notices required by the Rules for an application to Parliament have been duly given.

Your Committee, however, desire to call the attention of the Senate to this petition and doubt the right of the Petitioner in a case of this kind to come before the Dominion Parliament for the legislation asked for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Forget, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament requesting the appointment of Allan Phillips Starr to the position of Clerk in the Library, be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Supplement to the Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year, 1911.

Steamboat Inspection Report.

Reports of Harbour Commission, &c.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 23, 23a, 1912.*)

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread."

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris.

That the Senate be now put into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. David in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell.

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof "the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills."

After Debate.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, it was

Ordered, That further debate be adjourned to Thursday, 8th February next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Forget, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the eighth day of February next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of employees of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ellis,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 26th January, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	David,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Beith,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Riley,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Roche,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de	Douglas,	(Victoria),	Scott
(C.M.G.),	Edwards,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Ellis,	McHugh,	Talbot,
Campbell,	Forget,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Frost,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Godbout,	Owens,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Watson,
Cloran,	Kerr,	Pope,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	King,	Power,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Kirchhoffer,	Prince,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. David:—

Of La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonization du Nord.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of John Angus Kennedy, of the City of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Kathleen Kennedy; and

Of Thomas D. Rambaut, of the City of New York.

By the Honourable Mr. Roche:—

Of Ethel May Stewart, of the Township of Binbrook, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband George Stewart.

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Of Frank William Meek, of the City of Toronto; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Phoebe Mary Meek; and

Of Norman Gladstone Heyd and others, of Toronto, (Loyal Order of Moose).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of the British America Assurance Company; praying for legislation extending and defining its powers and authorizing it to carry on certain classes of Insurance.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming certain agreements made between the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, and the petitioner.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada; praying for power to issue further Grand Trunk Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation empowering them to issue from time to time perpetual or terminable debenture stock for a principal amount not exceeding \$25,000,000.

Of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of certain of their authorized lines of railway.

Of the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of the Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, incorporated by Letters Patent, under Chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906; praying for legislation changing their name to The Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited; empowering them to acquire railways, tramways, &c., outside of Canada; to utilize to the full extent concessions, &c., obtained or to be obtained from the United States of Mexico, and for other purposes.

Of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the Dominion Trust Company, Limited; praying for legislation changing their name to the Dominion Trust Company and for other purposes.

Of the Trust and Loan Company, of Canada; praying for legislation increasing their capital stock from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000.

Of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; praying for power to issue securities not exceeding \$30,000 per mile.

Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited; praying for legislation revising, consolidating and amending the charter of the said Company.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

FRIDAY, 26th January, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Fifth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Kenneth Molson, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Merchant; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Letitia Molson, presently of Harrogate, England, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next. Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. McSweeney for the Honourable Mr. Domville moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jaffray,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will please to cause to be laid before the Senate a statement of unearned Railway subsidies either in land or in money granted before Confederation by the Government of United Canada or by the Government of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (31) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners Act, 1899," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria),

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After Debate,

With leave of the Senate.

The said motion was withdrawn, and it was

Ordered, That the second reading be postponed until Wednesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (2) intituled: "An Act to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (10) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (58) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (65) intituled: "An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, That the said Report be adopted.

After Debate.

The Honourable Mr. Power in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt.

That further debate on the said motion be adjourned.

With leave of the Senate.

The said motion in amendment was withdrawn.

The question being again put on the main motion.
The same was resolved in the affirmative; and
Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable
Mr. Macdonald (Victoria).

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 30th January, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Beith,	Davis,	Legris,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	De Veber,	(Victoria),	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Scott
(C.M.G.),	Edwards,	McHugh.	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Ellis,	McLaren,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McMillan,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Forget,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Poirier,	Wilson (Sorel),
Cloran,	King,	Pope,	Wood,
Coffey,	Kirchhoffer,	Power,	Yeo,
Costigan,	La Rivière,	Prince,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. McMullen:—

Of Isabella Helen Horncastle, of the City of Toronto; praying for a remission of the fees required to be paid upon her application for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, John Daniel Horncastle.

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell:—

Of Jesse Wilbert Hearn, of the Township of Sidney, Ontario; praying that the Divorce proceedings taken by him at the last Session of Parliament, may be resumed at the point where they left off at the time of the dissolution of Parliament.

By the Honourable Mr. Campbell:—

Of the Continental Can Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of Wm. Theophilus Stewart and others, of the City of Toronto and elsewhere (Northern Territorial Railway Company.)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of the Dominion Trust Company, of the City of Montreal; praying to be incorporated under the name of The British Empire Trust Company, with all the powers of the original Company;

Of the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their railway and increasing the bond issue.

Of the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their canal.

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway and increasing their capital stock.

Of the Provisional Directors, of the British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company; praying for legislation empowering them to build certain branch lines, and extending the time for the construction of already authorized lines of railway.

Of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized lines of railway; authorizing another branch line and increasing their bonding power.

Of the Methodist Church; praying for legislation amending their Act of Constitution being Chap. 106, 47 Victoria.

Of J. Edward Caldwell and others, of the City of Moosejaw; praying to be incorporated as the Bank of Saskatchewan.

Of the Saskatchewan Power Company; praying for legislation applying the mode of procedure already provided for the expropriation of lands to other lands in addition to those already described and to further define the powers of the Company.

Of Malcolm E. Davis and others, of the City of Calgary, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The Premier Life Insurance Company.

Of J. McCoppen and others, of the City of Edmonton, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as the Universal Eyesight Insurance Company.

Of the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed lines of railway and bridge or tunnel across the St. Lawrence River at Longueuil.

Of the Provisional Directors of the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their Railway.

Of Thomas D. Rambaut, of the City of New York; praying for legislation validating Canadian patents Nos. 105096-7-8-9, 105100-1; and

Of Norman Gladstone Heyd and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated under the name of The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada.

The Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw) presented to the Senate a Bill (H) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British Canadian Loan Company."

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMullen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return giving copies of all letters, papers or other documents in the hands of the Government relating to the proposed removal of John Park, Postmaster at Orangeville, Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (G) intituled: "An Act to check the spreading of Typhoid Fever," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the Payment of Salaries or Wages of Employees of Railway Companies."

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (31) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners Act, 1899."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (65) intituled: "An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (25) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Cloran, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (28) intituled: "An Act respecting the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (33) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Electric Railway Company and to change its name to 'The Alberta Interurban Railway Company,'" to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jaffray, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (34) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (37) intituled: "An Act respecting the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (43) intituled: "An Act respecting the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. de Boucherville, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (45) intituled: "An Act respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Colonisation du Nord," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKeen, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (51) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 31st January, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Dandurand,	Legris,	Prowse,
Beique,	Davis,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Roche,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	(Victoria),	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	De Veber,	MacKay (Alma),	Ross (Moosejaw),
Bostock,	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Scott
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	McHugh,	(Sir Richard),
(C.M.G.),	Ellis,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Bowell	Farrell,	McMillan,	Taylor,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Boyer,	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Kerr,	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Casgrain,	King,	Poirier,	Wilson (Sorel),
Choquette,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Yeo,
Coffey,	La Rivière,	Power,	Young.
Costigan,	Lavergne,	Prince,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Farrell:—

Of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited.

By the Honourable Mr. Talbot:—

Of William Holloway Adams, of the City of Edmonton, Alberta; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Clara Emily Babé Adams; and

Of Isobell Isaac, of the Town of Innisfail, Alberta; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Francis John Isaac.

By the Honourable Mr. Belcourt:—

Of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (10) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods, to whom was referred the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

That said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 3, line 21.—After "Gazette" insert "and such other way as may be deemed advisable."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That an Order of this House do issue for copies of Acts, documents, correspondence, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, in the City of Quebec, for the purposes of a Central Station.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (11) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, and to change its name to The Canadian Mortgage Investment Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. MacKay (Alma), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. MacKay (Alma), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (15) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C.," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Yeo, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (57) intituled: "An Act respecting the Union Bank of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (31) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners Act, 1899," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (65) intituled: "An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

The Senate according to Order, was adjourned during the pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (2) intituled: "An Act to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Senate according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (58) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. MacKeen, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Friday next.

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 1st February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Legris,	Prince,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Dessaules,	(Victoria),	Riley,
Bell,	De Veber,	MacKay (Alma),	Roche,
Boucherville, de	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
(C.M.G.),	Ellis,	McHugh,	Ross (Mosejaw),
Bowell	Farrell,	McLaren,	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McMillan,	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Frost,	McMullen,	Talbot,
Cartwright	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Tessier,
Choquette,	Kerr,	Montplaisir,	Thompson,
Cloran,	King,	Owens,	Watson,
Coffey,	Kirchhoffer,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	LaRivière,	Pope,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Lavergne,	Power,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Taylor:—

Of Albert Edward Munn, of Orillia, and others of elsewhere (The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada).

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of the Rainy River Radial Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Belcourt:—

Of Norman McKay Retallack and others, of Ottawa, (Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Continental Can Company; praying for legislation authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to place the following patents Nos. 120787, 121640, 121391,

122997, 122998, 126470, 126691, 124943 under the provisions of Section 44 of the Patent Act; and

Of William Theophilus Stuart and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as "The Northern Territorial Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received; and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, January 31st, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Sixth Report:—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case:—

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway and for other purposes.

Of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for construction of a certain portion of their railway, and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their proposed works, empowering them to build a branch line from Hamilton to Niagara River, increasing their bonding powers, and for other purposes.

Of the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed northerly branch, and for other purposes.

Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited; praying for legislation changing its name to The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company.

Of the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of certain authorized branch lines.

Of the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada; praying for power to carry on Insurance in all its branches; amending their Act of Incorporation enabling them to issue participating policies and to do business under the name of La Sécurité du Canada d'Assurance sur la vie.

Of the Saskatchewan Central Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of George A. Fraser and of Wm. G. Hown, provisional directors of the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their Railway.

Of Edmund F. Piper, of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, one of the United States of America, at present residing in Dacotah, Province of Manitoba; praying that owing to the omission by accident of the payment of further fees on certain patents of invention, viz.:—Nos. 93673 and 94353, that the Commissioner of Patents be empowered to receive such and to revive said Patents.

Of Thomas D. Rambaut, of the City of New York; praying for legislation validating Canadian patents Nos. 105096-7-8-9 and 105100-1.

Of the British America Assurance Company; praying for legislation extending and defining its powers and authorizing it to carry on certain classes of Insurance.

Of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of certain of their authorized lines of railway.

Of the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of the Dominion Trust Company, Limited; praying for legislation changing their name to the Dominion Trust Company and for other purposes.

Of the Trust and Loan Company, of Canada; praying for legislation increasing their capital stock from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000.

Of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; praying for power to issue securities not exceeding \$30,000 per mile.

Of the Dominion Trust Company, of the City of Montreal; praying to be incorporated under the name of The British Empire Trust Company, with all the powers of the original Company.

Of the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their railway and increasing the bond issue.

Of the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway and increasing their capital stock.

Of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized lines of railway; authorizing another branch line and increasing their bonding power.

Of Malcolm E. Davis and others, of the City of Calgary, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The Premier Life Insurance Company.

Of the Provisional Directors, of the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway; and

Of La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their Railway.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their Fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

THURSDAY, February 1st, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts have the honour to present their Fourth Report, as follows:—

Having been informed by the Parliamentary Librarians that, owing to questions having been raised with respect to the procedure followed in connection with

the proposed appointment of a clerk and a messenger in the Library, they wished to recall their request for such appointment. Your Committee recommend that no action be for the present taken on such request.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the fees paid in connection with the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Bill last session, be remitted less the cost of translation and printing.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (10) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (2) intituled: "An Act to amend the Juveniles Delinquents Act, 1908," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Edna Wells, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of James Denny, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce to whom was referred the Petition of Kenneth Molson, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British Canadian Loan Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (43) intituled: "An Act respecting the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, seconded by the Honourable Mr. de Boucherville, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (45) intituled: "An Act respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonisation du Nord," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Public Health and the Inspection of Foods to (Bill A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

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Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Sir Richard Scott, presented to the Senate a Bill (I) intituled: "An Act respecting The Trust and Loan Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Then on motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens.

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 2nd February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Dandurand,	Macdonald	Riley,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	(Victoria),	Roche,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	De Veber,	McLaren,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de	Douglas,	McMillan,	Scott
(C.M.G.),	Ellis,	McMullen,	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Farrell,	McSweeney,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	Mitchell,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Frost,	Montplaisir,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Gibson,	Owens,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Gillmor,	Pope,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	King,	Power,	Watson,
Choquette,	Kirchhoffer,	Prince,	Wilson (Elgin),
Cloran,	La Rivière,	Prowse,	Yeo,
Coffey,	Lavergne,	Ratz,	Young.
Costigan,	Legris,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of Keitha Seeley, of the Township of Thurlow, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from Job Earl Seeley, formerly of the City of Belleville.

Of the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company.

Of George Mackay Sutherland, of the City of Toronto; praying that the evidence submitted upon oath on behalf of the Petitioner at the hearing (of his petition for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Leo Snow) before the Committee on Divorce during the last Session of Parliament be accepted by the Senate, and that a Report be received on the said evidence.

By the Honourable Mr. De Veber:—

Of Charles A. Hodgetts, M.D., and others, of the City of Ottawa and elsewhere, (Canadian Public Health Association).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited; praying for legislation empowering the Commissioner of Patents to receive the further fees upon patent No. 89379.

Of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company; praying for legislation amending their Act of Incorporation, Chap. 57-39 Vict., 1876.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, presented to the Senate a Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting The Methodist Church."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMillan,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all contracts, agreements, &c., which are in force or which may become effective within the next twelve months between the Government and any electric railway company for the transportation of mail matter and Government officials and employees, including letter carriers.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of Bill (58) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs."

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria).

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

With leave of the Senate.

The said motion for the Third Reading of the said Bill was withdrawn; and

The said motion for the Third Reading was postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (28) intituled: "An Act respecting the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMullen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (33) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Electric Railway Company, and to change its name to the Alberta Interurban Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Talbot, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (34) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act respecting the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Yeo, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (51) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (11) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, and to change its name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moosejaw), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (15) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C.," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Yeo, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (57) intituled: "An Act respecting the Union Bank of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on the Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

FRIDAY, February 2nd, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Sixth Report, as follows:—
In the matter of the Petition of Herbert Horsfall, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rosannah Brammer, of the said city, and for such further and other relief as to the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matter set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thibaudeau, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Then on motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria).

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 6th February, 1913.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Costigan,	Kirchhoffer,	Ratz,
Beith,	Dandurand,	La Rivière,	Riley,
Belcourt,	David,	Legris,	Roche,
Bell,	Davis,	Lougheed,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Scott
Boucherville, de	Dessaulles,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
(C.M.G.),	De Veber,	MacKeen,	Talbot,
Bowell	Douglas,	McLaren.	Taylor,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	McMillan.	Tessier,
Boyer,	Ellis,	McMullen.	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Forget,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Frost,	Poirier,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	Power,	Wilson (Elgin),
Casgrain,	Gillmor,	Prince,	Yeo,
Cloran,	Kerr,	Prowse.	Young.
Coffey,	King,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. McMullen:—

Of Isabella Helen Horncastle, of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband John Daniel Horncastle.

By the Honourable Mr. La Riviere:—

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin.

By the Honourable Mr. De Veber:—

Of the United Gold Fields of British Columbia (Limited).

By the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell:—

Of G. M. Farrington, of the Town of Picton and others of elsewhere, (Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company).

The following Petitions were severally read:—

Of Albert Edward Munn, of Orillia and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Sterling Life Assurance Company."

Of the Rainy River Radial Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

Of Norman MacKay Retalack and others, of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.

Of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada; praying for legislation amending their Acts of Incorporation, Chap. 91 of 1898 and Chap. 108 of 1908.

Of the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway; and

Of Charles A. Hodgetts, M.D., and others of the City of Ottawa and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Canadian Public Health Association."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, presented to the Senate the First Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, February 6th, 1912.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to present the following as their First Report.

The Committee carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

50. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1911.—(*Sessional Papers*).

53. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."—(*For distribution*).

59. Communication from the Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., &c., on the subject of cheaper transmission of press cablegrams, &c.—(*Sessional Papers*).

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1911, showing all Statutes, regulations, reports and proceedings in the courts of the United States or in the courts of any of the respective States, and all other documents, papers and information of every kind touching or concerning the methods and operations of the meat trust and other trusts and combines in the United States, and touching the results both to the producer and to the consumer of such methods and operations, including all Departmental proceedings and reports and other proceedings and reports of the Government of the United States, or of any Department thereof with respect to the matters aforesaid, and in general all available information in respect to the operations of such trusts and combines in the United States.—(*Sessional Papers*).

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz.:—

39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1911-12.

40. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Extra Pay of Officers and Men serving in the Naval Service of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 10th August, 1911, *re* "Payment to Ministers of Religion of various denominations for religious ministrations to Officers and Men belonging to the Naval Forces of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 25th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for Courts Martial."

40a. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Lodging, Provisions, Fuel, Light, &c., for the Naval Service of Canada."

40b. Copy of Order in Council, No. P. C. 2843, dated 16th December, 1911—"Regulations *re* Distinguishing Flag and Pendants to be flown by the Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy."

41. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee.

42. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1911, to the 16th November, 1911, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1911.

43. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1911.

44. Return, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing Statement of the business done during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911.

45. Report of the proceedings for the preceding year of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9.

46. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 1st November, 1910, and 2nd November, 1911, inclusive.

47. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Water-Powers of Canada.

48. Return respecting Trade Unions under Chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906.

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (29th November, 1910), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

51. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1911.

52. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended 30th April, 1911.

54. Return of Orders in Council passed regulations and forms prescribed between the 1st October, 1910, and 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

55. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st of October, 1910, and the 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII.

55a. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.

55b. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st

July, 1911, in accordance with provisions of Sub-section (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia.

56. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st October, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V.

56a. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st October, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Rocky Mountain Park Act, Section 5 of Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada.

57. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of Copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution.

58. Statement of Expenditure as bounty to deep-sea fishermen for the year 1910-11, pursuant to Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels."

60. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1911.

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a Copy of all Papers, letters, telegrams, and other documents in connection with the acceptance of a tender of the McDiarmid Company, Limited, for the construction of the Moose-jaw public building, and the cessation of all construction thereof.

62a. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a Copy of all Papers, telegrams, reports and other documents in connection with the proposed erection of a public building in the Town of Aurora.

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th December, 1911, for a Detailed statement of the expenses incurred and paid for the Exposition at Paris in 1900, under the title of payments of the Colonial Committee for space, &c., \$87,000 (see report of the Auditor General, 1899, D—15.)

64. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th December, 1911, Showing the expenditure for printing pamphlets, circulars and literature with a view to promoting immigration to Canada during each of the years from and including 1900 to 1911; and the expenditure in the interests of each Province for printing pamphlets, circulars and literature entirely devoted to each Province during each of the years from and including the year 1900 to 1911; and also, whether the printing was done by contract or under what arrangement and the rate charged.

64a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council and other papers relating to the appointment of Arthur Hawkes as a special commissioner in the immigration branch of the Interior Department.

65. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st December, 1911, appointing Messieurs Alfred Bishop Morine, Guillaume Narcise Ducharme and Richard Stuart Lake, a Royal Commission to investigate and enquire into the operation of the various Departments of the Government, with a view to securing increased efficiency and a more thorough organization and co-ordination in the said Departments.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Papers, telegrams, reports and other documents in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the duties on lumber, together with a copy of all instructions or other communications addressed by circular or otherwise to Collectors of Customs, and a copy of any minute or minutes or rulings or decisions of the Board of Customs during the year 1911.

67. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st November, 1911, providing for the transfer of the Government Annuities Branch from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Post Office Department.

68. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended the 1st October, 1911.

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all Agreements between the Minister of Railways of Canada and any of the Brotherhood Unions or organizations of the employees of the Intercolonial Railway since 1898.

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, showing:—
1. What persons were appointed to positions in the several Departments between the date of the dissolution of the last Parliament and the 31st September last.

2. On whose recommendation were such appointments made, and what is the salary attached to each position.

3. What appointments were made in the several Departments between the 21st day of September last and the date of the resignation of the Laurier Ministry, on whose recommendation in each case and what is the salary of each appointee.

72. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence consisting of letters or telegrams between the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company or any officer thereof or any person, and the Minister of Railways or any other Member of the Government any other person, and the Minister of Railways and Canals, relating to the re-opening of that portion of the railway of the said Company between Hillborough and Albert, and the supplying of rails and other materials for the purpose of repairing and improving the same, and also, of any Orders in Council, agreements and other documents relating thereto.

72a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, Correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, and of all Orders suspending work on the same.

72b. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th November, 1911, for a Statement showing the amount of money paid by the Dominion Government to each of the Railways in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories by way of subsidies, and adding thereto the value of lands given as subsidies on the basis of one dollar per acre.

72c. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council, Petitions, telegrams, letters, agreements, correspondence and all other documents generally in connection with the proposed branch line or lines of railway to connect Montreal with the National Transcontinental Railway.

72d. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all Papers, correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Transcontinental Railway Station at Quebec, and all Orders suspending work on the same.

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons of the 29th November, 1911, (so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned), for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, memorials, resolutions and other documents in the hands of the Government, or any Department thereof, in connection with the taking of the census in the City of Regina, and all complaints and protests in connection with the same; also, all Departmental instructions, memoranda, reports and other documents.

74. Return showing:—1. The number of Messengers in the House of Commons during the last Session of the last Parliament.

2. The names of the said messengers and the dates of their respective appointments.

3. The number of these messengers who have been relieved from service, their names, at whose request, for what reasons and on what date.

4. By whom have they been replaced.

5. Where are the residences of the new messengers and by whom were they recommended.

6. How many French Canadians have been dismissed and by whom have they been replaced.

76. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence with and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or other Minister of the Imperial Government, in relation to the passage of legislation providing for uniformity in naturalization throughout the Empire since the sittings of the Imperial Conference in June last.

77. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of the Report of the Imperial Defence Committee of the Privy Council in England concerning the defence of the Empire, communicated to the Canadian Government, and of the despatches and correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and the Canadian Governments relating to the said report.

78. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, R.S.C., requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before Parliament, each year, a Return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories, by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a Copy of all Letters, resolutions, telegrams and other communications or memorials in connection with the removal from the Moosejaw Land Office, of John Rutherford, Lands Agent, and the appointment (either temporary or permanent) of a new incumbent of the office.

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, showing:—

1. The quantity in tons of Anthracite dust and Culm Coal imported into Montreal during the year 1911.

2. The quantities of the same imported into other ports of the Province of Quebec during the year 1911.

3. The duty collected on this product, if any, under the ruling of the Customs Department; the rate of duty and amount collected.

4. The value of said product as imported and entered at Montreal and the other ports.

5. The quantity in tons and the value of Bituminous slack coal imported during the year 1911 into the Port of Montreal and the various other ports, respectively, in the Province of Quebec, and the duty collected thereon.

The Committee further recommend, that for the future, all Reports presented to both the Senate and House of Commons which contain a request for the printing of any evidence taken before any Committees—reports, pamphlets, books, &c., be first submitted to the Printing Committee, ere it may be concurred in.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D DERBYSHIRE.

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate tomorrow.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

Tuesday, February 6th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Seventh Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Ethel May Stewart, of the Township of Binbrooke, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Stewart, of the City of Hamilton, in the said Province, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the rights of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return showing:

1. The number of annuitants and parties having made payments on account of purchase of same up to the 1st February, 1912.

2. The amount of money paid in to the same date.
3. The number of contracts for annuities entered into in each month from the 1st January, 1911, to the 1st February, 1912.
4. The number of letters received by the officials in charge of the annuities branch during same period.
5. The total number of lectures and addresses delivered during the said year, 1911.

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria) called attention to the custom of having preferential lists in the spending departments to favour partizans, and asked the Government if it is the intention not to adopt such a custom, but to award contracts to the lowest responsible bidder.

Debated.

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria) called attention to the employment of middlemen in the purchase of Government supplies, and asked the Government to consider such a system unnecessary and invite tenders direct from the wholesale or retail dealers.

Debated.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Report of the Department of Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 38, 1912.)

Also, Copy of Fifth Joint Report of the Commissioners for Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 86.)

Also, Supplementary Return of Certain Orders in Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 55c.)

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, presented to the Senate a Bill (K) intituled
“An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey.”

The said Bill was read a first time;

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (29) intituled: “An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to the Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (35) intituled: “An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to

change its name to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (47) intituled: "An Act respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (71) intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Ratz, presented to the Senate a Bill (L) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Wells."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Ratz, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Prince.

That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (58) intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole, on Bill (G) intituled: "An Act to check the spread of Typhoid Fever."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (E) intituled: "An Act concerning the payment of salaries or wages of employees of Railway Companies."

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon the Senate divided and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs:

Belcourt,	Cloran,	Ellis,	Prince,
Boyer,	Costigan,	Gillmor,	Riley,
Cartwright	David,	McSweeney,	Ross (Halifax),
(Sir Richard),	Douglas,	Poirier,	Scott
Casgrain,			(Sir Richard)—16.

NON-CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs:

Baird,	Campbell,	King,	McMullin,
Beith,	Coffey,	Legris,	Power,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Prowse,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Thompson,
Boucherville, de	Edwards,	(Victoria),	Watson,
Bowell	Gibson,	McLaren,	Wilson (Elgin),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Kerr,	McMillan,	Young—26.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The House according to Order was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives."

(*In the Committee.*)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were severally read and agreed to.

Clause 4 read and amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 17—After the word "pleasure" insert the following as clause "A."

CLAUSE "A."

The provisions of *The Civil Service Act* shall apply to the Dominion Archivist and all officers and clerks appointed under this Act.

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 were severally read and agreed to.

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Baird, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with an amendment which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk:—

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act respecting the Trust and Loan Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting the Methodist Church," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 7th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Coffey,	Kerr,	Prince,
Beique,	Costigan,	King,	Prowse,
Beith,	Dandurand,	La Rivière,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	David,	Lavergne,	Riley,
Bell,	Davis,	Legris,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Scott
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Dessaulles,	Macdonald (Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Bowell,	De Veber,	MacKay (Alma),	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Douglas,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Edwards,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Ellis,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright	Farrell,	McMullen,	Thompson,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Casgrain,	Frost,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Choquette,	Gibson,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Power,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Davis:—

Of the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of the Right Reverend Ovide Charlebois, of Le Pas, Keewatin, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Apostolic Vicariate of Keewatin; praying to be incorporated as "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin."

Of the United Gold Fields of British Columbia (Limited); praying for an Act amending their Act of Incorporation; and

Of G. M. Farrington, of the Town of Picton and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Tessier from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

Wednesday, February 7th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Seventh Report:—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case.

Of the Montreal Central Terminal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their undertaking.

Of the Central Railway Company of Canada; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming certain agreements and amalgamation, increasing their bonding powers and extending the time for the construction of their works.

Of the Kootenay Central Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the completion of their railway and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for construction of their railway, empowering them to build a new branch line and fixing the limit of securities in respect thereof.

Of G. W. Swaisland and others of Edmonton, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized branches and authorizing them to enter into certain other agreements under "The Railway Act."

Of John E. Askwith and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Dominion Pacific Railway Company.

Of the Protectorate Life Assurance Company of Canada; praying for legislation extending the powers of the company to do business, and extending the time within which the Company may obtain a license to do business.

Of the Methodist Church; praying for legislation amending their Act of Constitution being Chap. 106, 47 Victoria.

Of J. Edward Caldwell and others, of the City of Moosejaw; praying to be incorporated as the Bank of Saskatchewan.

Of the Saskatchewan Power Company; praying for legislation applying the mode of procedure already provided for the expropriation of lands to other lands in addition to those already described and to further define the powers of the Company.

Of William Theophilus Stuart and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as "The Northern Territorial Railway Company."

Of the Continental Can Company; praying for legislation authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to place the following patents Nos. 123787, 121640, 121691, 122997, 122998, 126470, 122691, 124943 under the provisions of Section 44 of the Patent Act.

Of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited; praying for legislation empowering the Commissioner of Patents to receive the further fees upon patent No. 89379.

Of Albert Edward Munn of Orillia, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as The Sterling Life Assurance Company; and

Of the Rainy River Radial Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their railway.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

PART IV.

Miscellaneous Information.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 10c., 1912.)

Also, Copy P. C. 19/168 Certified Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 22nd January, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 27th January, 1912.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 89.)

A Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 30th January, 1912, calling for copies of all letters, papers or other documents in the hands of the Government relating to the proposed removal of John Park, Postmaster at Orangeville, Ontario.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Paper, No. 79c.)

The Honourable Mr. Bell, presented to the Senate a Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of The Continental Can Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bell, from the Standing Committee on Divorce presented their Eighth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

Tuesday, February 6th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Eighth Report as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of Jesse Wilbert Hearn, of the township of Sidney, County of Hastings, in the province of Ontario; praying that The Senate will be pleased to permit the divorce proceedings had at the last Session of Parliament upon his petition for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Helen Hearn to be resumed at the point where they left off at the time of the dissolution of Parliament, and for such further and other relief as to The Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have carefully considered the said petition and the documents referred to them therewith.

2. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of the said petition be not granted. All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. BELL,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Bell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ellis.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Wednesday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Bell, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Ninth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

Tuesday, February 6th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Ninth Report as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of George Mackay Sutherland, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying that the evidence submitted upon oath on behalf of the petitioner at the hearing before the Committee on Divorce during the last Session of Parliament be accepted by The Senate, and that a report be received from the said Committee on the said evidence, and that the Senate will be pleased to pass an Act dissolving the marriage of the petitioner with Annie Leo Snow, and granting such other relief as to The Senate may seem meet.

1. Your Committee have carefully considered the said petition and the documents referred to the Committee therewith.

2. Your Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted. All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. BELL,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Bell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ellis.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Davis moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.
That the Senate do now adjourn.
After debate.

The said motion on division was resolved in the negative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1 and 2 were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Watson, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration and had made some progress therein and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beique, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 35, 1912.)

Ten, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 8th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Coffey,	King,	Prince,
Beique,	Costigan,	Kirchhoffer,	Prowse,
Beith,	David,	La Rivière,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Riley,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Scott
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	De Veber,	Macdonald (Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Douglas,	McHugh,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McMillan,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Forget,	Mitchell,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Choquette,	Gibson,	Pope,	Wilson (Sorel),
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Power,	Yeo,
	Kerr,		Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Tessier:—

Of the Honourable P. Auguste Choquette and others, of Quebec and Montreal (The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company).

By the Honourable Mr. Pope:—

Of William Robinson and others, of the City of Winnipeg (The International Guarantee Company).

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (43) intituled: "An Act respecting the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (45) intituled: "An Act respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Colonisation du Nord," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (28) intituled: "An Act respecting the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (33) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Electric Railway Company and to change its name to the Alberta Interurban Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Talbot, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (34) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act respecting the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (51) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British Canadian Loan Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follow: —

Page 1, line 11—Leave out "Canadian" and insert "Western."

Page 1, line 24—Leave out "five" and insert "two."

Page 2, line 6.—Leave out "appointed" and insert "elected."

Page 11, line 30—Leave out "52," "134."

In the title, Page 1, leave out "Canadian" and insert "Western."

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That Rule 24*a* and 24*h* be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (15) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C." reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Watson, for the Honourable Mr. Edwards, presented to the Senate a Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Dominion Pacific Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Watson, for the Honourable Mr. Edwards, presented to the Senate a Bill (O) intituled: "An Act respecting The Protectorate Life Assurance Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette presented to the Senate a Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to repeal The Naval Service Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, That a special committee be forthwith appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially as affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911, and to report from time to time.

That such committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to employ stenographers; and

That such committee be authorized to expend for the foregoing and other necessary purposes sums of money not exceeding in the whole five hundred dollars.

That such committee be composed of the Honourable Messieurs Yeo, Beith, Derbyshire, Casgrain, Tessier, Baird, Taylor, Pope and the mover.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return showing:—

1. The number of persons who have been appointed to the position of lecturers upon the subject of Annuities under Cap. 5, 7-8 Edward VII., "An Act to authorize the issue of Government Annuities for Old Age and Amendments thereto."

2. The names of such lecturers, the amount of salary paid to each, of travelling expenses or payments for any other service rendered in connection therewith.

3. The number of clerks and others employed in connection with the organization and putting into force the provisions of the Annuities Act; and the salaries and wages paid to each one so employed.

4. The total expense incurred in the organization of the Annuities Branch of the Public Service, to the end of December, 1911.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting patents of Edmund F. Piper," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (63) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Premier Life Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (72) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (96) intituled: "An Act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (26X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (75) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole on (Bill D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be not committed to the Committee of the Whole but that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Herbert Horsfall, together with the evidence.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (L) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Wells."

The Honourable Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to 'The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company.'" "

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beith, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McHugh, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (47) intituled: "An Act respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (G) intituled: "An Act to check the spreading of Typhoid Fever."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Section 1 read.

It was moved, That Section 1 be struck out of the Bill.

It was moved in amendment, That the Chairman do now leave the Chair.

The question of concurrence being put on the amendment.

Yeas 12. Nays 9.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

(In the Committee.)

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Watson, from the said Committee, reported that they had again taken the said Bill into consideration and had made further progress therein and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 9th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Cioran,	Kerr,	Ratz,
Beique,	Coffey,	Kirchhoffer,	Riley,
Beith,	Costigan,	La Rivière,	Roche,
Belcourt,	Dandurand,	Lavergne,	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	David,	Legris,	Scott
Bostock,	Davis,	Lougheed,	(Sir Richard),
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Dessaulles,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Talbot,
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	De Veber,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Ellis,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Farrell,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),	Fiset,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Forget,	Poirier,	Watson,
Choquette,	Frost,	Pope,	Wilson (Elgin),
	Gibson,	Power,	Wilson (Sorel),
	Gillmor,	Prince,	Yeo,
			Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Coffey:—

Of J. C. McCarthy and others, of the City of Toronto, (The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada).

The Honourable Mr. Young, presented to the Senate a Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, presented to the Senate a Bill (R) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young.

That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor, presented to the Senate a Bill (S) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beith.

That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next, and Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the fees in connection with the Canada Cement Company Bill last Session (Bill No. D 2) be remitted less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return showing the terms of lease to the whaling company or companies for whale fishing on the coast of British Columbia, giving the extent of sea over which exclusive rights are given, rent paid, and restriction as to close season, and all other particulars relating to this subject.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return showing the term of lease by the Government to a company giving rights to exclusive fishing in the fresh water lakes of the Dominion; with all conditions as to time, rent, sub-letting and close season, and any other information relating to this subject.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Forget, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lavergne, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to prepare a statement showing the dates on which the Honourable Messrs. A. E. Forget, J. M. Wilson and B. C. Prowse were summoned to the Senate; the dates on which they took their respective seats in the Senate Chamber during the last Session of Parliament, and the dates on which said Session began and came to a close; also, whether any allowance was made to those members for their attendance at such Session, and if not, what amount would have been allowed to them under the provisions of the Act intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act," which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament during this Session.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 9th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Eighth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case:—

Of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain branch lines; authorizing them to construct two new branches and increasing their bonding powers.

Of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized branch lines; authorizing new branch lines; changing the terminus of the Lauder branch; for certain powers respecting the issue of debenture stock; and empowering them to lease from the Province of New Brunswick a certain line of railway, and also to lease the Quebec Central Railway.

Of Thos. E. LeClaire and others, of High River, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of certain authorized lines of railway, authorizing them to construct and operate certain lines of railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited, a company duly incorporated under Clause 1 of Chapter 79, R.S.C., 1906; praying for legislation declaring their work to be one for the general advantage of Canada; authorizing them to build and operate a Railway Tunnel in the City of Montreal and other lines of Railway in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for legislation ratifying and confirming certain agreements made between the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, and the petitioner.

Of Charles A. Hodgetts, M.D., and others of the City of Ottawa and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Canadian Public Health Association."

Of the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed lines of railway and bridge or tunnel across the St. Lawrence River at Longueuil.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Ninth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 9th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Ninth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petition:—

Of S. J. McCoppen and others, of the City of Edmonton, Alberta; praying to be incorporated as The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company, and find that the notices required by Rule 108 somewhat short in point of time.

Inasmuch, however, as the time required for such notice will be completed within a few days, your Committee recommend the suspension of the Rule.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) and (b) be suspended in so far as they relate to the said Report.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Tenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 9th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Tenth Report.

Your Committee recommend that the time limited for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended to Friday, the First day of March next; and

That the time for presenting Private Bills and for receiving Reports from any Standing or Select Committee on a Private Bill be extended to the end of the Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (12) intituled: "An Act respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (43) intituled: "An Act respecting the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (45) intituled: "An Act respecting *La Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonisation du Nord*," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (22) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (25) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (28) intituled: "An Act respecting the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (33) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Electric Railway Company and to change its name to 'The Alberta Interurban Railway Company,' " was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (34) intituled: "An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (37) intituled: "An Act respecting the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (51) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (H) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the British Canadian Loan Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass? and that its Title be "An Act to incorporate The British Western Loan Company."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (15) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C., was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of Bill (L) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Wells."

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird.

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Edna Wells; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (35) intituled: "An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to change its name to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thibaudeau, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern, Quebec Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (71) intituled: "An Act respecting a patent of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Farrell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of George MacKay Sutherland.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of The Continental Can Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ellis, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for again putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the House be again put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. De Boucherville, in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr,

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question: "but that it be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next."

The said motion in amendment was, on a division, resolved in the negative.

Then the Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

(In the Committee.)

It was moved that Clauses 8 and 9 be struck out of the Bill and the following Clause be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"8. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into operation as to any area, district or locality, until a date to be appointed by the Governor in Council by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* and in such other way as may be deemed advisable. Such proclamation shall also describe clearly such area district or locality.

"2. The Governor in Council may from time to time as he deems advisable issue proclamations published as aforesaid bringing such Sections 2 and 3 into operation as to additional areas, districts or localities.

“3. Any proclamation issued under this Act may be revoked or amended from time to time, such revocation or amendment to be made known by proclamation published as aforesaid.”

The question of concurrence being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative. Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Watson, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Return in compliance with the Order of the Senate of the 9th February instant.

The same was then read by the Clerk and it is as follows:—

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, February 9th, 1912.

In compliance with the Order of the Senate of the 9th instant, I have the honour to report that the records of this office show that the Honourable Messieurs A. E. Forget, J. M. Wilson and B. C. Prowse, were respectively summoned to the Senate on the 2nd, 3rd and 5th May, 1911, and took their seats in the Senate Chamber on the 11th, 10th and 9th of that month respectively. Also, that the last session of Parliament opened on the 17th day of November, 1910, and came to a close on the 29th day of July, 1911.

No indemnity allowance was made those Honourable Gentlemen for their attendance at such Session, because under Sub-section 1, of Section 37, of Chap. 10, R.S.C. 1906, it is provided that when a member of either House is either elected or summoned during a Session, he is subject to a deduction from his Sessional allowance of \$15.00 for each day of such Session before his election, or summons, as the case may be. As the Senate had been in Session 166, 167 and 169 days respectively, previous to the summoning of those Honourable Gentlemen, it was found that the deduction above referred to was in excess of the \$2,500 allowance to which a member is entitled for his attendance at a Session, except in the case of the first named Senator, who was entitled to an allowance of \$10.

I would add, that, under the provisions of the above mentioned Act as amended during the present Session of Parliament, the allowance to those Senators for their attendance last session would have been as follows:—

Hon. A. E. Forget, \$1,630 instead of \$10; Hon. J. M. Wilson, \$1,615; and Hon. B. C. Prowse, \$1,585.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 92.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 13th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	King,	Prowse,
Beith,	David,	Kirchhoffer,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Riley,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Roche,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Ross (Halifax),
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Bowell	Douglas,	Macdonald	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Ellis,	McHugh,	Talbot,
Cartwright	Farrell,	McLaren,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Forget,	Mitchell,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Frost,	Owens,	Thompson,
Cloran	Gibson,	Poirier,	Watson,
Coffey,	Gillmor,	Pope,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Jaffray,	Power,	Yeo,
	Kerr	Prince,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of Mary Susan Marlett, of the Town of Aylmer, in the Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Arthur Pettit Marlett.

Of George Mackay Sutherland, of the City of Toronto; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Annie Leo Sutherland.

By the Honourable Mr. Bostock:—

Of the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company.

By the Honourable Mr. Jaffray:—

Of Edith Harriett Duffy, of the City of Toronto; praying that owing to poverty, she may be relieved from paying the fees required by Rule 140 upon her petition for divorce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway.

Of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada; praying for legislation increasing their capital from one million to three million dollars and empowering them to divide the capital shares into different classes.

Of the Honourable P. Auguste Choquette and others, of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal; praying to be incorporated as "The Interprovincial Fire Assurance Company."

Of William Robinson and others, of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba; praying to be incorporated as "The International Guarantee Company," and

Of J. C. McCarthy and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada.

The Honourable Mr. Watson, presented to the Senate a Bill (T) intituled: "An Act respecting The Rainy River Radial Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, presented to the Senate a Bill (U) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Denny."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin).

That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Edwards moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain,

That a committee of twelve be appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss or gain sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, and the course of interprovincial trade; with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath and report from time to time.

Said committee to be composed of the Honourable Messrs. Bostock, Young, Casgrain, Talbot, Kerr, Thompson, Bell, Baird, Taylor, Pope, Gillmor, and the mover.

Also, that the committee be authorized to expend a sum not to exceed \$1,000 in carrying out the investigation herein referred to.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (A) intituled: "An Act respecting the Pollution of Navigable Waters."

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Cloran in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be inserted at the end of the question: "but that it be read a third time this day six months hence."

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion in amendment,

The same was, on division, resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being again put on the main motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Ethel May Stewart, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative and

Ordered accordingly.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clause 1 read and amended, as follows:—

Page, 1, line 26.—After the word "counsel" insert the following as Clause A:—

" Clause A.

"No report shall be made against any person until reasonable notice shall have been given to him of the charge of misconduct alleged against him and he shall have been allowed full opportunity to be heard in person or by Counsel."

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Dominion Pacific Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act respecting The Protectorate Life Insurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to repeal The Naval Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday the twenty second instant.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole House on (Bill D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Hon. Mr. David, that the said Bill be not committed to the Committee of the Whole House, but that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday the twenty second instant.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited and to change its name to 'The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company,'" was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting patents of Edmund F. Piper," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (63) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Premier Life Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (72) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Owens, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (96) intituled: "An Act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Poirier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable the Speaker presented the following Report from the Clerk of the Senate:—

The same was then read by the Clerk at the Table.

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, February 9th, 1912.

Honourable P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Chief Messenger represents that owing to the increasing demands made upon him by the Senate for the services of the messengers under his charge, it is impossible for him to satisfactorily answer said demands with his present force and asks that an additional Sessional messenger be appointed accordingly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that Mr. R. W. Diel be appointed a sessional messenger at the same salary which is paid to similar employees.

P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Poirier,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 14th February, 1912

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	King,	Prowse,
Beique,	David,	Kirchhoffer,	Ratz,
Beith,	Davis,	La Rivière,	riley,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Roche,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	Douglas,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Scott (Sir Richard),
Bowell	Edwards,	McHugh,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	Owens,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Frost,	Poirier,	Watson,
Choquette,	Gibson,	Pope,	Wilson (Elgin),
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Power,	Yeo,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Prince,	Young.
Costigan,	Kerr,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Beique:—

Of J. A. Vaillancourt and others, of the City of Montreal and elsewhere, (Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company.)

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (11) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, and to change its name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (57) intituled: "An Act respecting the Union Bank of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act respecting the Trust and Loan Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eleventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

Wednesday, February 14th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Eleventh Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case:—

Of the Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, incorporated by Letters Patent, under Chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906; praying for legislation changing their name to The Mexican, Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited; empowering them to acquire railways, tramways, &c., outside of Canada; to utilize to the full extent concessions, &c., obtained or to be obtained from the United States of Mexico, and for other purposes.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for power to issue further Grand Trunk Consolidated Debenture Stock bearing an interest not exceeding 4 per cent and which amount shall not exceed £250,000 sterling;

Of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; praying for legislation empowering them to issue from time to time perpetual or terminable debenture stock for a principal amount not exceeding \$25,000,000.

Of the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited; praying for legislation amending their Act of Incorporation, and

Of the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, presented to the Senate a Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, presented to the Senate a Bill (W) intituled: "An Act to ratify and confirm certain agreements between The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada."

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Power, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, &c., presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

Wednesday, February 14th, 1912.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, &c., have the honour to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

L. G. POWER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (50) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (89) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Saskatchewan," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the salaries and contingencies of the Senate, under the head of Legislation, and found on page 39 of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber presented to the Senate a Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Jesse Wilbert Hearn,

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beith, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gibson, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jaffray, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (R) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall."

The Honourable Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird,

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird,

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (S) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson."

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell,

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the communication from the Clerk of the Senate and the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker *re* the appointment of an additional sessional messenger.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (96) intituled: "An Act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria),

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 15th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	King,	Ratz,
Beique,	David,	Kirchhoffer,	Riley,
Beith,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Roche,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de	De Veber,	Macdonald	Scott
(C.M.G.),	Douglas,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Edwards,	McHugh,	Talbot,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Forget,	Owens,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Casgrain,	Gibson,	Pope,	Wilson (Sorel),
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Power,	Wood,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Prince,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Kerr,	Prowse,	Young.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following petition was read:—

Of the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing them to construct certain branch lines; and authorizing them to enter into an agreement with the Vancouver Power Company and The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, or either of them, for any of the purposes specified under section 361 of the Railway Act and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

That said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 24—Leave out from "and" to "Act" both inclusive in line 26.

Page 2, line 13—Leave out from, "from" to the second "time" inclusive in line 14.

Page 4, line 9—Leave out from "from" to "time" both inclusive in line 10.

Page 4, line 25—Leave out the whole of clause "8" and take in the following as clauses 8 and 8a respectively:—

8. The Company may acquire the property and assets, moveable and immovable, rights, claims, privileges and choses in action, situated in any place throughout Canada, belonging to or the property of, or purporting to belong to or to be the property of, Revillon Brothers, Limited, as incorporated by Letters Patent of Canada, dated June 2nd, 1904.

2. For the purposes of such acquisition Thierry Mallet, of the city of Montreal merchant, and Edmond Mathieu of the said city, merchant, or either of them, may, for and in the name of the said Révillon Brothers, Limited, execute and deliver all deeds and instruments of conveyance and do all other things requisite.

3. Shares of the Company may be issued at par and allotted as fully paid-up shares to Revillon Frères, a company duly incorporated under the laws of the Republic of France, in consideration for and as the purchase price of the said property, assets, moveable or immovable, rights, claims, privileges or choses in action:—but no such issue or allotment shall be made to an amount exceeding the value of the said property, assets, moveable or immovable, rights, claims, privileges or choses in action, as determined by a proper valuation thereof duly approved by the directors of the Company.

8a. The Company is hereby declared to be and shall be responsible for all obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Révillon Brothers, Limited; and all suits, actions and proceedings now pending against the said Révillon Brothers, Limited, may be prosecuted to a conclusion against the Company and all judgments existing, either in favour of or against the said Revillon Brothers, Limited may be enforced by or against the Company.

Page 4, line 36—Leave out from “from” to the second “and” both inclusive in line 36.

Page 5, line 22—Leave out the words from “time to time.”

Page 5, line 47—Leave out (i) at the beginning of the line and insert “1.”

Page 5, line 48—Leave out (ii) at the beginning of the line and insert “2.”

Page 6, line 1—Leave out (iii) at the beginning of the line and insert “3.”

Page 6, line 11—Leave out (iv) at the beginning of the line and insert “4.”

Page 6, line 15—After paragraph insert (i).

Page 6—Leave out Clauses 10 and 11.

Pages 7, 8—Leave out the schedule.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (53) intituled: “An Act respecting the Patents of Edmund F. Piper,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (71) intituled: “An Act respecting a Patent of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (47) intituled: "An Act respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, seconded by the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return showing:—

1. Names of Commissioners appointed under The Inquiries Act, or otherwise for purposes of investigation.

2. Objects of such investigation and copies of instructions to such Commissioners.

3. Salaries or allowances to be paid to them severally per diem or otherwise.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was.

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return showing the names, position and pay of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway service in the City of St. John, N.B., from the first day of September, 1907, to the first day of March, 1911.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mac-Kenzie Bowell.

That when the Senate adjourns on Friday next, it do stand adjourned until Thursday, the 22nd instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Ross (Moose-jaw) in amendment moved, that all the words after the word "until" be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof—"Tuesday the 27th instant at Three o'clock, p.m."

The question of concurrence being put thereon the same was, on a division, resolved in the negative.

Yeas 10. Nays 34.

The question being again put upon the main motion.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain. That all the words after the word "until" be struck out and the following words be substituted in lieu thereof—"Monday the 26th instant at 3 o'clock, p.m."

The same was on a division resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the main motion the same was resolved in the affirmative; and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (95) intituled: "An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (66) intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Archives," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, presented to the Senate a Bill (Y) intituled: "An Act to require the use of Under-water Exhausts or Mufflers on certain Motor Boats."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (26) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (11) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company; and to change its name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (57) intituled: "An Act respecting the Union Bank of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act respecting the Trust and Loan Company of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (R) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Herbert Horsfall; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (S) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson."

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Kenneth Molson; pray-

ing for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (96) intituled: "An Act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act."

A Point of Order was raised by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

That this Bill being a money Bill should not be proceeded with any further in this House.

His Honour the Speaker having asked time for his consideration of the Point of Order.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the second reading of the said Bill be postponed until the twenty-second instant.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (T) intituled: "An Act respecting the Rainy River Radial Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (U) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Denny."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday, the twenty-second instant, and that it do then stand as the first item after third readings of Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 16th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Costigan,	Kerr,	Prowse,
Beique,	Dandurand,	King,	Ratz,
Beith,	David,	Kirchhoffer,	Riley,
Belcourt,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Roche,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Boucherville, de (C.M.G.),	De Veber,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Scott (Sir Richard),
Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Douglas,	McHugh,	Talbot,
Boyer,	Edwards,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Ellis,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright (Sir Richard),	Farrell,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Fiset,	Owens,	Watson,
Cloran,	Forget,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin)
Coffey,	Frost,	Pope,	Wood,
	Gibson,	Power,	Yeo,
	Gillmor,	Prince,	Young.
	Jaffray,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer:—

Of G. F. Courtland and others, of Winnipeg and elsewhere.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petition was read.

Of J. A. Vaillancourt and others, of the City of Montreal and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Eleventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

Friday, February 16th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Eleventh Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of William Holloway Adams, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Clara Emily Babe Adams, formerly of the City of Strathcona, in the said Province but whose present address is unknown, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee, have in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Thursday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Tenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

Friday, February 16th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Tenth Report as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of George Mackay Sutherland, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from Annie Leo Sutherland.

Your Committee find that the petitioner applied at the last Session of Parliament for the passing of an Act to Divorce him from the respondent; that the Rules of the Senate were then found to have been complied with in all material respects, particularly as regards the publication of the notice of the said application and service thereof upon the respondent personally; that personal service upon the respon-

dent of the petition then presented was duly made; that a Bill of Divorce founded upon the said petition was passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Commons for its concurrence, but that owing to the dissolution of Parliament, was not passed by the House of Commons. The whole as more fully appears by the records of the Senate.

Your Committee also find that notice of the petitioner's intention to renew at the present Session of Parliament his application for a Bill of Divorce has been duly served upon the respondent personally, and also that a copy of his present petition was served upon the respondent personally on the 12th of February, instant.

Under the circumstances Your Committee recommend that it be held that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects and that the Committee be authorized to proceed with all reasonable despatch, but without any further notice to the respondent, to hear and to inquire into the matters set forth in the petition and to take evidence upon oath touching the right of the petitioner to the relief prayed for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

His Honour the Speaker, informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Governor General's Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 16th February, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that The Right Honourable The Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber this afternoon at Three-thirty o'clock for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and the House of Commons during the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. LOWTHER, Lieut.-Colonel.

Governor General's Secretary.

To The Honourable

The Speaker of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

That the Standing Committee on Divorce have leave to sit during the adjournment of the Senate from now until Thursday next.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (53) intituled: "An Act respecting Patents of Edmund F. Piper," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (71) intituled: "An Act respecting a Patent of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (40) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (41) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (47) intituled: "An Act respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (48) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (U) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Denny."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of James Denny; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beith, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (50) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (89) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Saskatchewan," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

His Honour Mr. Chief Justice the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Deputy Governor General, being seated at the foot of the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House: "It is the Deputy Governor General's desire that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come with their Speaker.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the title of the Bill to be passed, as follows:—

An Act to amend the Manitoba Grain Act.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Deputy Governor General doth assent to this Bill.”

The Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The House of Commons withdrew.

The Senate was resumed.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Thursday, the twenty-second day of February at Three o’clock in the afternoon.

Thursday, 22nd February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Beique,	Davis,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Beith,	Derbyshire,	(Victoria),	Scott
Belcourt,	De Veber,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Bell,	Douglas,	McDonald	Talbot,
Bostock,	Edwards,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Bowell	Ellis,	McHugh,	Tessier,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Boyer,	Fiset,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Campbell,	Forget,	Owens,	Watson,
Cartwright	Gillmor,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
(Sir Richard),	King,	Pope,	Wilson (Sorel),
Cloran,	Kirchhoffer,	Power,	Wood,
Costigan,	Lavergne,	Prince,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Legris,	Riley,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of A. A. Muir and others, of the City of Winnipeg (British American Trust Company).

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twelfth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

TUESDAY, February 20th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Twelfth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Isobell Isaac, of the Town of Gadsby, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis John Isaac, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the

notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next. Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Cloran, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for all correspondence respecting the inefficient postal delivery service at Rothesay, N.B.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Talbot, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return showing:—

1. The quantities of wheat by grades received into the several terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur from the date of weigh-up in 1910 to the date of weigh-up in 1911.

2. The quantities by grades delivered from each of the said elevators during the same period.

3. The overage or shortage as the case may be of each grade in each of the said several elevators as shown by the said weigh-ups.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Loughheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to repeal The Naval Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Cloran, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole House on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be not committed to the Committee of the Whole House, but that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (Y) intituled: "An Act to require the use of Under-water Exhausts or Mufflers on certain Motor Boats," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (95) intituled: "An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being again read for the second reading of the Bill (C) intituled: "An Act to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act."

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Speaker read the following:—

The second reading of Bill (C) has been objected to on the ground that, being a Money Bill, it cannot originate in the Senate.

What is a Money Bill?

Its best definition is to be found in a resolution agreed to in August 1857, by the elective Legislative Council of South Australia in its famous quarrel with the House of Assembly on the subject of Money Bills and embodied in the Compact of 1857 between those two representative bodies and which reads as follows:—

"III. That this Council further declares its opinion that all Bills, the object of which shall be to raise money, whether by way of loan or otherwise, or to warrant the expenditure of any portion of the same, shall be held to be Money Bills." (Vide Edwin Gordon Blackmore's manual of practice, procedure and usage of the Legislative Council of the province of South Australia, pages 137 and 182.)

This definition has been accepted by all the Parliamentary authorities on the subject.

Todd, Parliamentary Government in England, 2nd. edition, page 815 says:— "We will now proceed to consider the subject of Money Bills, which are of three kinds, viz.:—Tax Bills, Bills of Supply and Bills of Appropriation.

Tax Bills, for raising revenues to be applied towards the services of the current year, are founded upon resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means.

In like manner, *Bills of supply*, or rather of ways and means, authorising an advance out of the Consolidated Fund, or the issue of Exchequer Bills, towards making good supplies which have been voted by the House of Commons for the service of the year, emanate from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the way which has been already described.

When the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means have finished their sittings, a Bill is introduced, which enumerates every grant that has been made during the session, appropriates the several sums, as voted by the Committee of Supply, which shall be issued and applied to each separate service, and directs that the said supplies shall not be used for any other than the purposes mentioned in the said Act. This is known as the Consolidated Fund Bill, or, more generally, as the *Appropriation Bill*. By this Act, which completes the financial proceeding of the session, the supply votes, originally passed by the Commons only, receive full Legislative sanction."

In another work (Parliamentary Government in the Colonies, 2nd. edition, page 709) Todd says:—"The relative right of both Houses in matters of aid and supply must be determined, in every British Colony, by the ascertained rules of British constitutional practice. The local acts upon the subject must be construed in conformity with that practice wherever the Imperial policy is the accepted guide. A claim on the part of a Colonial upper chamber to the possession of equal rights with the Assembly to amend a Money Bill would be inconsistent with the ancient and undeniable control which is exercised by the Imperial House of Commons over all financial measures."

At page 705 of the same work, we read:—"The Victoria Constitution Act, 1855, sec. 56, and the British North American Act, 1867, sec. 53 severally declares that "Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost shall originate in the (assembly or) House of Commons." No further definition of the relative powers, of the two houses is ordinarily made by any statute; but constitutional practice goes much farther than this. It justifies the claim of the Imperial House of Commons (and by parity of reasoning of all representative Chambers framed after the model of that House) to a general control over public revenue and expenditure, a control which has been authoritatively defined in the following words:—"All aids and supplies, and aids to His Majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons, and it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such Bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, *which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords.*"

"This Parliamentary principle, moreover, has been generally if not universally, admitted in all self-governing British Colonies by the adoption in both legislative chambers of standing orders which refer to the rules, forms, usages, and practices of the Imperial Parliament as the guide to each house in cases unprovided for by local regulations."

"Whenever, says Bourinot, in his Parliamentary procedure, 3rd. edition, page 626, Public Bills grant supplies of any kind, or involve directly or indirectly the levying or appropriation of any tax upon the people, they must be initiated in the popular branch, in accordance with law and constitutional practice. Sec. 53 of the British North American Act, 1867, expressly provides:—

"Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Commons."

And a standing order (rule 78) of the House of Commons declares explicitly:—

“All aids and supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament of Canada are the sole gift of the House of Commons, and all Bills for granting such aids and supplies ought to begin with the House, as it is the undoubted right of the House to direct, limit and appoint in all such Bill the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants which are not alterable by the Senate.”

A Bill granting a pension is a Bill “appropriating a part of the public revenue” it is equally “an aid granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament” and can, in no possible way, be amended by the Senate.

May is explicit on the subject.

“By the practice, says May, (page 574 of Parliamentary practice 3rd. edition) the Lords are excluded, not only from the power of initiating or amending Bills dealing with public expenditure or revenue, but also from initiating Public Bills which would create a charge upon the people by the imposition of local and other rates, or which deal with the administration or employment of those charges.

“It follows accordingly that the Lords may not amend the provisions in Bills which they receive from the Commons dealing with the above mentioned subjects, so as to alter, whether by increase or reduction, the amount of a rate or charge,—its duration, mode of assessment, levy, collection, appropriation or management; or the persons who pay, receive, manage or control it; or the limits within which it is leviable. Other forms of amendment by the Lords have also been held to infringe on the privileges of the Commons, such as the addition of a clause providing that payments into and out of the Consolidated Fund should be made under the same regulations as were applicable by law to other similar payments; of provision for the payment of salaries to officers of the Court of Chancery out of the suitor’s fund; and alterations in a clause prescribing the order in which charges on the revenue of a colony should be paid.”

Referring now to the Bill before us, let us find out in its constructure what is the element which makes it a Money Bill. The Bill reads as follows:—

BILL C.

An Act to amend The Senate and House of Commons Act.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection 2 of section 35 of *The Senate and House of Commons Act*, chapter 10 of *The Revised Statutes of Canada*, is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following words:—“or in event of serious illness preventing him being present at Ottawa or of serious illness necessitating his return to his home, on advice of his medical attendant.”

In adding the following words to sub-sec. 2, sec. 35, of Chap. 10 of the Revised Statutes, viz.:—“or in event of serious illness preventing him being present at Ottawa, or of serious illness necessitating his returning to his home, on advice of his medical attendant.” The Bill imposes the obligation to pay over to a Member of Parliament who finds himself in the specific conditions determined by this new piece of legislation, a sum of money to which actually he is not entitled under the existing laws. The Bill consequently brings out of the Consolidated Fund of Canada the necessary money for the payment of a certain number of days of attendance at a session during which a member is absent and for which absence, under the enactments of the present law, he would not be paid. It is then by itself a Bill appropriating the public funds, and, at the same time, a Bill changing the *conditions, limitations and qualifications* of certain clauses of a previous Money Bill, now the law of the land.

One must not also forget that the rules of the Senate of Canada contain the following clause 70:—"The Senate will not proceed upon a Bill appropriating public money, that shall not, within the knowledge of the Senate, have been recommended by the King's representative."

This single rule of ours would suffice to put a stop to any further procedure on Bill (C), but, considering the gravity of the question, as to the stand which suggests itself to the Senate on Money Bills, I thought it would be convenient for this House to be acquainted with the sources from which the opinions of the authorities on the subject, are to be collected, and I have seized this opportunity to lay the whole question before the Senate.

Taking into consideration the nature of this Bill which appropriates public funds in a manner different from the one determined by the existing law, and taking also into consideration the well know doctrine laid down by our Constitution, by the rules of this House and by the accepted authorities on the subject, I declare the point of order well taken.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be discharged from the Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of William Holloway Adams, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce to whom was referred the Petition of George Mackay Sutherland.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited."

The Honourable Sir Richard Scott moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt,

That the said amendments be agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. Beique in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo,

That the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to said Bill be not now adopted but that it be further amended by striking out subsections 2 and 3 of clause 12 and by substituting therefor the following clause:

12a. The Company may by By-Law classify its directors into two groups and limit the exercise of the powers of the Board of Directors to both groups being represented by some of its members and such representative or representatives forming part of the majority at the meeting or otherwise.

The question of concurrence being put on the main motion and the motion in amendment,

they were severally agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Roche presented to the Senate a Bill (Z) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart,"

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That the fees in connection with the Revillon Frères Bill of last Session be refunded less the cost of printing and translation.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire presented to the Senate a Bill (A2) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (16) intituled: "An Act respecting Patents of Thomas Wadge," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (52) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, and to change its name to the Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders in accordance with Rule 118 of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (56) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMullen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (62) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (67) intituled: "An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (73) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (81) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the High River Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (82) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Northern Territorial Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of Thos. D. Rambaut," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (91) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (92) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to amend the Post Office Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Return from the Clerk of the Senate in reference to the property qualifications of Senators.

Ordered, That the same be received, and the same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, February 15th, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Senate, a list of the names of members of the Senate who have signed a renewed declaration of their property qualification during the second twenty days of the present session of Parliament, in compliance with the 105th Rule of the House.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

The Honourable Messieurs:—

40. Beith,	53. Legris,
41. Belcourt,	54. Lougheed,
42. Boucherville, De, C.M.G.,	55. McHugh,
43. Campbell,	56. Macdonald (Victoria).
44. Choquette,	57. MacKeen,
45. Davis,,	58. Montplaisir,
46. Dessaulles,	59. Owens,
47. Edwards,	60. Poirier,
48. Fiset,	61. Prince,
49. Godbout,	62. Riley,
50. Jaffray,	63. Ross (Moosejaw),
51. Landry,	64. Ross (Halifax).
52. Lavergne,	

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168, dated January 27th, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and Allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 40e.)

Also, Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 186, dated January 30th, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 40f.)

Also, A Return to an Order of the Senate, dated February 15th, 1912, showing the names, positions and pay of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway service in the City of St. John, N.B., from September 1st, 1907, to March 1st, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 107.)

And also, A Return to an Order of the Senate dated 15th February, 1912, showing—1. Names of Commissioners appointed under The Inquiries Act or otherwise for purposes of investigation.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 155.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 23rd February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Loughheed,	Riley,
Beique,	David,	Macdonald	Roche,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	(Victoria),	Scott
Belcourt,	De Veber,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Bell,	Douglas,	McDonald	Talbot,
Bostock,	Edwards,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Bowell	Ellis,	McHugh,	Tessier,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Boyer,	Fiset,	Owens,	Watson,
Campbell,	Forget,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Cartwright	Gillmor,	Pope,	Wilson (Sorel),
(Sir Richard),	King,	Power,	Wood,
Casgrain,	Kirchhoffer,	Prince,	Yeo,
Cloran,	Lavergne,	Ratz,	Young.
Costigan,	Legris,		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee, on Standing Orders, presented their Twelfth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 23rd, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Twelfth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following petitions, and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case.

Of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited; praying for legislation amending their Act of Incorporation, Chap. 57, 39 Vict., 1876.

Of the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction and completion of their railway.

Of the Honourable P. Auguste Choquette and others, of the City of Quebec and Montreal; praying to be incorporated as The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company.

Of William Robinson and others, of the City of Winnipeg; praying to be incorporated as The International Guarantee Company.

Of J. A. Vaillancourt and others, of the City of Montreal and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company; and

Of the Provisional Directors of the British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company; praying for legislation empowering them to build, certain branch lines and extending the time for the construction of already authorized lines of railway.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Thirteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 23rd, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Thirteenth Report.

Of Norman McKay Rettalack and others, of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.

Of the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company; praying for legislation authorizing them to construct certain branch lines; and authorizing them to enter into an agreement with the Vancouver Power Company and The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, or either of them, for any of the purposes specified under section 361 of the Railway Act and for other purposes.

Of J. C. McCarthy and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated as The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada; and

Of G. M. Farrington and others, of Picton, Ontario; praying to be incorporated as The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company; and find that the notices required by Rule 108 somewhat short in point of time in each case.

Inasmuch, however, as the time required for such notices will be completed within a few days, your Committee recommend the suspension of the Rule in each case.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) and (h) be suspended in so far as they relate to the said Report.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 23rd, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Fourteenth Report.

Your Committee have had under their consideration the Bill (61) intituled; "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company and to change its name to The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," which was referred to them under Rule 118, and find the notices required by the Rules are sufficient.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, and to change its name to The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Beique presented to the Senate a Bill (B2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of The Continental Can Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Mr. Bell be added to the Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours; that the name of the Honourable Mr. Taylor be added to the Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts,

to replace the name of the late Honourable Mr. McKay (Truro), and that the name of the Honourable Mr. Bell be added to the Joint Committee on the Restaurant in place of the name of the Honourable Mr. Miller.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (95) intituled: "An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway."

(In the Committee).

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Poirier, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) (b) and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Part I.—Canadian Trade. Imports into and Exports from Canada. (Itemized and General Statements).

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 10, 1912.)

Also, A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated January 24, 1912, for copies of the contracts between the Government of Canada, and the various steamship companies for the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, and all the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909. Also, the agreements, if any, for the carriage of mails via New York. Further, any contracts, subsidy agreements, &c., for the conveyance of mail between Canada and Newfoundland, and the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 111.)

Also, A Return to an Order of the Senate, dated February 8, 1912, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return Showing:—

1. The number of persons who have been appointed to the position of lecturers upon the subject of Annuities under Cap. 5, 7-8 Edward VII., "An Act to authorize the issue of Government Annuities for Old Age and Amendments thereto."

2. The names of such lecturers, the amount of salary paid to each, of travelling expenses or payments for any other service rendered in connection therewith.

3. The number of clerks and others employed in connection with the organization and putting into force the provisions of the Annuities Act; and the salaries and wages paid to each one so employed.

4. The total expense incurred in the organization of the Annuities Branch of the Public Service, to the end of December, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 44a.)

And also, A Return to an Order of the Senate, dated February 6, 1912, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return showing:—

1. The number of annuitants and parties having made payments on account of purchase of same up to the 1st February, 1912?

2. The amount of money paid in to the same date?

3. The number of contracts for annuities entered into in each month from the 1st January, 1911, to the 1st February, 1912?

4. The number of letters received by the officials in charge of the Annuities Branch during same period?

5. The total number of lecturers and addresses delivered during the said year, 1911?

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 44b.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 27th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Riley,
Beith,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Belcourt,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	Edwards,	(Victoria),	Scott
Bostock,	Ellis,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Farrell,	McDonald	Shehyn,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Fiset,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Boyer,	Frost,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Gillmor,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Godbout,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	McSwaney,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Owens,	Watson,
Cloran,	King,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	La Rivière,	Power,	Young.
David,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of D. Madeline Peterson, of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Francis John Peterson, of the City of Toronto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—

Of A. A. Muir and others, of Winnipeg; praying to be incorporated as "The British American Trust Company."

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Thirteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their Thirteenth Report, as follows:

In the matter of the petition of Edith Harriet Duffy, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying that the fees of \$210 required by Rule 140 to be paid upon her petition for a Bill of Divorce be remitted.

Your Committee recommend that, in view of the evidence adduced before your Committee and herewith submitted, the prayer of the said petition be granted.
All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed,

That the said Report be now concurred in.
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, from the Special Committee appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, and the course of interprovincial trade, presented their First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, February 23rd, 1912.

The Special Committee appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss and gain sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, and the course of interprovincial trade, have the honour to present their First Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to five.

Your Committee also recommend that they be permitted to sit during the sittings of the Senate and at such other times as may be deemed by your Committee to be in the best interests of the work they have undertaken to perform.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. EDWARDS,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt presented to the Senate a Bill (C2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Davis presented to the Senate a Bill (D2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt presented to the Senate a Bill (E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Watson presented to the Senate a Bill (F2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23f, 24a, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Young presented to the Senate a Bill (G2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Farrell presented to the Senate a Bill (H2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock presented to the Senate a Bill (I2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock presented to the Senate a Bill (J2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand,

That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all Orders in Council under which any persons have been appointed to conduct any inquiries, together with copies of all letters addressed to them in reference thereto, and of all reports received from them, with any evidence they may have taken.

The Honourable Mr. Beique in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David.

That the following words be added at the end of the question.

Also the names of all Commissioners appointed.

(1). By the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in virtue of Order in Council No. 2740, 30th November, 1911.

(2). By the Minister of Public Works in virtue of Order in Council No. 2337, 13th December, 1911.

(3). By the Minister of Agriculture in virtue of Order in Council, No. 2362, 16th December, 1911.

(4). By the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in virtue of Order in Council, No. 2915, 20th December, 1911.

(5). By the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in virtue of Order in Council, No. 2929, 22nd December, 1911.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion in amendment the same was Resolved in the affirmative.

The question being again put on the main motion as amended, the same was Resolved in the affirmative, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such members of this House as are members of the Privy Council.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (76) intituled: "An Act to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (103) intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Works Tolls Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (104) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (L) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Wells and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk as follows:—

Preamble. In line "5" strike out "1903" and substitute "1904."

In line "6" strike out "Gould" and substitute "Gauld."

Clause 1, in line 1, strike out "Gould" and insert "Gauld."

Clause 2, in line 1, strike out "Gould" and insert "Gauld."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the said amendments without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of The Continental Can Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (K) intituled: "An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

The same was on division.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

(In the Committee.)

Section 1 reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 14—After "any" insert "other."

Page 1, line 15—Strike out from “into” to “any” in line 16.

Page 1, line 22—After “inquiry” insert “and such persons shall report the evidence and their findings (if any) thereon to the Commissioners.”

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with several amendments which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.—

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Isobell Isaac, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (16) intituled: “An Act respecting Patents of Thomas Wadge,” was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Talbot, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (52) intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company,” was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (56) intituled: “An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company,” was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McMullen, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (62) intituled: “An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company,” was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (67) intituled: "An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thibeau, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (81) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Northern Territorial Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting certain Patents of Thos. D. Rambaut," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (91) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to amend the Post Office Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (Z) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart."

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson ((Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (A2) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was received from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, &c., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the Bill (L) No. 102 intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Wells."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.
Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, presented to the Senate a Bill (K 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 28th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Dessaulles,	Lavergne,	Prince,
Beique,	De Veber,	Légris,	Prowse,
Beith,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Riley,
Bell,	Edwards,	(Victoria),	Roche,
Bostock,	Ellis,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McDonald	Scott
Campbell,	Fiset,	(Cape Breton),	(Sir Richard),
Cartwright	Frost,	McHugh,	Shehyn,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Casgrain,	Gillmor,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Choquette,	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Costigan,	Kerr,	Owens,	Watson,
Dandurand,	King,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
David,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,	Yeo,
Davis,	La Rivière,	Power,	Young.
Derbyshire,			

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of Daisy Madeleine Peterson, of the City of Toronto; praying for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Francis John Peterson, of the City of Toronto.

By the Honourable Mr. De Veber:—

Of Henry Greek Wills, of the City of Montreal; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife, Marion Frances Wills.

The Honourable Mr. McHugh presented to the Senate a Bill (L2) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited and to change its name to Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered. That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock presented to the Senate a Bill (M2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered. That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (23) intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered. That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (70) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Larivière, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beith, it was

Ordered. That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (83) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered. That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Farrell, acting Chairman of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 8,

WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Fifteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following petitions, and find that the rules have been complied with in each case.

Of Norman Gladstone Heyd and others, of the City of Toronto; praying to be incorporated under the name of The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada.

Of the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada; praying for legislation amending their Acts of Incorporation, Chap. 91 of 1898, and Chap. 108 of 1908.

Of A. A. Muir and others, of Winnipeg; praying to be incorporated as The British American Trust Company.

Of the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited; praying for legislation revising, consolidating and amending the Charter of the said Company; and

Of the Right Reverend Ovide Charlebois, of Le Pas, Keewatin, Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Apostolic Vicariate of Keewatin; praying to be incorporated as "The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin."

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. M. FARRELL,
Acting Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Domville presented to the Senate a Bill (N2) intituled: "An Act to amend The Militia Act, and to change the name thereof to The Canadian Army Act."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (Z) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart."

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Ethel May Stewart; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole to Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (P) intituled: "An Act to repeal The Naval Service Act."

The Honourable Mr. Choquette moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After Debate,

The Honourable Mr. David moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beique,

That the previous question be now put

After Debate,

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire,

That further debate be adjourned.

The question being put upon the said motion, the same was

Resolved in the negative.

After further Debate,

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria) moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird,

The adjournment of the Debate.

It being six o'clock, His Honour the Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past seven o'clock.

7.30 P.M.

The Senate resumed.

The question being put upon the motion of the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, for the adjournment of the Debate, the same was resolved in the negative.

The question being put on the motion of the Honourable Mr. David, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beique,

That the previous question be now put,

The same was resolved in the negative.

The question being then put upon the motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran,

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows.

CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs

Choquette, Cloran—2.

NON-CONTENTS.

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Derbyshire,	Kerr,	Prowse,
Béique,	Dessaulles,	King,	Ratz,
Beith,	De Veber,	Larivière,	Riley,
Belcourt,	Domville,	Lavergne,	Roche
Bell,	Edwards,	Legris,	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Ellis,	Lougheed,	Scott (Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	Macdonald	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	(Victoria),	Taylor,
Casgrain,	Frost,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Costigan,	Gibson,	Mitchell,	Watson,
Dandurand,	Gillmor,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
David,	Godbout,	Power,	Yeo,
Davis,	Jaffray,	Prince,	Young—51.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be not committed to the Committee of the Whole House, but that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (61) intituled "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, and to change its name to The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Roche, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (B2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into Committee of the Whole on Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to amend the Post Office Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 29th February, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Kirchhoffer,	Prince,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	De Veber,	Legris,	Riley,
Bell,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bostock,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell	Edwards,	(Victoria),	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McDonald	Shehyn,
Campbell,	Fiset,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Cartwright	Forget,	McHugh,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	Owens,	Watson,
Costigan,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Dandurand,	Kerr,	Pope,	Yeo,
David,	King,	Power,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Sir Richard Scott:—

Of Arthur Bently Broderick and others, of the City of Ottawa, (The Dominion Trust Company).

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fourteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Fourteenth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Isabella Helen Horncastle, of the City of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Daniel Horncastle, of the said City of Toronto, and for such further and other

relief as the Senate may seem meet, and of her further petition praying that the fees of \$210, required by Rule 140 to be paid upon her petition, be remitted.

1. Your Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except as to the payment of the fees of \$210, required by Rule 140.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

6. In view of the evidence adduced before your Committee, and herewith submitted, as to the Petitioner's want of means, your Committee recommend that the fees of \$210, required by Rule 140 to be paid upon her petition, be remitted.

Herewith is submitted a draft Bill, approved by the Committee to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Loughheed,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Fifteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 43,

WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1912

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Fifteenth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Alvina Bell Leitch, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Leitch, formerly of the Village of Salem, in the said Province, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. KIRCHHOFFER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kirchhoffer, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next. Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, For clause 1, substitute the following:—

1. The Montreal Central Terminal Company may, within two years after the passing of this Act, commence the construction of the works mentioned in section 2 of chapter 109, of the Statutes of 1909 and expend fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon, and may within five years after the passing of this Act, complete the works mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of the said chapter, and if, within the said periods respectively, such commencement and such expenditure are not so made, or any of the said works are not so completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the said Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said works as then remain uncompleted.

2. After clause 1 insert the following as Clause A and Clause B.

CLAUSE A.

2. The Company shall not construct or operate its line of railway, bridge or tunnel along any highway, street or other public place, (whether under or over the surface) without first obtaining the consent, expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality.

CLAUSE B.

3. No part of the bridge or tunnel or approaches thereto situate in the city of Montreal and which the Company is authorized to construct, shall be used by the

Company for the purpose of urban passenger service, or for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, cars or carriages used for urban service, without the consent of the said city expressed by by-law and setting out the conditions of such consent.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (C.B.), it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, substitute the following for Section 4:—

4. The debenture stock from time to time issued under the authority of this Act shall be consolidated with the debentures stock issued, or to be issued, under the authority of Chapter 100 of the Statutes of 1906, and shall constitute a lien or charge ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the debenture stock issued, or to be issued, under the said Act, upon the railway, undertaking, equipment, property, rights and franchises of the Company described in the respective deeds of trust by way of mortgage set forth in Schedules A, B, and C to Chapter 98 of the Statutes of 1905.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That Rule 24 (a) and (h) be suspended and the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (T) intituled: "An Act respecting The Rainy River Radial Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (63) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Premier Life Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (72) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (89) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Saskatchewan," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 9—Take out "Assurance" and insert "Insurance."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eye Sight Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 17—After "hundred" insert "and fifty."

Page 1, line 21—After "hundred" insert "and fifty."

Page 1, line 22—After "hundred" take out "one" and insert "two."

Page 2, line 1—Take out "twenty" and insert "seventy."

Page 2, line 9—Take the whole line and substitute the following as section "8."

"8. The provisions of *The Insurance Act*, 1910, regarding the calculation of reserve liability shall not be applicable to the Company.

Page 2—After section 8 insert the following as additional sections 9, 10 and 11:—

"9. In the annual statements which the Company is required to furnish to the Superintendent of Insurance under the said Act the Company shall be chargeable

as a liability in respect of its policies outstanding and unmatured at the date of such statements, with such sum as the said Superintendent finds to be necessary, estimated or calculated upon the basis of the best available statistics applicable to the business carried on by the Company, due regard being had in such calculation to the provisions of the said policies.

"10. No policy shall be issued by the Company until the form thereof including the application therefor has been approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

"11. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities and shall be subject to all the liabilities and provisions in *The Insurance Act, 1910*, so far as they may be applicable to the Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration by the Senate to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Power presented to the Senate a Bill (O2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Power presented to the Senate a Bill (P2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (C2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Power, in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire,

That the words "Banking and Commerce" be substituted for the words "Miscellaneous Private Bills."

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion, in amendment.

The House divided.

Yeas, 25; Nays, 11.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question being again put on the main motion, as amended, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (D2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (G2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams."

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson,

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson,

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (H2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Farrell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (I2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (J2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (76) intituled: "An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (103) intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Works Tolls Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be not committed to the Committee of the Whole House, but that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to amend the Post Office Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. David, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—Fifth Census of Canada, 1911—Special Report on Area and Population.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. A.*)

Also, a Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 31st January, 1912, for copies of Acts, documents, correspondence, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, in the City of Quebec for the purpose of a Central Station.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 117.*)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 1st March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	King,	Power,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Kirchhoffer,	Prince,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Bell,	De Veber,	Lavergne,	Riley,
Bostock,	Domville,	Legris,	Roche,
Bowell	Douglas,	Lougheed,	Ross (Halifax),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	Macdonald	Scott
Boyer,	Ellis,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Farrell,	MacKeen;	Shehyn,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McDonald	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	(Cape Breton),	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Frost,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gibson,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Godbout,	Owens,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Young.
David,	Kerr,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:—

Of Achille Bergevin and others, of the City of Quebec and elsewhere, (The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company.)

By the Honourable Mr. McSweeney:—

Of M. J. Haney and others, of the City of Toronto and elsewhere, (Capital Trust Corporation.)

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (16) intituled: "An Act respecting the Patents of Thomas Wadge," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting cer-

tain patents of Thomas D. Rambaut," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting The Methodist Church," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 24—After "corporation" insert "as are not inconsistent with this Act and subject as regards any real or personal property, to such provincial law as may apply thereto."

Page 2, line 6—After the word "duties" leave out the words "as are."

Page 2, line 6—After the word "not" insert "contrary to law nor."

Page 2, line 16—After the word "not" insert "contrary to law nor."

Page 3—Add the following as Clause 6.

"6. The said Corporation or any body corporate created under the provisions of this Act or any trustees appointed under Schedule B hereto, may, in the manner authorized by the by-laws, rules or regulations of the said corporation, give, grant, convey or otherwise alienate any property, real or personal, held by them respectively to any other church, corporation or missionary organization or any trustees thereof in pursuance of any agreement or understanding entered into with such church, corporation, or missionary organization for co-operation in carrying on religious work."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette, presented to the Senate a Bill (Q 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (T) intituled: "An Act respecting The Rainy River Radial Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (29) intituled: "An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to the Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (63) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Premier Life Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (72) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (89) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Bank of Saskatchewan," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting The Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (G2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams."

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, That the said Bill be now read a third time

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committete on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of William Holloway Adams; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (105) intituled: "An Act to amend The Post Office Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (L2) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (M2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (23) intituled: "An Act respecting The Harbour of Hamilton," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. LaRivière, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beith, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Power Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Riley, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell presented to the Senate a Bill (R2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Derbyshire,	King,	Pówer,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Bell,	De Veber,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Bostock,	Domville,	Legris,	Riley,
Bowell	Douglas,	Lougheed,	Roche,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Boyer,	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Scott
Campbell,	Farrell,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Cartwright	Fiset,	McDonald	Talbot,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	(Cape Breton),	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Frost,	McLaren,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Jones,	Owens,	Wilson (Sorel),
David,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier,	Yeo,
Davis,	Kerr,	Pope,	Young.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—
Of Achille Bergevin and others, of the City of Quebec and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company," and
Of M. J. Haney and others, of the City of Toronto and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "Capital Trust Corporation, Limited."

The Honourable Mr. Cloran moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette. That the Senate do now adjourn *vide* Rule 25g.

After Debate.

A point of Order being raised by the Honourable Mr. Power, That the question under discussion is not of an urgent nature.

His Honour the Speaker ruled that the point of Order was well taken.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (113) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (I) intituled: "An Act respecting The Trust and Loan Company of Canada."

And to acquaint the Senate that they passed the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Pope, presented to the Senate a Bill (S 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate International Guarantee Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honourable Mr. Watson, presented to the Senate a Bill (T 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British American Trust Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23f, 24a, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (16) intituled: "An Act respecting Patents of Thomas Wadge," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (84) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of Thomas D. Rambaut," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of Bill (K 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac."

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber.

That the said Bill be read a third time on Friday next.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (N 2) intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Militia Act,' and to change the title thereof to 'The Canadian Army Act.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jaffray, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fourteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Isabella Helen Horncastle, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours to Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on Thursday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fifteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Alvena Bell Leitch, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (O2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (P2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Kerr, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (76) intituled: "An Act to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Bell, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (103) intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Works Tolls Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Baird, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Choquette, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and
The Honourable Mr. Campbell, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (M2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting The Methodist Church."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 6th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Power,
Beique,	De Veber,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Beith,	Domville,	Legris,	Ratz,
Bell,	Douglas,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Bostock,	Edwards,	Macdonald	Roche,
Bowell	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Ross (Halifax),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	MacKay,	Scott
Boyer,	Fiset,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Forget,	McDonald	Talbot,
Cartwright	Frost,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Gillmor,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Godbout,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Costigan,	Jones,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Owens,	Wilson (Sorel),
David,	Kerr,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Davis,	King,	Pope,	Young.
Derbyshire,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (C 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, as follows:—

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

That the preamble of the Bill has not been proven to their satisfaction, and that the grounds on which the Committee have arrived at such conclusion are that the provisions of the Bill are adverse to Parliamentary practice with regard to such matters, and that the passage thereof would not be in the public interest.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Food, to whom was referred the Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Public Health Association," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amend-

ments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

In the Preamble.

Line 1.—Before “Whereas” insert:—

“Whereas Duncan MacKenzie Anderson, M.D., and Lester McDonnell Coulter, M.D., publishers of *The Public Health Journal*, and Charles J. C. O. Hastings, M.D., Andrew Jerome Harrington, M.D., and T. Aird Murray, C.E., were incorporated by Letters Patent, issued by the Province of Ontario, as ‘The Canadian Public Health Association,’ and whereas it is expedient to extend the objects of the said association by incorporating a new association with the same name but with more extensive objects to be exercised throughout the Dominion of Canada; and”

In the 8th line of clause 1, before “John W. S. McCullough, M.D.,” insert “Duncan MacKenzie Anderson, M.D., Lester McDonnell Coulter, M.D.,”

Page 2, line 18.—After “diffusion” insert “throughout Canada.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That Rule 24 (a) and (h) be suspended and the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, March 6th, 1912.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to present the following as their Second Report.

The Committee recommend that 75,000 copies of the evidence of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, given before the Committee on Agriculture, 20,000 copies of each of the evidence of Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Mr. L. H. Newman and Mr. A. G. Gilbert, given before the said Committee this Session, be printed.

The Committee further recommend that 20,000 copies be printed in pamphlet form, of papers read before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, during the Session of 1910-11, by Messrs. Macoun, Blair, Grisdale and Fixter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. DERBYSHIRE,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Sixteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

FRIDAY, March 1st, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Sixteenth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Isabella Jenkins, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson. That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next. Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Seventeenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Seventeenth Report as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of D. Madeline Peterson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying that the publication alleged by the said petition to have been made of her notice of intention to apply for a Bill of Divorce from Francis John Peterson, and the service affected upon him, as established by statu-

tory declaration fyled with the said petition, be accepted as sufficient notice and service for the present session of Parliament, and that a Bill of Divorce be passed dissolving her marriage with the said Francis John Peterson.

Your Committee recommend that the prayer of the said petition be not granted, because the documents and papers fyled with the said petition do not establish that the Rules of the Senate have been complied with, and because under the said Rules the Respondent would be entitled to two months from the 26th February, 1912, wherein to fyle his opposition to the granting of the petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. YOUNG,

For Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Eighteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

TUESDAY, March 5th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Eighteenth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of George Mackay Sutherland, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Annie Leo Snow, formerly of the said City of Toronto, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson. That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next. Which being objected to. The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was Ordered, That Rules 24a, 110 and 112 be suspended.

The following petition was brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—
Of the Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was Ordered, That Rules 24a, 110 and 112 be suspended.

The following petition was brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Dandurand:—
Of the Alabama Traction Light and Power Company.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1912, showing the terms of lease to the whaling company or companies for whale fishing on the coast of British Columbia, giving the extent of sea over which exclusive rights are given, rent paid, and restriction as to close season, and all other particulars relating to this subject.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

Vide Sessional Papers, No. (123.)

Also, a Return to an Address of the Senate dated 9th February, 1912, for a return showing the term of lease by the Government to a company giving rights to exclusive fishing in the fresh water lakes of the Dominion; with all conditions as to time, rent, sub-letting and close season, and any other information relating to this subject.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 123a.)

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (94) intituled: "An Act respecting the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (27) intituled: "An Act respecting the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for the production of all documents, contracts and correspondence, in relation to the claim of Messieurs Boulanger & Son, Montmagny, Quebec.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return stating the amount of money expended under the Inquiries Act during the year ending the 1st July, 1897.

(a) As salaries of Commissioners, and

(b) All other expenses incurred under the said Act.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (76) intituled: "An Act to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (103) intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Works Tolls Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (97) intituled: "An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (111) intituled: "An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting The Methodist Church," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole on Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (Q2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (R2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a), 63 and 119 be suspended in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 22nd February, 1912, for all correspondence respecting the inefficient postal delivery service at Rothesay, N.B.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers No. 124.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 7th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	King,	Power,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	De Veber,	Legris,	Riley,
Bell,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bostock,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Fiset,	McDonald	Talbot,
Campbell,	Forget,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Cartwright	Frost,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	Mitchell,	Watson,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Jones	Owens,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier,	Young.
David,	Kerr.	Pope,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Baird, presented to the Senate a Bill (U2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leatch."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell,

That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the following communication from the Clerk:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 1st, 1912.

The Honourable P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate,

SIR,—It will be remembered that before the adjournment of the Senate last May, Sergeant-at-Arms, on account of the annual statutory increase of salary to which Subdivision B of the First Division (*Vide Senate Journals* of 1910-11, pp. 388 and 410.) While his salary remained the same under this new classification, he, however, became entitled, with the rest of the staff, to the annual increase of salary provided by section 37 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. As he had not participated with the rest of the staff in the yearly statutory increase of salary for the fiscal years 1909-10 and 1910-11, owing to his having reached the maximum of his class, and anticipating that on the reassembling of the House, after the adjournment, the favourable recommendation of Mr. Speaker to such increase would be obtained, as well as the approval thereof by the Senate, as required by subsection 4 of section 37 of the above said Act, the said increase was paid to the Sergeant-at-Arms in the usual way; but before said recommendation and approval could be obtained, however, Parliament was dissolved.

In order to conform with the statute in reference thereto, I now submit to your favourable recommendation and the approval thereof by the Senate, the payments which have already been made and which still remain to be made of said annual increase of salary to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the present fiscal year, amounting altogether to \$86.68.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned recommends that the payments which have been made to the Sergeant-at-Arms, on account of the annual statutory increase of salary to which he appears to have been entitled with the rest of the staff, as herein stated, be approved of by the Senate.

P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,

March 7th, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the following communication from the Clerk:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, March 1st, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable the Senate, that, owing to frequent complaints having been made of the disappearance during the night of articles of public and private property, I detailed as night watchman during the recess last summer, one R. MacKie, an employee of the Public Works Department, who has been assigned to do duty with the Senate for several years past, with the result that no further complaints have since been received on that score. As this man receives only \$50 per month from the Public Works Department, and the duty of night watchman is more irksome than the work he was doing before, for which, similar employees in the Commons receive as much as \$800 a year, I would suggest that MacKaie be paid an additional \$10 or so per month, by the Senate, from the 1st of July last, and that he be continued in the discharge of that duty with that additional allowance in the future.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable P. LANDRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned recommends that R. MacKie be continued as night watchman in the apartments of the Senate, and that he be paid the amounts suggested by the Clerk for his past and future services in that capacity, out of the contingent funds of the Senate.

P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,

March 7th, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Thompson, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The Honourable Mr. Roche, presented to the Senate a Bill (V 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Farrell.

That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (R2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 30—Take out "easterly" and insert "westerly."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (52) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 25—Take out "two thirds" and insert "three fourths."

Page 3, line 45—After "the" insert "western."

Page 4, line 1—Take out "Pacific."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the (Bill W) intituled: "An Act to ratify and confirm certain agreements between The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (L2) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexican Electric Traction Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (56) intituled: "An Act

respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Dominion Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 12—After the second "The" insert "Western."

Page 1, line 13—Take out "Pacific."

IN THE TITLE.

For "Dominion Pacific" substitute "Western Dominion."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That Rule 24 (a) and (h) be suspended and the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Northern Territorial Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (67) intituled: "An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company, as amended.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton), it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Cloran, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That further Debate upon the said motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (113) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (S2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate International Guarantee Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (N2) intituled: "An Act to amend The Militia Act," and to change the title thereof to "The Canadian Army Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Domville, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce on Bill (C2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited."

The Honourable Mr. Gibson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell,

That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt, in amendment, moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber,

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "the Bill be referred back to the Committee on Banking and Commerce for further consideration."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Seventeenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Madeline Peterson.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr,

That the said Report be adopted.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the British Trust Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Trust Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (F2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (D2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (B2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. David, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the Rule 24 (a) and (b) be suspended in so far as it relates to this Bill.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. David, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time,

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (I2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company," reported that they had

gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 19—Take out “route” and insert “route to a point at or near Peace River Landing, in the Province of Alberta.”

Page 2, line 5—After “railway” insert “or any of the said branch lines.”

Page 2, line 7—After “railway” insert “or any of the said branch lines.”

Page 2, line 9—After “railway” insert “or any of the said branch lines.”

Page 2, line 10—After “railway” insert “or any of the said branch lines.”

Page 2, line 13—After “railway” insert “or any of the said branch lines.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (J2) intituled: “An Act respecting The Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (36) intituled: “An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (50) intituled: “An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 5—Take out “its” and insert “the.”

Page 2, line 5—After “stock” insert “of the Company.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (81) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 8th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Kerr,	Prowse,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	King,	Ratz,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Riley,
Bell,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bostock,	Domville,	MacKeen,	Ross (Halifax),
Bowell	Douglas,	McDonald	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Farrell,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Forget,	McSweeney,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gibson,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Godbout,	Poirier,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Jaffray,	Pope,	Young.
Dandurand,	Jones	Power,	
David,	(Sir Lyman),		

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of Arthur Bently Broderick and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as The Dominion Trust Company.”

Of the Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited, a Company incorporated by Letters Patent; praying for legislation authorizing them to acquire and operate railways, &c., outside the Dominion of Canada, to utilize to the fullest extent concessions, &c., from the United States of Mexico, &c., also, to change the name of the Company to Mexico North Western Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, a Company incorporated by Letters Patent; praying for legislation authorizing them to acquire and operate railways, &c., outside the Dominion of Canada; to utilize to the fullest extent all concessions, &c., from the United States of America, and for other purposes.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

FRIDAY, March 8th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Sixteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules have been complied with in each case.

Of the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada; praying for legislation increasing their capital from one million dollars to three million dollars, and empowering them to divide the capital shares into different classes.

Of M. J. Haney and others, of the City of Toronto and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as "Capital Trust Corporation, Limited"; and

Of Arthur Bentley Broderick and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying to be incorporated as "The Dominion Trust Company."

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Nineteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

TUESDAY, March 5th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Nineteenth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Edith Harriet Duffy, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Rupert Duffy, of the said City of Toronto, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect. All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. TAYLOR,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren,
That the said Report be adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a return of all memorials, petitions, letters, telegrams and documents relating in any way to the claim of the Province of Saskatchewan to certain territories running from the present boundaries of the Province of Saskatchewan to tide water on Hudson's Bay.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (K2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac."

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber,
That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Talbot moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Isobell Isaac; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (W) intituled: "An Act to ratify and confirm certain agreements between The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (L2) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited," and to change its name to 'Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited,' was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (56) intituled: "An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Dominion Pacific Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass, and that the Title be "An Act to incorporate the Western Dominion Railway Company."

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (82) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Northern Territorial Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (67) intituled: "An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (R2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (F2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (D2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (I2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (J2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (36) intituled: "An Act respecting Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (50) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (79) intituled: "An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (81) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (73) intituled: "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (94) intituled: "An Act respecting the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Power, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours to Bill (52) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson; seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Memorandum from the Clerk of the Senate and the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker in re increase of salary to Mr. J. de St. Denis Lemoine, &c.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Cloran, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next, and that it be the First Order after the third readings of Bills.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (113) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Poirier, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. McSweeney, presented to the Senate a Bill (W2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Kerr, presented to the Senate a Bill (X2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23f, 24a and 63 be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	King,	Ratz,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Riley,
Beith,	De Veber,	Legris,	Roche,
Belcourt,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	Douglas,	Macdonald	Scott
Bostock,	Edwards,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Ellis,	MacKeen,	Shehyn,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McDonald	Talbot,
Boyer,	Fiset,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Campbell,	Forget,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Frost,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Gillmor,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Jones	Pope,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Power,	Young.
David,	Kerr,		

PRAYERS.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) 110 and 112 be suspended.

The following petition was brought up and laid on the Table.

By the Honourable Mr. Watson:—

Of David George Davidson, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Jennie Davidson, now living in the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) and 119 be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill (S 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The International Guarantee Company."

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twentieth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

March 8th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twentieth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of John Angus Kennedy, of the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Kathleen Kennedy, of the City of Winnipeg, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber.

That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Friday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That an humble Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Government and persons or corporations since the first of November last in connection with the schools to be established or maintained in the Keewatin Territory to be annexed to Manitoba.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such Members of this House as are Members of the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Domville, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton), it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for copies of all correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company and the Department of Inland Revenue from the first of January, 1911, to date.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (116) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (124) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (30) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Shehyn, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 23 (*f*), 24 (*a*), 63 and 119 of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Shehyn, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Shehyn, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (39) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young it was

Ordered, That the Rules 23 (*f*), 24 (*a*), 63 and 119 of this House be dispensed with in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills:—

Bill (R) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall."

Bill (S) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson."

Bill (U) intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Denny."

Bill (K) intituled: "An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, March 8th, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, &c., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petitions on which the following Bills were founded, viz.:—

Bill (R) No. 109, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall."

Bill (S) No. 110, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson."

Bill (U) No. 112, intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Denny."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (19) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inquiries Act," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to their amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

His Honour the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Governor General's Secretary:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 11th March, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that The Right Honourable The Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy to His Royal Highness the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber on the 12th instant at Four o'clock for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills which have passed the Senate and the House of Commons during the present Session.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. LOWTHER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Governor General's Secretary.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the following report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Library of Parliament.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,

COMMITTEE MEETING, March 7th, 1912.

To the Senate—

The Joint Library Committee have the honour to report as follows:—

The Committee met a first time in the Chambers of the Speaker of the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 7th, at 11 a.m.

The Speaker of the House of Commons in the Chair.

The report of the Librarians for 1911 was read and adopted. The plans for library extension presented and adopted in 1905 and referred to in the report of the Librarians in 1910 and 1911, were laid before the Committee.

After discussion it was ordered that the question of plans for increased accommodation in the Library be referred to a Committee consisting of the Speakers of the two Houses, Hon. Mr. Jaffray, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Hon. Mr. Douglas, Hon. Mr. Larivière, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, and the Librarians, with instructions to consult with members of the Government and report to the Committee at as early a date as possible.

The statistics of the Library were read and approved, as follows:—

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1912.

STATEMENT of Expenditure, Classified by Subjects from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1912.

Religion, Philosophy and Education..	\$ 783 99
History and Biography..	1,919 08
Geography and Travels..	468 11
Sciences..	635 60
Useful Arts	349 74
Fine Arts..	172 53
Sports and Games..	31 91
Philology, Literary History and Bibliography..	320 72
Belles Lettres..	971 70
Encyclopedias; Magazines, &c..	1,443 24
Law, Constitutional History, Parliamentary Papers, &c..	2,812 55
Political Economy, Social Science, Commerce, Statistics..	1,165 62
Directories..	158 07
Binding..	\$2,109 73
Insurance, Commission, Postage, &c..	539 78
	\$13,882 37

The Committee then adjourned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. SPROULE,

Speaker.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,

House of Commons, March 7th, 1912.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Also, Annual Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company for the year ended 31st December, 1911, and

Also, List of the Shareholders as required by their Act of Incorporation.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 131.)

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—A Return of Orders-in-Council, which have been passed and published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910 and 31st July, 1911 in accordance with the provisions of Section 77, of the Dominion Lands Act, Chap. 20, of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 55a.)

The Honourable Mr. Watson, presented to the Senate a Bill (Y2) intituled: "An Act to consolidate and to amend the Acts relating to The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (104) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (52) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (113) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

His Honour Mr. Chief Justice the Right Honourable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., Deputy Governor General, being seated at the foot of the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House: "It is the Deputy Governor General's desire that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come with their Speaker.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the titles of the Bills to be passed, as follows:—

An Act to amend the Quebec Harbour Commissioners' Act, 1899.

An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

An Act respecting the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908.

An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act.

An Act respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company.

An Act respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonisation du Nord.

An Act respecting the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Alberta Electric Railway Company, and to change its name to "The Alberta Interurban Railway Company."

An Act respecting the Algoma Eastern Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C.

An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, and to change its name to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Company.

An Act respecting the Union Bank of Canada.

An Act respecting the Public Archives.

An Act respecting patents of Edmund F. Piper.

An Act respecting a patent of the Spirella Company of Canada, Limited.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company.

An Act respecting the National Transcontinental Railway.

An Act for the relief of Edna Wells.

An Act respecting the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to "The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company."

An Act to incorporate the Premier Life Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Bank of Saskatchewan.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act.

An Act respecting patents of Thomas Wadge.

An Act respecting certain patents of Thos. D. Rambaut.

An Act respecting The Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

An Act to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Government Works Tolls Act.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

An Act respecting the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Territorial Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.

An Act respecting the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company.

An Act to incorporate the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company.

An Act for the relief of Herbert Horsfall.

An Act for the relief of Kenneth Molson.

An Act for the relief of James Denny.

An Act to change the name of Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey.

An Act to amend the Inquiries Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, His Honour the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

The Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The House of Commons withdrew.

The Senate was resumed.

The House according to Order resumed the adjourned Debate on the motion for the Second Reading (Bill 88), “An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission.”

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Douglas, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That further debate upon the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said report be now adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Eighteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of George Mackay Sutherland, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Roche,
That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, presented to the Senate a Bill (Z 2) intituled:
"An Act for the relief of George Mackay Sutherland."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Roche,
That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report
of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr.
Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the
motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole on Bill (D)
intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment
thereto of the Honourable Mr. David, that the said Bill be referred to the Standing
Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr.
Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (U 2)
intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leitch."

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire.
That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire.
That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (N 2)
intituled: "An Act to amend The Militia Act and to change the title thereof to "The
Canadian Army Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr.
Frost, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow, and that it do then stand as the first item after third readings of Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British Trust Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Trust Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Legris,	Ratz,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Roche,
Belcourt,	De Veber,	(Victoria),	Ross (Halifax),
Bell,	Domville,	MacKeen,	Scott
Bostock,	Douglas,	McDonald	(Sir Richard),
Bowell	Edwards,	(Cape Breton),	Shehyn,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McMillan,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McMullen,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Forget,	McSweeney,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jones	Poirier,	Wilson (Sorel),
Costigan,	(Sir Lyman),	Pope,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	King,	Power,	Young.
David,	La Rivière,	Prowse,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—A Return from the Clerk of the Senate in reference to the property qualification of Senators.

Ordered, That the same be received, and it was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 13th March, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Senate, a list of the names of the members of the Senate who have signed a renewed declaration of their property qualifications during the past twenty days of the present session of Parliament, in compliance with the 105th Rule of this House.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

The Honourable Messieurs

65. Coffey,	71. McDonald, Wm.,
66. Farrell,	72. McLaren,
67. Frost,	73. McMullen,
68. Gibson,	74. Ratz,
69. Jones,	75. Robertson,
(Sir L. Melvin),	76. Roche,
70. Macdonald, A. A.,	77. Wilson, J. M.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-first Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

TUESDAY, March 12th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-first Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Greek Wills, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marion Frances Wills, formerly of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, U.S.A., and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson. That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next. Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (Q 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 24 (a), (b) and 63, be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (S 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The International Guarantee Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 28—After "paid" leave out Clause 8.

Page 2, line 37—Leave out lines, 37, 38, 39 of Clause 9.

Page 2, line 40—Leave out the words "provisions of" and "so far as they may."

Page 2, line 41—Leave out the words "be applicable" and insert "shall apply."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (H 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 23—After "hundred" insert "and fifty."

Page 1, line 24—After "and" leave out "fifty" and insert "one hundred."

Page 2—For Clause "7" substitute the following:—

7. The Company may make contracts of life insurance with any person, and may grant, sell or purchase life annuities and endowments depending upon the contingency of human life, and may generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms.

Page 2—Leave out Clause "8" and substitute the following:—

8. The Insurance Act, 1910, shall apply to the Company except sub-section Six of Section 145 thereof, for which is hereby substituted the following: "The shares of the capital stock subscribed for shall be paid by such instalments and at such times

and places as the Directors appoint; the first and second instalments shall not exceed in the aggregate fifty per cent, and no subsequent instalment shall exceed ten per cent, and not less than thirty days notice of any call shall be given."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (O 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 5—After "follows" leave out (Clause 1.)

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Frost, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of Bill (U 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leitch."

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Baird moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell.

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred petition of Alvena Bell Leitch; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed, Preamble read and postponed.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House according to Order resumed the adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (V 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle."

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Roche moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire.

That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (W 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. McSweeney, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gibson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (N 2) intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Militia Act' and to change the title thereof to 'The Canadian Army Act.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventeenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Seventeenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following petition and find that the Rules have been complied with:—

Of the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company; praying for legislation extending the time for the construction of their Canal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same as then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to make their Eighteenth Report.

Your Committee have examined the following petitions.

Of Achille Bergevin and others, of the City of Quebec and elsewhere; praying to be incorporated as The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company.

Of the Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited, a Company incorporated by Letters Patent; praying for legislation authorizing them to acquire and operate railways, &c., outside the Dominion of Canada, to utilize to the fullest extent concessions, &c., from the United States of Mexico, &c., also, to change the name of the Company to Mexico North Western Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, a Company incorporated by Letters Patent; praying for legislation authorizing them to acquire and operate railways, &c., outside the Dominion of Canada; to utilize to the fullest extent all concessions, &c., from the United States of America, and for other purposes.

And Your Committee find the notices required by Rule 107 short in point of time.

As sufficient reasons were given for the delay in each case Your Committee recommend the suspension of Rule 107, as it will be competent for the Committees to whom the Bills shall be referred to provide that no injury to any party shall arise therefrom.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire presented to the Senate a Bill (A3) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson presented to the Senate a Bill (B 3) intituled: "An Act respecting The St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 14th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Power,
Beique,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Beith,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Riley,
Belcourt,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bell,	Domville,	Macdonald	Ross (Halifax),
Bostock,	Douglas,	(Victoria),	Scott
Bowell	Edwards,	MacKay (Alma),	(Sir Richard),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	MacKeen,	Shehyn,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McDonald	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Cartwright	Forget,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Frost,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jones	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Sorel),
Costigan,	(Sir Lyman),	Owens,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Kerr,	Poirier,	Young.
David,	King,	Pope,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the following communication from the Clerk:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 1st March, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that owing to the increase of work caused by the more frequent meetings held by the several Standing and Special Committees lately, and the consequent rush of business which always occurs during the last month or so of a session, the Chief Clerk of Committees informs me that he is unable to cope with it with the help placed at his disposal; it will, therefore, be necessary to employ the services of an extra clerk from now on to the end of the session.

I would also add that the Chief Messenger informs me that owing to the promotion of T. B. Weston from the position of Messenger to that of Assistant Postmaster last year, he is left with only three messengers during recess, which he claims is insufficient for the work to be done, and he asks that an additional permanent messenger be appointed accordingly.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable P. LANDRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned recommends that the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to employ an extra clerk from now on to the end of the session at such salary as is provided by section 31 of The Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, as amended in 1910.

The undersigned also recommends that W. D. Perkins be promoted from the position of sessional to that of permanent messenger; that his salary per annum be the average salary received by him as sessional messenger during the present and the last session of Parliament, and that the said promotion take effect from the 1st of April next.

P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,

7th March, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said communication be referred to the Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand presented to the Senate a Bill (D3) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Honourable Mr. Watson presented to the Senate a Bill (C3) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited," and to change its name to "Mexico North Western Pacific Railway Company."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 63 and 119, be suspended and the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23 (*f*), 24 (*a*), 24 (*b*), 24 (*h*), 63, 119 and 129 be suspended in so far as they relate to (Bill Y2) intituled: "An Act to consolidate and

amend the Acts relating to 'The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited,' and to change its name to 'The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a), 24 (b), 24 (h), 63, 119 and 129 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill 99, intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (A2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 24 (a), (b) and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (M2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 24 (a), (b) and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (62) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (91) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company," and to change its name to "The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, (Limited)" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (30) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 24 (a), (b) and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (94) intituled: "An Act respecting the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (39) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (23) intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 9.—After "determine" insert "*prima facie*."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 1.—Leave out from “and” to the end of line 2.

Page 2, line 3.—Leave out from the beginning of the Clause to the word “is” and insert the following: “in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that if a dam, constructed in accordance with the provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (68) intituled: “An Act respecting Queen’s College at Kingston,” and to change its name to “Queen’s University at Kingston,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time and referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders in accordance with Rule 118 of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (69) intituled: “An Act to incorporate Queen’s Theological College,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time and referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders in accordance with Rule 118 of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (115) intituled: “An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message as brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (50) intituled: “An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company,” and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill T2) intituled: “An Act to incorporate The British American Trust Company,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1—For clause 2 substitute the following:—

“2. The persons named in section 1 of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and they may forthwith open stock books, procure subscriptions of stock for the undertaking, make calls upon stock subscribed and receive payments thereon, and shall deposit in a chartered bank in Canada all moneys received by them on account of the stock so subscribed for, or otherwise received by them on account of the Company, and may withdraw the same for the purposes of the Company only; and may do generally what is necessary to organize the Company.”

Page 2—For clause 5 substitute the following as clauses 5, 6 and 7:—

"5. The Company shall not commence business until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock have been bona fide subscribed and one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon in cash into the funds of the Company to be appropriated only for the purposes of the Company under this Act.

6. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by a board of not less than seven nor more than twenty-one directors, a majority of whom shall be a quorum. At least five, and at no time less than two-thirds of such directors, shall be residents of the province of Manitoba.

2. No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own right at least twenty shares upon which all calls due have been paid; and if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of the creditors, or comes within the operation of any insolvent law then in force or cease to hold twenty shares in his own right, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a director, and his place may be filled for the remainder of the term by the directors from among the qualified shareholders of the Company.

3. The Company may, by by-law, provide that a resolution in writing signed by all the directors shall be valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors.

7. Calls on stock may be made by the directors at such times and in such proportions as they deem proper, but no call shall exceed ten per cent and no call shall be made at a less interval than four months from the last preceding call."

Pages 2 and 3—For clause 6 substitute the following as clause 8:—

"8. The Company may—

(a) receive money in trust for the purposes herein specified, and invest and accumulate it at such lawful rates of interest as can be obtained therefor;

(b) accept and execute all such trusts of every description and nature as are entrusted to it by any government or person, or committed or transferred to it by any order, judgment or decree of any court in Canada or elsewhere; execute the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, accountant, arbitrator, adjutor, auditor, receiver, assignee, liquidator, sequestrator, official guardian, guardian, curator or committee of a lunatic, and perform the duties of such offices or trusts as fully and completely as any person so appointed could do; receive and manage any sinking fund on such terms as may be agreed upon; take, hold and accept by grant, assignment, transfer, deed, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any real or personal estate upon any lawful trusts, and perform and execute them according to the terms and for the purposes declared, established or agreed upon; accept from, and execute trusts for, married women in respect of their separate property, real or personal, and act as agent for them in the management of such separate property; guarantee repayment of the principal or payment of the interest, or both, of any moneys entrusted to the Company for investment, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon; act as agent for countersigning, registering, or otherwise ascertaining and certifying to the genuineness of any issue of stock, bonds, debentures or other securities for money of any government, municipal or other corporate body duly authorized to issue and make the said issue, and hold the said securities as agent or trustee; and act generally as fiscal or other agent for any such government or corporate body;

(c) act as agent or attorney for winding-up estates, receiving or collecting any principal, interest, rents, coupons, mortgages, debts, debentures or other securities or evidences of debt or demands of any nature, and in the sale or purchase of any real or personal property, and generally act in all matters in the nature of a trust or general agency;

(d) be the custodian, on such terms as are agreed upon of any jewellery, plate and other valuable property, and of deeds, wills, debentures and other evidence of title or indebtedness;

(e) act as investing and managing agent of estates and properties for and on behalf of executors, administrators and trustees or other persons;

(f) receive and collect such remuneration for its services as is agreed upon or as fixed from time to time or allowed by law, and all usual and customary charges, costs and expenses;

(g) receive moneys for investment and allow interest thereon for a reasonable time until invested, and advance moneys to protect any estate, trust or property entrusted to it as aforesaid, and charge lawful interest upon any such advances: Provided that nothing herein shall be held either to restrict or to extend the powers of the Company as trustee or agent under the terms of any trust or agency that may be conferred upon it;

(h) take securities of such nature as are deemed expedient for any moneys owing to the Company;

(i) obtain from any government any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company thinks it desirable to obtain, and carry out, exercise and comply with any such rights, privileges and concessions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or of any other Act of the Parliament of Canada;

(j) hold such real estate as is necessary for the transaction of its business, not exceeding the value of one million dollars, and any further real estate of whatever value which being mortgaged or hypothecated to it, is acquired by it for the protection of its investments, and from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof; but the Company shall sell any real estate acquired in satisfaction of any debt due to itself, other than as trustee or in an official capacity within seven years after such acquisition, unless such time is extended by order of the Governor in Council, otherwise such real estate shall revert to His Majesty for the use of Canada."

Page 3, line 29—Leave out from "7" to "Company" in line 36, both inclusive, and substitute the following:—

"9. In all cases where application is made to any court, judge, officer, or person having authority to make an appointment to any office or trust, the Company, with its consent, may be appointed to hold such office or trust, with the substitution, if necessary, for any obligations required from any private person appointed to such office or trust, of such obligations as are applicable to corporations, and with such remuneration as may be fixed."

Page 3—Re-number clause "8" as "10."

Page 4—Re-number clause "9" as "11."

Page 4, line 45—For "8" substitute "10."

Pages 5 to 9—Leave out clauses 10 to 24, both inclusive, and substitute the following as clauses 12, 13, 14 and 15:—

"12. The Company may invest any money forming part of its own capital or reserve or accumulated profit thereon in any of the securities mentioned in section 10 of this Act, or on the security of real estate in Canada, or any interest in such real estate, or on the security of the debentures, bonds, stock and other securities of any chartered bank or company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, or of the legislature of any province, as the directors deem expedient."

"13. In case of the appointment of the Company to any trust or office by any court in Canada, or any judge, officer or person having lawful authority in that behalf, such court, judge, officer or person may, from time to time, require the Company to render an account of its administration of the particular trust or office to which it has been appointed, and may from time to time appoint a suitable person to investigate the management of such particular trust by the Company, and as to the security afforded to those by or for whom its engagements are held, and such person shall report thereon to such court, judge, officer or person, and the expenses of such investigation shall be borne as ordered by such court, judge or officer thereof."

"14. Part II of *The Companies Act*, except sections 125, 141, and 165, thereof shall apply to the Company."

"15. The Company may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Treasury Board, amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the Company, or any part thereof, of such other company is authorized to amalgamate with the Company; and such amalgamation may be by deed, which shall set forth such details as are deemed necessary to perfect the amalgamated Company, but the same shall not effect such amalgamation until it shall have been submitted to and approved of by the shareholders of both companies, at meetings of such shareholders respectively, duly called for such purpose, and approved by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of those then present or represented by proxy at each such meeting; and by such deed of amalgamation the proportion of stock which shall be represented by each company shall be settled, and provision may be made for giving the voting power to the shareholders of each of the companies as shall be entitled thereto; and by such deed, the mode of appointing the next board of directors shall be established; notice of the application for approval of the amalgamation shall be given by advertisement published in two consecutive issues of *The Canada Gazette*, and thereafter, and upon the same being approved of by the Governor in Council, the said other company shall be deemed to be and shall be amalgamated with the Company and the undertaking and all the powers, rights, franchises, authorities and privileges, and all the property and assets of the other company, party to such amalgamation, shall *ipso facto* be possessed by and be vested in the Company, in such manner and to the same extent as if they had been originally conferred on or granted to, or acquired by it, but subject to all the liabilities, contracts, disabilities and duties of the said companies; and all debts due and owing by or to the companies, parties to such amalgamation, shall become due and owing to or by the Company in such manner as if they had been originally contracted by it. A duplicate of the said deed so approved of shall be filed in the office of The Secretary of State (no registration or filing in any other office being required) and notice of such approval shall forthwith be published in two consecutive issues of *The Canada Gazette*. In the event that any company which may be amalgamated with the Company pursuant hereto has any power, right, franchise, authority or privilege, similar to any of those of the Company but exercisable upon different terms and conditions, the Company may exercise the same upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the case of either constituent company. The approval of the Governor in Council to any such amalgamation shall be *primâ facie* evidence that all the conditions and formalities connected with the said amalgamation have been complied with."

Page 9—Re-number clauses "25," "26" and "27" as "16," "17," and "18" respectively.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (P2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 44.—After "Act" insert the following "and further provided that no such branch shall have power to establish benefit funds under paragraph (d) of Section (5) of this Act."

Page 3, line 28.—After “Society” insert “or any branch thereof.”

Page 3, line 31.—Leave out from “to” to “and” in line 32, and substitute “for its actual use and occupation only.”

Page 3, line 33.—Leave out from “thereof” to the end of line.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Douglas moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was

Resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (49) intituled: “An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company, as amended.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Owens, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours for further consideration.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (9) intituled: “An Act to amend the Criminal Code.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (V2) intituled: “An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle,”

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin),

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Isabella Helen Horncastle; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (Y2) intituled: “An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited,

and to change its name to 'The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company,' was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (116) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (124) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Casgrain for Committee of the Whole House on (Bill D) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sale of Bread," and the motion in amendment thereto of the Hon. Mr. David, that the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

With leave of the Senate.

The motion of the Honourable Mr. David in amendment was withdrawn.

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand.

That further Debate on the said motion be postponed until Thursday week.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMillan.

That the words "this day three months" be substituted for the words, "Thursday next."

The question of concurrence being put upon the said motion in amendment, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The House according to Order proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to (Bill S 2), "An Act to incorporate The International Guarantee Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the Rules 24 (a), (b) and 63, be suspended in so far as they relate to this Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to (Bill O 2), "An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to (Bill H 2), "An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some further progress therein, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again Monday.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next, and that it be the first item after third reading of Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 15th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	King,	Power,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Bostock,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Riley,
Bowell	Domville,	Macdonald	Roche,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Douglas,	(Victoria),	Ross (Halifax),
Boyer,	Edwards,	McDonald	Scott
Campbell,	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	(Sir Richard),
Cartwright	Farrell,	McLaren,	Shehyn,
(Sir Richard),	Fiset,	McMillan,	Talbot,
Casgrain,	Forget,	McSweeney,	Taylor,
Choquette,	Frost,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Coffey,	Jones	Owens,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier,	Yeo,
David,	Kerr,	Pope,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, from the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Printing, presented their Third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 34,

March 13th, 1912.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to present the following as their Third Report.

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

40d. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in England, subsequent to the last Imperial Conference, concerning the Naval Service of Canada, or in any way connected with it.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

51a. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all Petitions or memoranda presented to the Government, respecting work done or to be done for the improvement and beautifying of Ottawa.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

71. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Documents, &c., necessary to bring up to date the statement regarding the matters covered by Sessional Paper 109 of the Session of 1910-11 in reference to Canadian Australian Trade.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

71a. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers and correspondence relating to the negotiations that have been opened by the Government for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

82. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all the Correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada, or any Member of the Government, and Messieurs Fielding and Paterson, during the time the latter gentlemen were in Washington last year, on the subject of the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

82a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence from the 1st day of January, 1910, to the 1st October, 1911, between the Right Honourable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, with reference to the negotiations for reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

83. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of the Letters Patent relating to the office of Governor General of Canada, of the Commission issued to the present Governor General, and of the instructions accompanying the same.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

84. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of the Treaty between Great Britain, the United States and Russia for the suspension of pelagic sealing, and all correspondence regarding the same from the initial negotiations to the present day.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

86. Copy Fifth Report of the Commission for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

94. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Quebec, with regard to the extension of the boundaries of the said Province.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

101a. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Reports, surveys, plans and maps made or prepared during the year 1911 or this year, in respect of or in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway or the suggested ports at Nelson or Churchill on the Hudson Bay, or relating to the navigation of the Hudson Straits.—(*Sessional and Distribution.*)

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Report of the Board of Engineers appointed for the reconstruction of the Quebec Bridge, and of the plans and Specifications prepared by them; of all notices calling for tenders; of all tenders received; of the report of the Board of the said Minister for the acceptance of tenders, and any Orders in Council awarding contracts for the building of the said Bridge.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

108. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1912, referring certain questions to the Supreme Court of Canada in respect to Bill No. 3, of the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act to amend the Marriage Act."—(*Sessional Papers.*)

110a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all Papers, letters, telegrams, memoranda or correspondence of any kind had between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or with the Government of Ontario, as to the settle-

ment of the boundaries of said respective Provinces; and also, of any agreement or memo containing any terms of settlement of the questions relating to the boundaries of said Provinces or any part thereof; and also, of any documents, letters or representations made to the Federal Government by any person or persons relative to said settlement of the questions involved therein.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

110b. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, memorials or communications of any kind between the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion Government since 1st January, 1908, respecting the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba or the division of the Territory of Keewatin.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

111. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1912, for copies of the Contracts between the Government of Canada, and the various steamship companies for the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, and all the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909; also, the agreements, if any, for the carriage of mails via New York. Further, any contracts, subsidy agreements, &c., for the conveyance of mail between Canada and Newfoundland, and the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

119. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all Orders or Minutes of Council relating to the appointment of Commissioners under the Treaty with the United States relating to boundary waters, and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States, signed at Washington, 11th January, 1909; together with a copy of all despatches, letters and telegrams between the Governor General, or the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, and the British Ambassador at Washington, or the British Government, or any Member thereof, upon that subject; and also, of all letters and telegrams between any Member or Department of the Government and Sir George Gibbons, Mr. Aimé Geoffrion and Mr. Alexander Barnhill, or either of them, relating to their appointment as such Commissioners.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

120. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence since the first of July, 1896, to the present date, between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the several Provinces on the subject of assistance to Provincial railways and other Provincial public works.—(*Sessional Papers.*)

The Committee would also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

140c. Copy of Order in Council, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Gratuities to Widows of Seamen, killed on duty.

140e. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and Allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy.

140f. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 186, 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes.

140g. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168 dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and Allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy.

140h. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 196, dated 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes.

44a. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 8th February, 1912, showing :—

1. The number of persons who have been appointed to the position of lecturers upon the subject of Annuities under chapter 5, 7-8 Edward VII., "An Act to authorize the issue of Government Annuities for Old Age and Amendments thereto."

2. The names of such lecturers, the amount of salary paid to each, of travelling expenses or payments for any other service rendered in connection therewith.

3. The number of clerks and others employed in connection with the organization and putting into force the provisions of the Annuities Act; and the salaries and wages paid to each one so employed.

4. The total expense incurred in the organization of the Annuities Branch of the Public Service, to the end of December, 1911.

44*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 6th February, 1912, showing:—

1. The number of annuitants and parties having made payments on account of purchase of same up to the 1st February, 1912.

2. The amount of money paid in to the same date.

3. The number of contracts for annuities entered into in each month from the 1st January, 1911, to the 1st February, 1912.

4. The number of letters received by the officials in charge of the Annuities Branch during same period?

5. The total number of lecturers and addresses delivered during the said year, 1911.

55*c*. Supplementary Return of Certain Orders in Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.

55*d*. Supplementary Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st August, 1911, and November 15, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.

64*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, showing:—

1. The total amount expended by the Dominion Government each year for the past ten years for immigration purposes.

2. The amount expended for the purpose of distribution of immigrants in each Province of Canada, and the amount paid out for this purpose for each Province.

3. The cost of preparation and publishing of literature, respectively, generally descriptive of Canada and descriptive more particularly of the resources, &c., of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Ontario, including New Ontario, Quebec, including the Eastern Townships, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

4. The detailed quantities of Booklets, &c., prepared and distributed descriptive of groups of Provinces as per the above list.

5. The amount expended by the Dominion Government in each of the past ten years in the British Isles.

6. The number of lecturers or farmer delegates sent to the British Isles by the Dominion Government to lecture on Canada.

7. The number appointed from each of the Provinces each year during the past ten years, and the name and Canadian address of each.

8. The number of immigrants settling yearly in each of the Provinces of Canada for the past ten years, and country of origin, occupations to be pursued, and sex of each.

9. The number of permanent employees of the Immigration Department in each of the past ten years in the British Isles, and addresses, by Provinces, of those living in Canada at the time of their appointment.

65*a*. Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th January, 1912, relative to the appointment of two Commissioners, namely: Mr. F. C. Gutelius, C.E., of Montreal, and Mr. George Lynch Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, to investigate all matters bearing on the actual construction of the National Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg.

65b. Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th February, 1912, appointing the Honourable Sir William Ralph Meredith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, a Commissioner to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the organization, management, operation and failure of the Farmer's Bank of Canada.

65c. Correspondence, &c., relating to the Farmer's Bank of Canada.

70a. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing how many appointments have been made in the Department of Public Works and Post Office since the 7th day of October, 1911, in the inside service, and in the outside service, respectively.

72e. Statement of work done on the National Transcontinental Railway—Eastern Division—to 31st December, 1911, and estimate of cost of completion.

79a. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, reports, papers and correspondence, petitions or memoranda presented to the Government, or the Department of Public Works, or any official thereof, in connection with the dismissal of Captain Peter Decoste from the dredge *Cape Breton*.

79b. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Department of Public Works relating to the dismissal of Roderick Sutherland, Caretaker of the public building at Canso, Nova Scotia.

79c. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, reports or other documents, relating to the removal from office of Mr. Eugene Baldwin, late of the Customs Service at Coaticook, Quebec.

79d. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Documents, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations, declarations, proceedings of enquiry and all other documents relating to the dismissal of Médric Picotte as messenger of the House of Commons and the appointment of his successor, Henry Coffin.

79e. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, complaints, charges, telegrams, petitions, memorials, Orders in Council or other documents in the possession or under control of the Government, relating to the dismissal of William A. Hattie, from the position of Preventive Officer at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, and relating to the appointment of a man to fill the vacancy caused by such dismissal.

79f. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, complaints, telegrams, evidence, reports, or other papers, relating to charges against Robert Leithead, James Blair, Duncan Gillis and Calvin McKenzie, all employees of the Intercolonial Railway in the County of Pictou, for partizanship and to the investigation of said charges.

79g. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams and all other documents, and of all complaints and charges, in any way relating to the suspension of Joseph Venoit, Checker on the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

79h. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all Charges, letters, and other documents relating to complaints against John Connolly, of New Glasgow, Coal Inspector, for partizanship, the evidence taken in the investigation before H. P. Duchemin, and all other papers in connection therewith.

79i. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of S. M. Ferguson, Preventive Officer at Oyster Ponds, County of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, and relating to an appointment of a man to fill the vacancy caused by such dismissal.

79j. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, letters, telegrams or other documents relating to the dismissal of P. J. Veniot, Collector of Customs at Bathurst, New Brunswick, and the appointment either permanent or temporary of his successor.

79k. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of Luke Day, (of the Department of Public Works), of North Sydney, Cape Breton.

79l. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Public Works in connection with the dismissal of George T. Harbour, superintendent of the work at the deep water wharf at Gaspé.

79m. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. McDonald, Esquire, M.D., (of the Department of Indian Affairs), of Baddeck, Cape Breton.

79n. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, petitions, requests, complaints, or other documents in the possession of the Government, or any Department thereof, relating to the dismissal of George Cavanagh from the Customs Service at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

79o. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all Charges, letters and documents of every kind with respect to the dismissal of John W. Bohan from the position of Preventive Customs Officer at Bath, in the County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick; also, a copy of all references for an investigation on any charges, if any, and a copy of all evidence adduced thereat, together with the recommendation of the official making such investigations.

79p. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, letters, documents, &c., relating to the dismissal of Hector Hamel, assistant appraiser at the Montreal Custom House; and also, relating to his subsequent appointment as Preventive Officer.

79q. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, Orders in Council, reports or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of Lyman C. Smith from the Customs Collectorship at Oshawa, Ontario.

79r. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the Petitions forwarded to the Minister of Public Works praying for the dismissal of Michael Campeau, and the appointment of Honoré Paquette, as caretaker of the Postal Station in Laurier Ward, Montreal.

79s. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all Documents, letters, telegrams, requests, reports, recommendations and correspondence, regarding the removal or dismissal of Alexander R. McAdam, Fishery Officer for the County of Antigonish, and the appointment of a successor to him.

79t. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, complaints and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Fishery Guardians in the County of Guysborough, Nova Scotia.

79u. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges, or other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Edward Kelly from the position of Engineer at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia.

79v. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the pos-

session of the Marine and Fisheries Department relating to the dismissal of David S. Hendsbee from the position of Weigher at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia.

79w. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and evidence taken under investigation by Dr. Shurtleff, relating to the dismissal of Anson Sheltus, of St. Armand Station, County of Missisquoi, a Preventive Officer of the Customs Department.

79x. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 30th January, 1912, calling for copies of all Letters, papers or other documents in the hands of the Government relating to the proposed removal of John Park, Postmaster at Orangeville, Ontario.

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, showing the quantities, the different kinds as far as practicable, and prices of all boots and shoes imported into Canada during each of the fiscal years ending respectively 31st March, 1908, 1909 and 1910, together with the several countries from which the same were imported, giving the quantities, &c., from each country for each year.

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing whether the Government or the Montreal Harbour Commission purchased any cement for its different works, from the 1st January, 1905, to the 21st September, 1911; if so, from whom purchased; the price paid, and were tenders called for before purchasing.

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing:—1. How many farm labourers and domestic servants have been placed by each employment agent in Eastern Canada, or whom a commission has been paid, during each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and up to date in the month of January, 1912.

2. The total amount of commission paid to each of such agents in each of the years mentioned, and the counties and provinces in which they are located.

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing how many Homestead Inspectors were employed in the Province of Saskatchewan by the Department of the Interior on 1st October, 1911, and what were their names; names of any of these Inspectors who have been dismissed from office; reasons for dismissal; names of persons appointed to the positions so vacated, giving their previous occupations, respectively.

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to prosecutions under the Fishery Act against John McCabe, David Porter, Joseph Foster and Duncan Murray, in the County of Pictou; and also, relating to a suit of Porter vs. Murray in the County Court of District No. 5, Nova Scotia, and the connection of the Department with the same.

90. Copy P. C. 19/168 Certified Extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 22nd January, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 27th January, 1912.

91. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, letters, Orders in Council and other documents respecting the Superannuation of the Honourable Judges Sir Alexandre Lacoste, J. A. Ouimet and C. J. Doherty.

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, correspondence, reports or other documents relating to the erection of an armoury at the Town of Sarnia, Ontario.

95. Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, representations, estimates, letters, telegrams and other documents received by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, or by any Member of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of a Car Ferry service between the Province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland, across the Straits of Northumberland,

and the widening of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway; and also, as to the estimated cost of all such work.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and The Saint John Railway Company, or the Municipality of the City and County of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to the Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the City of St. John.

96a. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and The Saint John Railway Company, or the Municipality of the City and County of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to The Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the City of St. John, New Brunswick.

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, reports, correspondence and messages respecting a report made in 1904 by H. Boulay of Sayabec, against William Roy, sectionman at Amqui, Intercolonial Railway, and of all that has been subsequently done to give effect to that report.

97a. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, papers, charges, affidavits and other documents relating to a charge against W. W. Gray, Coal Inspector of the Intercolonial Railway at Westville, Nova Scotia, and of all evidence, documents, reports, or other papers connected with the investigation of said charge by H. P. Duchemin.

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, letters, recommendations, Ministerial instructions, and any other document, from the Department of Customs relating to a temporary change in the Customs Tariffs upon the twine used in the headings of lobster traps.

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, memorials, resolutions and letters received from Boards of Trade, officials or individuals during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, respecting the location of a quarantine or inspecting station on Lawlor's Island, Halifax Harbour, accompanied by a Chart.

100. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to or in any way connected with the surveying and calling for tenders for the construction of the line of railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the County of Victoria.

100a. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, correspondence, and other Orders in Council in connection with the calling for tenders for the construction of the proposed Branch line of Railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the County of Victoria, or bearing upon the reason why none of all said tenders were not accepted.

101. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company and its successor, the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, now the Canadian Northern railway, relative to the proposed route of said Railway to Hudson's Bay, with all accompanying plans and reports; also, a copy of all correspondence relative to the offer of Milburn & Company, Steamship owners, of England, said to have been made to the Government through the said Railway Company to place a line of their steamship on the route between Hudson's Bay and England on the completion of said Railway, and the further offer by the said Milburn & Company to place one of their Baltic steamships at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of making a practical test of the navigability of the route for commercial purposes.

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the Enquiry made by the Railway Department respecting the accident incurred by Geoffrey Bourque, of Lac A Saumon, in the yard of the I.C.R., at Campbellton, in the month of November or December, 1911; also, for all papers and correspondence exchanged since on this subject.

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all Correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., between the King's Printer, the Superintendent of Printing, and the King's Printers' Representatives in Winnipeg, regarding the printing and distribution of the Voters' Lists of the Province of Manitoba at the last general elections.

105. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed during the last ten years relating to the abolition or regulation of tolls on canals.

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Petitions, letters and memorials received by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries since the first day of October, 1911, protesting against the issuing of a fish-trap license to Captain John T. Thorburn, Sand Point, County of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

107. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 15th February, 1912, showing the Names, position and pay of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway service in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, from 1st September, 1907, to 1st March, 1911.

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, letters, recommendations, petitions, Ministerial instructions and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the price from 31st March, 1911, of Dog Fish scrap.

112. Memorandum of the Chief Architect to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works relative to the "Forbes Sterilizers" in use in the House of Commons and several Departments.

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all Reports, correspondence and papers relating to the building of the Saint John Valley Railway from Saint John to Grand Falls, New Brunswick.

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all Documents, papers, correspondence, enquiries, evidences, reports, &c., relating to an accident sustained by Alphonse Madore, employed on the Intercolonial at Ste. Flavie, in 1888 or 1889, and to the settling of the claim then made by the said Alphonse Madore to the Department of Railways and Canals.

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, statements, letters, telegrams, statement of claim and application, minutes of the evidence taken on any investigation held, with all reports thereon, and all other documents in any way relating to a claim of Earl Ash, for damages caused by and resulting from the destruction by fire of property owned, occupied and possessed by the Claimant, alleged to have been caused by fire and sparks from a locomotive of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, and operated by said railway.

115a. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Letters, evidence taken under investigation by Superintendent Sharp, reports and other documents connected with a claim for damages occasioned by fire to the property of Angus J. McAulay, of Tracadie, Prince Edward Island, on the 16th day of July, 1911.

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, documents, &c., concerning the incorporation and operations of the Fidelity Trust Company of Montreal.

117. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 31st January, 1912, for copies of Acts, documents, correspondence, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, in the City of Quebec for the purpose of a Central Station.

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers and correspondence relating to the incorporation and operations of The Provident Trust Company, of Montreal.

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers and documents in the case of Rex vs. Sheldon and others.

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all Papers, correspondence and documents in connection with the case of D. Raymond, petitioner, The Queen's Hotel Company, Limited, respondent, and Guillaume-Narcisse Ducharme and others, party defendants.

The Committee further recommend, that in view of the fact, that the Department of Agriculture will undertake to distribute through the Experimental Farm mailing lists, Pamphlets, Evidence, &c., taken before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, that sufficient copies of such pamphlets be printed, together with 3,000 extra copies for Members of Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. DERBYSHIRE,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate on Tuesday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (35) intituled: "An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to change its name to 'The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,'" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 18—Leave out from "thereof" to "3" in line 1, page 2, being the whole of Clause 2.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, be read a third time on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, presented to the Senate a Bill (E3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Hunt Jenkins."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young. That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, presented to the Senate a Bill (F 3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young. That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That hereafter, and until the end of the Session, when the Senate adjourns on Fridays, it do stand adjourned until Mondays at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a), 24 (b), 63 and 129 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (Z 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Mackay Sutherland."

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (62) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (91) intituled: "An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (92) intituled: "An Act respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (61) intituled: "An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, and to change its name to The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (93) intituled: "An Act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, (Limited)," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (90) intituled: "An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (94) intituled: "An Act respecting the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (54) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (39) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern and Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited." was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of John Angus Kennedy, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to,
The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and
Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber presented to the Senate a Bill (G3) intituled:
"An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,
That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (Z2) intituled:
"An Act for the relief of George Mackay Sutherland."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson
(Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson
(Elgin),

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that
House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson
(Elgin),

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in
Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing
Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of George Mackay Suther-
land; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them,
with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division,
resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (A3) intituled: "An Act to incor-
porate The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company," was read a second
time.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr.
Coffey, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a), (b), 63 and 119, be suspended in so far as they
relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

First clause read and agreed to.

Second clause and paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) were severally read and agreed to.

Third clause read and ordered to stand.

Sub-clauses 2, 3 and 4 of clause 3 were severally read and agreed to.

Fourth clause and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) with sub-clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were severally read and agreed to.

Fifth clause and sub-clauses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell. it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (N 2) intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Militia Act.' and to change the title thereof to 'The Canadian Army Act.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell. it was

Ordered, That the same be discharged from the Orders of the Day.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, (Bill 23), "An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson.

Ordered, That the said Bill as amended be read a third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours to the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill as amended be read a third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to Bill (T 2), "An Act to incorporate The British American Trust Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to Bill (P2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bostock, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Monday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, 18th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Belcourt,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Poirier,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Power,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Prowse,
Bowell	De Veber,	Macdonald	Ratz,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Domville,	(Victoria),	Roche,
Boyer,	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Scott
Campbell,	Edwards,	McDonald	(Sir Richard),
Cartwright	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
(Sir Richard),	Farrell,	McHugh,	Tessier,
Choquette,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Thibaudeau,
Cloran,	Forget,	McMillan,	Thompson,
Coffey,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Costigan,	Jaffray,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Dandurand,	Kerr,	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
David,	King,	Owens,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:—

- Of Napoleon Roy and others, of Montreal.
- Of R. Dubois and others, of Montreal (500.)
- Of D. Martineau and others, of Montreal (76.)
- Of Antoine Gozen and others, of Cote des Neiges (57.)
- Of James Dery and others, of Montreal (76.)
- Of Leon Auclair and others, of St. Ambroise de la Juene Loretta (186.)
- Of Geo. Belodeau and others, of Roberval (166.)
- Of J. A. Bonier and others, of St. Joseph de Sorel.
- Of J. Gasen and others, of Grenville.
- Of J. Bte. Letendre and others, St. Anne de Sorel.
- Of Alf. Perron and others, St. Alban Portneuf.
- Of L. Gagnon and others, St. Ferdinand (269.)
- Of the Right Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface and others, of Manitoba.
- Of Louis Lacroix and others, of Manitoba.
- Of Paul Esquivel and others, of Jackfish Lake, Saskatchewan
- Of J. H. Picard and others, of Edmonton, Alberta.
- Of the Reverend O. Racette and others, of Blizard Valley.
- Of the Reverend O. Corbeil and others, of Manitoba.
- Of the Reverend Aug. Dupraz and others, of Manitoba.
- Of Henri Cusson and others, of Manitoba.

Of J. L. Bastien and others, of Ontario.
 Of Narcisse Fournier and others, of Manitoba.
 Of Ovila Beaudry and others, of St. Eustache, Manitoba.
 Of Thomas Dempsey and others, of Calgary, Alberta.
 Of P. Mennier and others, of Manitoba.
 Of G. Ducharme, C.S.V. and others of Manitoba.
 Of Joseph Beaudry and others, of Manitoba.
 Of E. Mercier, and others, of Manitoba.
 Of H. J. Kennedy and others, of Strathcona, Alberta.
 Of L. A. Paradis and others, of Saskatchewan; and
 Of Alvis Tulkert and others.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Account presented their Fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

OTTAWA, March 15th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their Fifth Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate for the year ended 31st March, 1911, and find them correct.

2. The Clerk has accounted to the satisfaction of your Committee, as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Letters of Credit..	326,747 00
Fees on Private Bills..	14,752 00
Fees for certified copies of Acts..	566 65

Total.. \$ 342,065 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cheques issued..	328,800 21
Less cheques cancelled..	2,063 24

326,736 97

Amount deposited to the credit of the Receiver General	15,318 65
Balance in Bank written off..	10 03

Total.. \$ 342,065 65

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Salary of Speaker..	4,000 00
Indemnity to Senators..	213,388 89
Transportation, Senators..	4,134 15
Salaries..	56,793 00
Contingent Expenses..	48,104 68
On account of Revenue, (Advertising Notices in Gazettes and refunds on Bills not passed.).. . . .	316 25

\$ 326,736 97

F. P. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts presented their Sixth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts have the honour to present their Sixth Report.

The Reference of the Appropriation Act for 1912 and 1913, in so far as it contains an estimate for the Senate expenditure for the period covered by the Act, made to your Committee, has been duly considered, and your Committee beg to report as follows:—

(1) That, with due regard to the constitutional rights and practices of the Senate, your Committee would respectfully recommend that definite instructions be given to the Clerk to the effect that salaries or other emoluments can only be paid to such officers, clerks, messengers, and other employees of the Senate, whose appointments have been duly made or approved by the Senate, and whose salaries have been fixed in like manner, or to such employees temporarily appointed by your Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, in so far as you Committee have been authorized to act, during recess; in cases of emergency. The adoption of this recommendation shall constitute such instruction.

(2) With respect to the provision in the Estimates for the payment of a salary of \$600 a year to a Private Secretary to His Honour the Speaker, your Committee would observe that the Speaker of the Senate never has had a Private Secretary, and, as Speaker, he has no need of the services of a Private Secretary: They therefore recommend that no such salary be paid out of the sum appropriated to the Senate under the Estimates:

They further recommend that Mr. Simeon Lelièvre devote his whole time to the service of the Senate.

Inasmuch, however, as His Honour was apparently under the impression that, as Speaker, he was entitled to the services of a Private Secretary, and under this impression, appointed Mr. Lelièvre, your Committee would not oppose the payment of the amount shown by the Supplementary Estimates for such services and payable up to the 31st March, instant.

(3) In respect to another item appearing in the Estimates for a like service, your Committee have been advised that no such charge would appear in the expenditure to be made by or for the Senate.

(4) As to the reference, submitted to your Committee, of the Speaker's recommendation for an additional payment of the sum of \$10 per month to R. Mackie, nightwatchman, who is an employee of the Public Works Department, and is assigned to this duty, your Committee are of the opinion that under section 38 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, the Senate has no power to add to the salary of R. Mackie, but would strongly commend the case of Mr. Mackie to the favourable consideration of the Department of Public Works, with the hope that the said increase may be granted to him, and your Committee suggest that a copy of this resolution duly certified be forwarded to the Department of Public Works by the Clerk of the Senate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24*a*, 24*b* and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to the Bill of Divorce of Henry Greek Wills from his wife, Marion Frances Wills.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24*a*, 24*b* and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (E3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24*a*, 24*b* and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (F3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24*a*, 24*b* and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (G3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy."

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Freres Trading Company, Limited, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

1. Clause 5, line 10.—After "Provided that" insert "excepting for the purposes set forth in paragraph (f) of section 10 of this Act."

2. Clause 5, line 12.—After "for" insert "the".

3. Clause 5, line 13.—Strike out "the" and substitute "of its."

4. Clause 11, line 3.—Strike out all the words after "by-law" to the end of clause and substitute "divide the directors into two groups, and may enact that some or all of the powers of the directors shall be exercised only at a meeting at which representatives of both groups are present; and may further enact that in order that a motion put at a directors' meeting may be declared carried it must be supported by representatives of both groups."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (T) intituled: "An Act respecting The Rainy River Radial Railway Company, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be recommitted presently to a Committee of the Whole for further consideration.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

Section 2 was reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 2, line 11.—After the second “the” leave out “Timber Mark” and insert “Forest”

Page 2, line 12.—After “Act” leave out “Chapter 184” and after “the” leave out “Revised”.

Page 2, line 13.—After “Columbia” leave out “1897” and insert “of 1912”.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. MacKeen, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (*a*) and (*b*) and 63 be suspended and the said amendments be agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, with certain amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (O2) intituled: “An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (H2) intituled: “An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (23) intituled: “An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton,” was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (83) intituled: "An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (T2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British American Trust Company," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (P2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (35) intituled: "An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to change its name to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (70) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria.)

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

It being Six o'clock the Speaker left the Chair.

7.30 P.M.

The Senate resumed.

After debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day of the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday next.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (116) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (124) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the Senate into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act."

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Order be discharged from the Orders of the Day, and that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

A point of Order was raised by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, against this proceeding on the ground that this is not a money bill and the ruling of Mr. Speaker having been asked on the point of Order—His Honour the Speaker declared the point of Order not well taken.

The motion, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow was agreed to.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were severally read and agreed to.

Clause 4 read and amended as follows:—

Leave out Clause 4 and substitute in lieu thereof the following:—

"4. The Board shall consist of two Members appointed by the Minister and one additional Member appointed by such Universities (to be named by the Minister) as may engage in the work of biological research."

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were severally read and agreed to.

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. David, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with an amendment which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time as amended to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (E3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins."

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and
Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of Bill (F3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy."

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Edith Harriet Duffy; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (G3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy."

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of John Angus Kennedy; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	La Rivière,	Poirier,
Beique,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Pope,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Power,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Prowse,
Bell,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Ratz,
Bostock,	Domville,	(Victoria),	Roche,
Bowell	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	McDonald	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Kerr,	Owens,	Young.
Dandurand,	King,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:—

- Of Edouard Hains and others, of Maisoneuve (480.)
- Of H. Belanger and others, of Montreal.
- Of L. R. Guilbault and others, of Plessisville (116.)
- Of Arthur Peilbury and others, of Cote de Champlain.
- Of G. A. Picotte and others, of Lanoraie, Quebec; and
- Of J. M. Langevin and others, of St. Casimir, Quebec.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (140) intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (38) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (98) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time accordingly.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That Rules 24 (a) (b), 63 and 119, be suspended in so far as they relate to the said Bill.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills:—

Bill (Z) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart."

Bill (G2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, March 18th, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, &c., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petitions on which the following Bills were founded, viz.:—

Bill No. 120 (Letter Z of the Senate) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart."

Bill No. 122 (Letter G2 of the Senate) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

The Honourable Mr. Tessier, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Nineteenth Report.

Ordered, That it be received and the same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

TUESDAY, March 19th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders have the honour to present their Nineteenth Report.

Your Committee to whom was referred Bills 68: An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston, and to change its name to "Queen's University at Kingston," and 69: "An Act to incorporate Queen's Theological College," under Rule 118, find that although the Petitions required for each Bill had been sent to the Clerk of the Senate on the 23rd February, 1912, no instruction had been given for any Senator to present them.

Your Committee now recommend that Rule 110 be suspended and that the said petitions be now received and read at length inasmuch as Your Committee also find that the notices required by Rule 107 have been fully complied with.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JULES TESSIER,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Tessier, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23 (*f*) and 24 (*a*) (*b*) (*h*) 63 and 119 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston" and to change its name to "Queen's University at Kingston."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the Bill be considered as placed upon the Orders of the Day for a second reading, presently.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24, (*a*), (*b*), (*h*), 63 and 119 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (69) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Queen's Theological College."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be considered as placed upon the Orders of the Day for its second reading, presently.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

TUESDAY, March 19th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-second Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of David George Davidson, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pennie Davidson, presently of the City of Hamilton, in the said Province and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HEWITT H. BOSTOCK,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-third Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 43,

TUESDAY, March 19th, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their 23rd Report as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of Keitha Seeley, of the township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Job Earl Seeley, formerly of the City of Belleville, in the said Province, and for such further and other relief as to the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except as to the payment of the sum of \$210 required by Rule 140. In view of the petition presented to your Honourable House by the petitioner praying for the remission of the payment of the said sum on the ground of her want of means, and of the documentary evidence submitted therewith, and of the further evidence as to her means taken before the Committee, your Committee recommend that the prayer of the said petition be granted.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. The Committee recommend that a Bill be passed dissolving the Petitioner's said marriage.

Herewith is submitted a draft, approved by the Committee, of a Bill to that effect.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HEWITT H. BOSTOCK,

For Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies," reported that they had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (B3) intituled: "An Act respect-

ing The St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (C3) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexico, North Western Transportation Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexico, North Western Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (D3) intituled: "An Act respecting Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (A3) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company," reported that they had examined the said Bill and now beg leave to report,—That the promoters of the said Bill have asked for leave to withdraw the Bill. Your Committee recommend that leave be given to withdraw the Bill, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded to the promoters, less the cost of printing and translation.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 2.—After the word "uncompleted" insert Clause 3, as follows:—
3. Chapter 141 of the Statutes of Canada, 1910, is amended by adding after section eleven, the following:—

"A."

11 A. In addition to the powers contained in *The Railway Act*, the Company may, for the purposes of its undertaking,

(a) expropriate and take an easement or servitude in, over, under or through any lands;

(b) in reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by the exercise of any of its powers, abandon or grant to the owner, or party interested therein, any portion of such lands or any easement or servitude or interest therein or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes.

2. If the Company, by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specify its decision to take only such easement or servitude or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or servitude or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages, if any, resulting from the change in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions of *The Railway Act* in view of such specified decision or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Company, may be enforced by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

"B."

11 B. The Company may, before and after the commencement of any of its authorized works,

(a) enter into and upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to such works, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of such works might occasion thereto;

(b) make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage.

2. The Company shall make compensation in the manner specified in *The Railway Act* to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them (if any) by reason of the exercise of the powers in this section contained.

3. Section 216 of *The Railway Act* shall apply to the exercise of the foregoing powers so far as is necessary to enable the Company to carry them into effect.

"C."

11 c. In the event of any disagreement, between the Company and any municipality whose consent is required under sections 10 and 11 of the said Act, as to the terms or conditions upon which the Company shall construct, operate or use any of its authorized works, the points of difference shall be decided by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1.—For Clause 1, substitute the following:—

1. The Montreal, Central Terminal Company may, within two years after the passing of this Act, commence the construction of the works mentioned in section 2 of chapter 109 of the statutes of 1909 and expend fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon, and may, within five years after the passing of this Act, complete the works mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of the said chapter; and if, within the said periods respectively, such commencement and such expenditure are not so made, or any of the said works are not so completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the said company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said works as then remains uncompleted.

2. After Clause 2, insert the following:—

Clause A.

3. The Company shall not construct or operate its line of railway, bridge or tunnel along any highway, street or other public place, (whether under or over the surface), without first obtaining the consent, expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality.

Clause B.

4. No part of the bridge or tunnel or approaches thereto situate in the city of Montreal and which the Company is authorized to construct shall be used by the Company for the purpose of urban passenger service, or for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, cars or carriages used for urban service, without the consent of the said city expressed by by-law and setting out the conditions of such consent.

Clause C.

5. In addition to the powers contained in *The Railway Act*, which are hereby declared to apply to the tunnel and other works authorized by the several Acts relating to the Company, the Company may, for the purposes of such tunnel and works,—

(a) expropriate and take an easement in, over, under or through any lands;

(b) in reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by such authorized lines and works, abandon or grant to the owner or party interested therein, any portion of such lands or any easement or interest therein or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes.

2. If the Company, by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specify its decision to take only such easement or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages, if any, resulting from the change in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions of *The*

Railway Act in view of such specified decision or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Company, may be enforced by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Clause D.

6. The Company may before and after the commencement of its works,—

(a) enter into and upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to such works, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of the works might occasion thereto;

(b) make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage.

2. The Company shall make compensation in the manner specified in *The Railway Act* to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them (if any) by reason of the exercise of the powers in this section contained.

3. Section 216 of *The Railway Act* shall apply to the exercise of the foregoing powers so far as is necessary to enable the Company to carry them into effect.

Clause E.

7. In the event of any disagreement between the Company and any municipality as to the terms and conditions upon which the Company shall construct, maintain or operate any of the works authorized by the Acts relating to the Company, the matters in question shall be decided by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; but this section shall not apply to Clause B of this Act.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, presented to the Senate a Bill (H 3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Keitha Seeley."

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Wilson (Elgin), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Watson, presented to the Senate a Bill (J 3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of David George Davidson."

The said Bill was read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young.

That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Casgrain moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards,

That in the opinion of this House the rates on the Intercolonial Railway should, like those of other railways, be subject to the control of the Railway Board.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved as follows:—

Yeas, 22; Nays, 25.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada," was, as amended, read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (60) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Twenty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the Petition of Henry Greek Wills, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson.

That the said Report be now adopted.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber presented to the Senate a Bill (J 3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry Greek Wills."

The said Bill was read a first time.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson.

That the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Which being objected to.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. De Veber moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson.

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Greek Wills; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Davis, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on the Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill (F) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Revillon Freres Trading Company, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Richard Scott, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on the Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (77), intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The said Bill was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

After Debate,

The Honourable Mr. Choquette, in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt

That the word 'not' be inserted before the word 'now' and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that the said second reading be suspended (postponed) in order to re-open negotiations with the Government of Manitoba by way of conference, in order to define in an amicable way the situation of the minority either Catholic or Protestant, that they occupy in the light of the law in relation to the educational rights in the proposed annexed territory.

After Debate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran, it was

Ordered, That further debate be adjourned.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—A Return dated 12th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company, and the Department of the Inland Revenue from 1st of January, 1911, to date.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 139.)

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Daniel,	King,	Poirier,
Beique,	David,	La Rivière,	Pope,
Beith,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Power,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bostock,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Robertson,
Bowell	Domville,	(Victoria),	Roche,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Douglas,	MacKeen,	Scott
Boyer,	Edwards,	McDonald	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Cartwright	Farrell,	McHugh,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Fiset,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Forget,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Watson,
Coffey,	Godbout,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Costigan,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Kerr,	Owens,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:—

- Of J. H. Raymond and others, of Ste. Anastasie Lyster.
- Of Joseph Beland and others, of St. Damase (80.)
- Of J. E. Gingras and others, L'Ange Gardien.
- Of Emile Roussel and others, of Amqui.
- Of A. Fortin and others, of Montreal.
- Of Lionel Depuis and others, of St. Isidore.
- Of Pierre Barill and others, of St. Ursile.
- Of Pierre Verrett and others, of Notre Dame des Laurantides.
- Of Francois Corriveau and others, of St. Théré.
- Of Patrick Ryan and others, of Sillery.
- Of Josaphat L'Hereau and others, of Quebec East.
- Of Geo. A. Mercier and others, of Bellechasse.
- Of Ledeon Poulin and others, of St. Tite.
- Of Joseph Bedard and others, of Quebec Centre.
- Of Telesphore Gagnier and others, of Ste. Famile d'Orleans, and
- Of J. L. K. Lafamme, of Pierreville.

The Honourable the Speaker reported to the Senate that the Clerk had received certificates from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing that the Honourable Mr. Daniel had been summoned to the Senate.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 20th, 1912.

This is to certify that His Royal Highness the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, bearing date the Eighteenth day of March, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, John Waterhouse Daniel, M.D., of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, for the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* His Honour Josiah Wood, appointed Lieutenant Governor of the said Province.

JAMES G. FOLEY,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

To Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire,
Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, ready to be introduced.

When the Honourable John Waterhouse Daniel, M.D., was introduced between the Honourable Messieurs Lougheed and Baird.

The Honourable Mr. Daniel presented His Majesty's Writ summoning him to the Senate.

The same was then read by the Clerk; and

Ordered, To be put upon the Journals, and it is as follows:—



CANADA.

Arthur.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, *by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.*

To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved *John Waterhouse Daniel, M.D.*, of the City of St. John, in Our Province of New Brunswick, in Our Dominion of Canada.

GREETING:

KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, we have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Our said Dominion; and

We do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear, for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Our said Dominion, at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Our said Dominion convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Most Dear and Entirely Beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor, FIELD MARCHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; One of our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our Dominion of Canada, this Eighteenth day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JAMES G. FOLEY,

*Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.*

Whereupon the Honourable Mr. Daniel came to the Table and took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was administered by Samuel Edmour St. Onge Chapleau, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for that purpose; and took his seat accordingly.

The Honourable the Speaker then acquainted the Senate that the Clerk of the Senate had laid upon the Table the Certificate of one of the Commissioners setting forth that the Honourable Mr. Daniel, a Member of the Senate, had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required by the British North America Act, 1867.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, 24*b*, 24*h*, 63 and 119 be suspended in so far as they relate to Bill (38) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Bell, it was

Ordered, That from now on to the end of the session, Rules 23f, 24a, b, d, e and h, 63 and 119 be suspended in so far as they may relate to Public or Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (116) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (124) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Douglas, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours to Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. De Veber, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and

Harbours to Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (13) intituled: "An Act for the relief of David George Davidson."

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be read a second time presently.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Watson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of David George Davidson; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (38) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (C2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report as follows:—

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (C2) intituled: "An Act respecting the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited," have, in obedience to the order of reference to March 7th, examined the said Bill and now beg leave to report that the promoters of the said Bill have asked for leave to withdraw the Bill.

Your Committee recommend that leave be given to withdraw the Bill, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded to the promoters less the cost of printing and translation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GIBSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Baird, it was Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act respecting the Protectorate Assurance Company of Canada," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report as follows:—

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and
The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE, ROOM No 8.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the the Bill (O) intituled: "An Act respecting The Protectorate Life Insurance Company of Canada," have, in obedience to the order of reference of February 13th, examined the said Bill and now beg leave to report that the promoters of the said Bill have asked for leave to withdraw the Bill.

Your Committee recommend that leave be given to withdraw the Bill, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded to the promoters less the cost of printing and translation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. GIBSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (Y2) intituled: "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to the Dominion Gresham Guarantee Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1, line 9.—Leave out clause 2, and substitute the following:—

"2. The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company, formerly 'The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited,' is hereinafter called 'the Company.'"

Page 1.—Leave out the whole of paragraph b of section 1 of clause 3.

Page 3, line 6.—After "and" insert the following: "when no longer required for the purposes of the 'Company'".

Page 3, line 12.—Leave out from "subscribed" to "the" and substitute the following: "and paid-up".

Page 3, line 16.—Leave out from "thirds" to "at" and substitute the following: "in value, of the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy"

Page 3, line 37.—Leave out from "Montreal" to the end of clause.

Page 3.—Leave out clause 13.

Page 4.—Leave out clause 14.

Page 4.—Leave out paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of clause 15.

In the title.—Leave out "The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited," and change its name to".

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Dominion Trust Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 3, line 18.—Leave out from "trust" to "take" in line 23 and substitute the following: "the Company, with its consent, may be appointed to hold such office or trust, with the substitution, if necessary, for any obligations required from any private person appointed to such office or trust, of such obligations as are applicable to corporations, and with such remuneration as may be fixed."

Page 5, line 40.—After "require" insert: "the stock and".

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (W2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited," reported that they had gone through the said

Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk as follows:—

Page 1, line 19.—Leave out the word “Northumberland” and substitute “Westmoreland”.

Page 2, line 14.—Leave out “one” and substitute “two”.

Page 2, line 15.—Leave out “ten” and substitute “twenty”.

Page 2.—Leave out the whole sub-section 2 of clause 3.

Page 2, line 34.—Between “hundred” and “thousand” insert “and fifty”.

Page 2, line 35.—Leave out from “and” to “thousand” and substitute “one hundred”.

Page 2, line 44.—Leave out from “purpose” to the end of the clause.

Page 3, line 3.—After “election” insert “and”.

Page 3, line 4.—Leave out “and removal from office”.

Page 3.—Leave out the whole of clause 7.

Page 4, line 4.—Leave out “natural”.

Page 4, line 10.—After “thereon” insert: “for a seasonable time”.

Page 4, line 20.—After “Government” insert “or”.

Page 4, line 21.—After “body” leave out “or person”.

Page 4, line 29.—After “custodian” insert “upon such terms as are agreed upon”.

Page 5.—Leave out paragraph “g”.

Page 5, line 16.—Leave out “with” and insert “of ample value in Canada, the British Empire or the United States and may accept”.

Page 5, line 22.—Leave out “any foreign country” and insert “the United Kingdom or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof or of the United States”.

Page 7.—Leave out clause 17.

Page 7, line 24.—Leave out “128, 129”.

Page 7, line 27.—After “thereof” insert “for all purposes except for the winding up of the Company.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Gibson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (46) intitled: “An Act to incorporate British Trust Company,” reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1.—Leave out from “Whereas” in line 1 to “and” in line 6, and substitute the following: “a petition has been presented representing that the Empire Trust Company was incorporated under that name by chapter 103 of the statutes of Quebec of 1903, and that in 1906 an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada, chapter 87 of the statutes of 1906, purporting to change the name of the Company to “The Dominion Trust Company”.

Page 1, line 13.—Leave out “Dominion Trust Company” and substitute “Company”

Page 3—Leave out from “trust” in line 6 to “take” in line 11 and substitute: “the Company, with its consent, may be appointed to hold such office or trust, with the substitution, if necessary, for any obligations required from any private person appointed to such office or trust, of such obligations as are applicable to corporations, and with such remuneration as may be fixed”.

Page 6, line 28.—After “acquire” insert: “the stock and”.

Page 6, line 29.—Leave out “Dominion” and substitute “Empire”.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (106) intituled: “An Act to amend the Civil Service Act,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (143) intituled: “An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (144) intituled: “An Act respecting aid towards the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway,” to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (H) intituled: “An Act to incorporate The British Western Loan Company,” and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

1. Clause 3, Sub-clause 2—Strike out all the words between “elected” and “shall” in line 7 and substitute “a board of not less than ten nor more than twenty directors of the Company, a majority of whom shall be a quorum, and the said directors.”

2. Clause 4, line 3—Strike out “may from time to time.”

3. Clause 4, line 4—Strike out “determine” and substitute “determines.”

4. Clause 4, line 4—After “by-law” insert “confirmed at a special general meeting of the Company duly called for the purpose.”

5. Clause 4, line 5—Strike out “other” and substitute “branch.”

6. Clause 4, line 5—Strike out “places of business” and substitute “agencies.”

7. Clause 4—Add thereto the following sub-clause: “2. Notice of any such change of the head office shall be published in at least one issue of *The Canada Gazette*.”

8. Clause 5, Sub-clause 2, line 3—After “mailed” insert “by registered post.”

9. Clause 7, line 9—Strike out “has” and substitute “have.”

10. Clause 8, paragraph (b), line 1—After “bonds” insert “fully paid up.”

11. Clause 8, paragraph (b)—After “bank” in line 3, insert “in Canada.”

12. Clause 8—Strike out sub-clause 4.

13. Clause 11—Strike out all the words between “Stock” in line 8, and “Provided” in line 11.

14. Clause 11—Strike out sub-clauses 2 and 3.

15. Clause 16, line 3.—Strike out “or other registered.”

16. Clause 16, line 4—Strike out “or elsewhere.”

17. Clause 21, line 6—Strike out from “Canada” to the end of sub-clause 1.

18. Clause 22—Strike out the clause and substitute “All transfers of debenture stock of the Company shall be registered at the head office of the Company and not elsewhere, but the said transfers may be left with such agent or agents in the United Kingdom or elsewhere as the Company appoint for that purpose, for transmission to the Company’s head office for registration.”

19. Clause 23, line 12—Strike out “and any such other company.”

20. Clause 23—Add thereto the following sub-clause:—

“2. The liabilities of any Company which are assumed by the Company shall form part of the total liabilities of the Company to the public for the purposes of section 11 of this Act.”

21. Clause 28, line 13—After “secretary” insert a comma.

22. Clause 32, line 1—Strike out “134” and insert “135.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills:—

Bill No. 23, An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton.

Bill No. 35, An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to change its name to The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Bill No. 52, An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and

Bill No. 83, An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company, and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bills without any amendments.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the further adjourned Debate on the motion for the Second Reading (Bill 115), “An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba,” and on the motion in amendment of the Honourable Mr. Choquette.

That the word “not” be inserted before the word “now” and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that the said second reading be suspended (postponed) in order to re-open negotiations with the Government of Manitoba by way of conference, in order to define in an amicable way the situation of the minority either Catholic or Protestant, that they occupy in the light of the law in relation to the educational rights in the proposed annexed territory.

After debate.

The Honourable Mr. David moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset in amendment to the proposed amendment.

That all the words in said amendment following the word “postponed” be struck out and that they be replaced by the following words “until the 27th March instant and that in the meantime the Government be invited to communicate with the Manitoba Government and ascertain to what extent the said Government would be disposed to guarantee to the minority a system of school which would be satisfactory to such minority.”

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion in amendment to the proposed amendment.

The House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Beique,	Cloran,	Davis,	Lavergne,
Belcourt,	Costigan,	Dessaulles,	McSweeney,
Boyer,	Dandurand,	Fiset,	Tessier,
Choquette,	David,	Godbout,	Thibaudeau—16.

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Ellis,	Macdonald	Pope,
Beith,	Forget,	(Victoria),	Prowse,
Bell,	Gibson,	MacKeen,	Ratz,
Bostock,	Jaffray,	McLaren,	Taylor,
Bowell,	King,	McMillan,	Thompson,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Landry,	McMullen,	Watson,
Campbell,	LaRivière,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Elgin),
Daniel,	Legris,	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Owens,	Young—36.
DeVeber,		Poirier,	

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question being put on the said motion in amendment to the main motion.

The House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Belcourt,	Costigan,	Fiset,	Montplaisir
Boyer,	Dandurand,	Godbout,	Tessier,
Choquette,	David,	Lavergne,	Thibaudeau—15.
Cloran,	Davis,	McSweeney,	

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Poirier,
Beique,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Pope,
Beith,	Ellis,	Macdonald	Prowse,
Bell,	Forget,	(Victoria),	Ratz,
Bostock,	Gibson,	MacKeen,	Taylor,
Bowell,	Jaffray,	McLaren,	Thompson,
(Sir Mackenzie),	King,	McMillan,	Watson,
Campbell,	Landry,	McMullen,	Yeo,
Daniel,	La Rivière,	Mitchell,	Young—36.
Derbyshire,		Owens,	

So it was resolved in the negative.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Montplaisir, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dessaulles, it was

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. De Veber, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That the fees upon Bill (X), "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association," be refunded to the promoters less the cost of printing and translation.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 21st March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Lavergne,	Pope,
Beique,	Davis,	Legris,	Power,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Ratz,
Bell,	De Veber	(Victoria);	Roche,
Bostock,	Domville,	MacKay (Alma),	Scott
Bowell	Douglas,	MacKeen,	(Sir Richard),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	McDonald	Talbot,
Boyer,	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Campbell,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Tessier,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McLaren,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McMillan,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Watson,
Cloran,	Godbout,	McSweeney,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Sorel),
Costigan,	Kerr,	Owens,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	King.	Poirier,	Young.
Daniel,	La Rivière,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Choquette:—

Of Ozias Boudreau and others.

By His Honour the Speaker:—

Of G. Charlebois and others, of Ottawa.

Of J. A. Dufresne and others, of Windsor Mills.

Of Henri Menard and others, of Rockland.

Of Charles Grenier and others, of Magog.

Of Thomas Tremblay and others, of St. Prime.

Of Alfred Laflamme and others, of St. Agathe.

Of Charles Rochon and others, of Longueuil.

Of Joseph Turier and others, of St. Michel de Rougemount.

Of Louis Landry and others, of St. Armand.

Of Antoine Paquette and others, of Compton.

Of Charles Proulx and others, of Labelle.

Of J. A. Blanchard and others, of St. Lambert.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of Napoleon Roy and others, of Montreal; of R. Dubois and others, of Montreal (500); of D. Martineau and others, of Montreal (76); of Antoine Gozen and others, of Cote des Neiges (57); of James Dery and others, of Montreal (76); of Leon Auclair and others, of St. Ambroise de la Juene Loretta (186); of Geo. Belodeau and others, of Roberval (166); of J. A. Bonier and others, of St. Joseph de Sorel; of J. Gasen and others, of Grenville; of J. Bte. Letendre and others, St. Anne de Sorel; of Alf. Perron and others, St. Alban Portneuf; of L. Gagnon and others, St Ferdinand (269); of the Right Reverend the Archbishop of St. Boniface and others, of Manitoba; of Louis Lacroix and others, of Manitoba; of Paul Esquival and others, of Jackfish Lake, Saskatchewan; of J. H. Picard and others, of Edmonton, Alberta; of the Reverend O. Racette and others, of Blizard Valley; of the Reverend O. Corbeil and others, of Manitoba; of the Reverend Aug. Dupraz and others, of Manitoba; of Henri Cusson and others, of Manitoba; of J. L. Bastien and others, of Ontario; of Narcisse Fournier and others, of Manitoba; of Ovila Beaudry and others, of St. Eustache, Manitoba; of Thomas Dempsey and others, of Calgary, Alberta; of P. Mennier and others, of Manitoba; of G. Ducharme, C.S.V. and others, of Manitoba; of Joseph Beaudry and others, of Manitoba; of E. Mercier and others, of Manitoba; of H. J. Kennedy and others, of Strathcona, Alberta; of L. A. Paradis and others, of Saskatchewan; and of Alvis Tulkert and others.

Praying that in the Bill now before Parliament annexing part of Keewatin to Manitoba provisions may be made guaranteeing the right to Separate and Denominational Schools.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Boyer, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette, it was

Ordered, That the fees paid on (Bill Y 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Sault St. Louis Light and Power Company," at last Session, be returned to the promoters, less the cost of translation and printing as the said Bill did not pass owing to the dissolution of Parliament.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (H 3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Keitha Seeley."

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMullen,

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMullen,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McMullen,

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery, to communicate to that House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Keitha Seeley; praying for a Bill of Divorce and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to this House.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (140) intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Loughheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir MacKenzie Bowler.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on the Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next, and that it do then stand as the First Item after third readings of Bills.

The Senate according to Order was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1 and 2 were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill, made some progress thereon, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to (Bill W2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the British Trust Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill (H) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British Western Loan Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Dominion Trust Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce (Bill Y2) intituled: "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (106) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On Motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (143) intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act," was read a second time.

On Motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole presently.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Clause 1 read and agreed to.

Clause 2 read and amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 27.—After "mate" insert the following as clause 3:—

Clause 3.

"3. Section 630 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"630. Whenever any engineer proves to the satisfaction of the Minister that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate required under this Part, the Minister may, upon such terms and conditions as he deems fit, cause a copy or duplicate of the original certificate to be made out and certified as aforesaid and to be delivered to such engineer."

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk:—

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (144) intituled: "An Act respecting aid toward the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate according to Order was adjourned during pleasure, and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

(In the Committee.)

Sub-clauses 3 and 4 of Clause 3 were reconsidered and amended as follows:—
Page 2, line 1.—Strike out all the words from "Office" to the end of the sub-clause 4 and after "office" insert "during pleasure."

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the further adjourned Debate on the motion for the Second Reading (Bill 115), "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow, and that it do then stand as the first item after third reading of Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into Committee of the Whole on Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir MacKenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (98) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, to whom was referred the Bill (38) intituled: "An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company," reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Young, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (100) intituled: "An Act for the Aid and Encouragement of Agriculture," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (118) intituled: "An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 22nd March, 1912.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Dandurand,	Kerr,	Poirier,
Beith,	David,	King,	Pope,
Belcourt,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Power,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Ratz,
Bowell	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Domville,	Macdonald	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Douglas,	(Victoria),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Edwards,	McDonald	Taylor,
Cartwright	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Farrell,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Forget,	McMillan,	Watson,
Cloran,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Wilson (Elgin),
Coffey,	Gillmor,	McSweeney,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Godbout,	Montplaisir,	Young.
Daniel,	Jaffray,	Owens,	

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:—

- Of X. Ovide, O.M.I., Vicar General of Keewatin and others.
- Of Charles J. Dubord and others, of Alberta.
- Of R. LeBlanc and others, of St. Isidore de Bellevue, Saskatchewan.
- Of Moses Dalton and others, of Villeneuve, Alberta.
- Of Joseph Lapointe and others, of Saskatchewan.
- Of B. T. Tucker and others, of Manitoba.
- Of X. Emile J. Legal, Bishop of St. Albert and others.
- Of Phillipe Desrosier and others, of St. Flavie, Quebec.
- Of Alphonse Cote and others, of St. Felician Lac St. Jean, Quebec (212.)
- Of Lionel Lemieux and others, of Notre Dame de Levis, Quebec (122.)
- Of D. Garon and others, of St. Victor de Tring, Quebec.
- Of Octave King and others, of St. Jacques, New Brunswick (59.)
- Of F. Michaud and others, of Byng Inlet, North.
- Of F. X. Lussier and others, of East Angus, Quebec (495.)
- Of Phillipe Ricard and others, of St. Barnabe.
- Of H. Lafrance and others, of Asbestos, Quebec (152.)
- Of Jos. Auger and others, of St. Barnabe, Quebec.
- Of Nazaire Peloquin and others, of St. Robert, Quebec, and
- Of Raphael Dube and others, of Notre Dame du Lac, Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

Of J. H. Raymond and others, of Ste. Anastasie Lyster; of Joseph Beland and others, of St. Damase (80); of J. E. Gingras and others, L'Ange Gardien; of Emile Roussel and others, of Amqui; of A. Fortin and others, of Montreal; of Lionel Dupuis and others, of St. Isidore; of Pierrie Barill and others, of St. Ursile; of Pierre Verrett and others, of Notre Dame des Laurentides; of François Corriveau and others, of St. Théré; of Patrick Ryan and others, of Sillery; of Josaphat L'Hereau and others, of Quebec East; of Geo. A. Mercier and others, of Bellechasse; of Ledeon Poulin and others, of St. Tite; of Joseph Bedard and others, of Quebec Centre; of Telesphore Gagnier and others, of Ste. Famile d'Orleans, and of J. L. K. Lafamme, of Pierreville.

Praying that in the Bill now before Parliament annexing part of Keewatin to Manitoba provisions may be made guaranteeing the right to Separate and Denominational Schools.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns on Friday next it do stand adjourned until Saturday, and that there be a sitting of the Senate on each succeeding Saturday during the remainder of the Session.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That commencing on Monday next, until differently ordered, there shall be two distinct sittings of the Senate every day, including Saturday, the first sitting to commence at 11 o'clock, a.m., until 1 o'clock, p.m., and the second sitting to commence at 3 o'clock, p.m., and that all Standing and Select Committees of the House be permitted to sit while the Senate is in Session notwithstanding anything contrary in Rule 86.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Farrell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for the production of all petitions and correspondence in relation to the removal of a fish trap operated at or near McNutt's Island, in the Harbour of Shelburne.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the Clerk be authorized to issue a cheque for a sufficient amount to defray the funeral and transportation expenses of the remains of the late Senator A. A. Macdonald, said amount to be charged against the balance of the Sessional Indemnity remaining due to the late Senator at the time of his demise.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (123) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the further adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next at the second sitting of the House, and that it be the first item after the third reading of Bills.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (100) intituled: "An Act for the Aid and Encouragement of Agriculture."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the second sitting of the Senate on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (140) intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Bell, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

(In the Committee.)

Clause 3 read and proposed to be amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 17.—Leave out the words "any province" and insert "the several provinces of the Dominion."

Page 1, line 19.—Leave out "in such province."

Page 1, line 20.—Leave out "a subsidy" and substitute "subsidies" and after the word "exceeding" in the same line, insert "in the whole."

Page 1, line 22.—After "purpose" insert the following as sub-clause 2:—

Sub-clause 2.

“2. The sum of money voted in any year to be expended under this Act shall be apportioned among and paid to the several provinces of the Dominion in proportion to the respective populations of such provinces as shown by the then next preceding census.”

The yeas and nays being called for, they were taken as follows:—
Yeas, 35; Nays, 11.

The foregoing amendments were agreed to.

Clause 4 read and amended as follows:—

Page 1, line 23.—After “highway” insert “or bridge.”

Clause 5 read and amended as follows:—

Page 2, line 6.—After “highway” insert “or bridge.”

Clause 6 read and struck out of the Bill.

It being Six o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee left the Chair to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

The Committee resumed.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (106) intituled: “An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.”

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Coffey, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (144) intituled: “An Act respecting aid towards the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next.

The Senate according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (B) intituled: “An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies.”

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Dandurand, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be considered on Monday next.

The Senate according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

(In the Committee.)

Clause 4 reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 2, line 17.—After "labour" insert "including health of employees."

Page 2, line 33.—After "Minister" insert "and enquiry into any such matter may include enquiry as to the effect which an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon any industry or trade."

Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were severally read and agreed to.

Paragraph (g) of Clause 4 was ordered to stand.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration and had made some progress therein, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next at the first sitting of the House.

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting, presented their Second Report.

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

THURSDAY 21st March, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting have the honour to report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that a contract be made with Mr. Geo. Holland, for the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for reporting and editing the debates of the Session, as is the usual practice, he to maintain a sufficient staff of skilled and experienced reporters as may be needed for the work; and that one year's notice be given for the termination of this contract.

The evidence taken before the Divorce Committee will be after this Session a separate charge, and your Committee are informed and believe that unless there is

a very large extension of this work over that of the present and recent Session, the annual charge at current rates will not exceed \$800.

Your Committee recommend that Mr. A. B. Hannay be appointed for the next Session of Parliament, upon the reporting staff of the Senate, to be paid at the rate of forty dollars (\$40) per week, with the understanding, however, that his services may be dispensed with at any time during the Session upon one weeks' notice given to him.

His services to be: To attend Standing and Special Committees of the Senate, and prepare a concise synoptical report of the discussion and proceedings in each of them; and have the same placed in the hands of the press reporters (newspapers correspondents) for early use.

Also to prepare a concise synopsis of the Debates of the Senate, during the progress of the Debate, and have the same ready to be handed to the press reporters not later than one hour after the rising of the Senate, in the afternoon. In case the Senate should sit in the evening, then the said synopsis of the evening Debate shall be delivered to the press reporters not later than one hour after the rising of the Senate.

Also, that he may have a seat at the Table or as may be arranged between His Honour the Speaker and the Chairman of the Committee.

Your Committee also recommend that E. E. Cinq Mars be appointed for the next Session as translator upon the reporting staff of the Senate for the purpose of supplying the correspondents of all newspapers published in French with a correct synopsis of the Senate Debates as that supplied to the English publications.

Your Committee further recommend that he be paid at the rate of fifteen (\$15) dollars a week, and that it be understood that his services may be dispensed with at any time during the Session upon one week's notice given to him.

Your Committee also recommend that the daily issue of the unrevised Debates be two hundred (200) copies.

JOHN V. ELLIS,
Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration at the first sitting on Tuesday next.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

Monday, 25th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Davis,	Jones	Mitchell,
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier,
Bowell	Dessaulles,	King,	Power,
(Sir Mackenzie),	De Veber,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Cartwright	Douglas,	Legris,	Ratz,
(Sir Richard),	Ellis,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Cloran,	Farrell,	Macdonald	Talbot,
Coffey,	Fiset,	(Victoria),	Tessier,
Costigan,	Forget,	McHugh,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Yeo,
David,			Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table.

By His Honour the Speaker:—

- Of Halkirk Union No. 140 United Farmers of Alberta.
- Of Calixte LeBrun and others, of Oldfield, Pontiac, Quebec (39.)
- Of Louis Seguin and others, St. Sophie, Pontiac, Quebec.
- Of John Shirley and others, of Brudenell.
- Of J. Levine Bourque and others, of Sluice Point, Nova Scotia (29.)
- Of Albi LeBlanc, of Buttes St. Amerault, Nova Scotia, (66), (31.)
- Of Oscar Dougan and others, of St. Pierrot, and
- Of Emile Simard and others, of St. Wilbrod, Quebec.

The Honourable Mr. Daniel moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Poirier

That an humble address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General; praying that His Royal Highness will cause to be laid before the Senate a detailed statement of the Aids to Navigation that have been established on the Canadian Atlantic coast and its waters, including the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, during the last ten years; also, a statement of the rates of Marine Insurance between Canadian Atlantic ports, including those in Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy and ports in the United Kingdom; also, the rates of Marine Insurance between the ports of Boston and New York and ports in the United Kingdom; also, what change, if any, has been effected in insurance rates between Canadian Atlantic ports and ports in the United Kingdom, by the establishment of Aids to Navigation during last ten years.

The question of concurrence being put thereon the same was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Royal Highness the Governor General by such Members of this House as are Members of the Privy Council.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (123) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Act," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Prowse, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then according to Order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Forget, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (100) intituled: "An Act for the Aid and Encouragement of Agriculture."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (144) intituled: "An Act respecting aid towards the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered that the same be postponed until the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (B) intituled: "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Davis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the second sitting of the Senate to-day.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. De Veber, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again at the first sitting of the House.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1 to 7 were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Coffey, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress therein and had asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House and that it be the first item after third reading of Bills.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Three o'clock.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs.

Baird,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Power,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Prowse,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bostock,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Roche,
Bowell,	Domville,	(Victoria),	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie)	Douglas,	MacKay	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Edwards,	(Alma),	Talbot,

Cartwright (Sir Richard),	Ellis, Farrell,	McDonald (Cape Breton),	Taylor, Tessier,
Choquette,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau,
Cloran,	Forget,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Coffey,	Godbout,	McMillan,	Watson,
Costigan,	Jones	McMullen,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman)	Mitchell,	Young,
Daniel,	King,	Montplaisir	
David,	La Rivière,	Pope,	

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed, presented to the Senate,—Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

PART III.

And Canadian Trade with Foreign Countries (except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 10 B, 1912.*)

Also, Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway being for the nine months ending December 31, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

(*Vide Sessional Papers, No. 72h.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of G. Charlebois and others, of Ottawa; of J. A. Dufresne and others, of Windsor Mills; of Henrie Menard and others, of Rockland; of Charles Grenier and others, of Magog; of Thomas Tremblay and others, of St. Prime; of Alfred Laflamme and others, of St. Agathe; of Charles Rochon and others, of Longueuil; of Joseph Turier and others, of St. Michel de Rougemont; of Louis Landry and others, of St. Armand; of Antoine Paquette and others, of Crompton; of Charles Proulx and others, of Labelle; of J. A. Blanchard and others, of St. Lambert; of X. Ovide, O.M.I., Vicar General of Keewatin and others; of Charles J. Dubord and others, of Alberta; of R. LeBlanc and others, of St. Isidore de Bellevue, Saskatchewan; of Moses Dalton and others, of Villeneuve, Alberta; of Joseph Lapointe and others, of Saskatchewan; of B. T. Tucker and others, of Manitoba; of X. Emile J. Legal, Bishop of St. Albert and others; of Phillipe Desrosier and others, of St. Flavie, Quebec; of Alphonse Cote and others, of St. Felician Lac St. Jean, Quebec (212); of Lionel Lemieux and others, of Notre Dame de Levis, Quebec (122); of D. Garon and others, of St. Victor de Tring, Quebec; of Octave King and others, of St. Jacques, New Brunswick (59); of F. Michaud and others, of Bying Inlet, North; of F. X. Lussier and others, of East Angus, Quebec (495); of Phillipe Ricard and others, of St. Barnabe; of H. Lafrance and others, of Asbestos, Quebec (152); of Jos. Auger and others, of St. Barnabe, Quebec; of Nazaire Peloquin and others, of St. Robert, Quebec, and of Raphael Dube and others, of Notre Dame du Lac, Quebec.

Praying that in the Bill now before Parliament annexing part of Keewatin to Manitoba provisions may be made guaranteeing the right to Separate and Denominational Schools.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (X 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada, Limited," reported that they

had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 1.—For Clauses 1 and 2, substitute the following:—

1. Section 2 of Chapter 116 of the Statutes of 1899, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor.

(2.) The Capital Stock of the new Company shall be Three Million dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

2. This Act shall not come into force until such date as is appointed by proclamation by the Governor in Council.

(*In the Preamble.*)

Line 2.—Leave out “Limited.”

(*In the Title.*)

Leave out “Limited.”

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill, now be read a third time.

The said Bill read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (B) intituled: “An Act to provide for the incorporation of Railway Companies,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill to which they desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: “An Act respecting Grain.”

(*In the Committee.*)

Clause 6 was reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 4, line 8.—After “Secretary” insert “or any officer.”

Clauses 8 to 56 both inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

Clause 57 read and proposed to be amended as follows:—

Page 13, line 14.—After “established” insert Sub-clause 4.

Sub Clause 4.

‘4. Sub-sections 2 and 3 of this section shall only come into force upon proclamation by the Governor in Council in *The Canada Gazette*, but the said procla-

mation shall not be so made unless and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that the proper conditions exist for bringing the said sub-sections into force."

The question of concurrence being put thereon.

The Yeas and Nays were called for and taken down as follows:—

Yeas 17. Nays 16.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Clause 58 to 74 both inclusive read and agreed to.

Clause 75 read and amended as follows:—

Page 16, line 25.—Leave out from "any" to the second "or" in line 25, and insert "Officer."

Page 16, line 28.—Leave out from "any" to the second "or" in line 28 and insert "Officer."

Page 16, line 29.—Leave out from "such" to "in" in line 30 and insert "Officer."

Clauses 76 to 104 both inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

Clause 105 read and amended as follows:—

Page 27, line 22.—Leave out from "barley" to "weighing."

Page 27, line 23.—Leave out "44" and insert "45," and leave out "not" in same line.

Clause 106 read and agreed to.

Clause 107 read and amended as follows:—

Page 30, line 44.—Leave out the words "free from frost."

Page 31, line 2.—Leave out the words "equal to No. 3," and in the same line leave out "44" and insert "45."

Clauses 108 to 123 severally read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Coffey, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill made some progress therein and asked leave to sit again to-morrow at the first sitting of the Senate.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to sit again at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (166) intituled: "An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (168) intituled: "An Act to amend The Exchequer Court Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (169) intituled: "An Act to amend the Bank Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (170) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Savings Banks Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, to return the Bill (N) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Western Dominion Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 3, line 1.—Strike out "two" and substitute "five."

Clause 8, line 3.—Strike out "at or near" and substitute "in."

Clause 8, line 14.—After Pincher Creek insert "in township six. range one, west of the fifth meridian."

Clause 11.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 13.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 14.—Strike out the whole clause.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 6, line 2.—Strike out "January" and substitute "September."

Clause 10.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 11.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 13.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 15.—Strike out the whole clause.

Clause 16, line 6.—After "Canada" insert "The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company, The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (R2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Com-

pany," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 4.—Strike out the words "five hundred thousand" in lines 1 and 2 and substitute "one million."

Clause 17, line 7.—Between "pany" and "and" insert "The Canadian Northern Railway Company."

Then, on motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill I 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company ; also Bill (J 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company"; and also Bill (Q 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

It being Six o'clock, His Honour the Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at 7.30 o'clock.

7.30 P.M.

The Senate was resumed.

The House according to Order resumed the further adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be now read a second time.

After Debate,

The Honourable Mr. Costigan in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Choquette

That after the word "time" the following words be added, "with the understanding that in the proper time a clause will be added affirming the principle that the educational rights to which the people of the annexed territory may be entitled, under any law, imperial, federal, constitutional or provincial, or derived from any treaty or compact, shall be safeguarded.

The question of concurrence being put on the motion in amendment, the House divided and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Belcourt,
Choquette,
Cloran,
Coffey,

Costigan,
David,
Godbout,

Landry (Speaker),
Lavergne,
McHugh,

Montplaisir,
Tessier,
Thibaudeau—13.

NON-CONTENTS :

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	De Veber,	La Rivière,	Ratz,
Bell,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bostock,	Ellis,	Macdonald,	Talbot,
Bowell	Farrell,	(Victoria),	Taylor,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Forget,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Campbell,	Jones	McMillan,	Watson,
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Pope,	Yeo,
Daniel,	King,	Power,	Young—30.
Derbyshire,			

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being again put on the main motion the same was on the same division reversed, resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

Then on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return Bill (B 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 1, line 11.—Strike out "Transcontinental" and substitute "and Lake Victoria."

Clause 3, line 1.—Strike out "three" and substitute "four."

Clause 7, line 6.—Strike out "and."

Clause 7.—Strike out all the words between "Railway" in line 7 and "and" in line 10, and substitute "at or near mile 840, west of Moncton."

(In the Title.)

Strike out "Transcontinental" and substitute "and Lake Victoria."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (T 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The British-American Trust Company, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 8, paragraph (g) after "moneys" in the first line insert "in trust."

Clause 15.—Strike out the whole clause and substitute "The Company may acquire the whole or any part of the business rights and property of any other company or companies within the legislation power of the Parliament of Canada, or of any of the Provinces thereof, carrying on any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, conditional upon the assumption by the Company of the duties, obligations and liabilities of every such company with respect to the business, rights and property so acquired which are not performed or discharged by such Company."

Provided that no agreement for such acquisition shall take effect until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. David, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Jaffray,	Pope,
Béique,	Daniel,	Kerr,	Power,
Beith,	David,	King,	Prowse,
Bell,	Davis,	La Rivière,	Ratz
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Roche,
Bowell	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	De Veber,	Lougheed,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Domville,	Macdonald	Talbot,
Campbell,	Edwards,	(Victoria),	Taylor,
Cartwright	Elis,	MacKay (Alma),	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Farrell,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Forget,	McMillan,	Watson,
Coffey,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Godbout,	Montplaisir,	Young.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:—

Of Alfred Paradis and others, of St. Agnes de Lac Mégantic.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston, and to change its name to 'Queen's University at Kingston,'" reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same with an amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

Ordered, That the report be now received, and

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 4, line 10.—Leave out the whole of clause 19 and substitute the following in lieu thereof.

19. The University shall continue distinctively Christian and the trustees of the University shall satisfy themselves of the Christian character of those appointed to the teaching staff. Laymen shall be eligible to any position in the University.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo, it was

Ordered, That the said amendment be agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill as amended be now read a third time.

The said Bill as amended was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with an amendment to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Mr. Bostock, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (69) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Queen's Theological College," reported that they had gone through the said Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey.

That in the opinion of the Senate, provision should be made by Parliament to indemnify Senators Forget, J. M. Wilson and Prowse for their attendance at the last session of Parliament, and to that end the Clerk of the Senate be authorized to send a copy of this Resolution to the Minister of Finance, together with a memorandum, showing the amount to which each of said Senators would have been entitled for his attendance at such session under the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, as amended during the present session.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was,

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (V) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

The Honourable Mr. Campbell moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

After Debate.

With leave of the Senate, the said motion was withdrawn.

Then, On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be discharged from the Orders of the Day, and that the fees paid thereon be refunded to the promoters less the cost of printing and translation.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be amended by inserting after the word "after" in line 4 of Clause 8 the following:—

"the rights and privileges of the Catholic or Protestant Minority as to education, in the Keewatin Territory which is hereby annexed to the Province of Manitoba, shall have been defined by a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada and after the Legislature of Manitoba shall have agreed to safeguard such rights when so defined and after."

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion in amendment the House divided and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Choquette,	David,	Landry (Speaker),	Montplaisir,
Cloran,	Dessaulies,	Lavergne,	Scott (Sir Richard),
Coffey,	Fiset,	Mackay (Alma),	Tessier,
Costigan,	Godbout,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau—16.

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Dandurand,	Kerr,	Power,
Béique,	Daniel,	King,	Ratz,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Roche,
Bell,	De Veber,	Legrin,	Talbot,
Bostock,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Taylor,
Bowell	Ellis,	Macdonald (Victoria),	Thompson,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McLaren,	Watson,
Campbell,	Forget,	McMillan,	Yeo,
Cartwright	Gibson,	McMullen,	Young—?"
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	Pope,	

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the main motion,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. David in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset,

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be amended by adding the following words to Clause 8:—

"and to the recognition of the rights concerning education which the Minorities, Catholic or Protestant may, in reference of the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada, be found to have, in the Territory proposed to be annexed to the Province of Manitoba, by this Act."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was on the same division Resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the main motion.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be amended by adding the following as Clause 9:—

9. "Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the Educational Rights that the Catholic or Protestant Minority, in the annexed Territory, have or might have under any Law in Imperial, Federal, Constitutional or Provincial, or deriving from any Treaty or Compact."

The question of concurrence being put, the same was on the same division Resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the main motion.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be read a third time this day six months.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was on the same division, Resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the motion.

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Fiset, it was

Ordered, That the debate on the said motion be adjourned until second sitting.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Daniel,	King,	Pope,
Béique,	David,	La Rivière,	Power,
Beith,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Ratz,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bostock,	De Veber,	Macdonald	Ross
Bowell	Domville,	(Victoria),	(Moosejaw),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	MacKay (Alma),	Scott
Boyer,	Ellis,	McDonald	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Farrell,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McHugh,	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McLaren,	Tessier,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Choquette,	Godbout,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Cloran,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Coffey,	Jones	Owens,	Yeo.
Costigan,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier.	Young.
Dandurand,	Kerr,		

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour The Speaker:—

Of Isaac H. LeBlanc and others, of Church Point, Nova Scotia.
 Of Antoine LePage and others, of Rimouski.
 Of J. B. Adams and others, of Sault St. Marie, Ontario.
 Of Michel Lavine and others, of Escuminac, New Brunswick, and
 Of J. H. Forget and others, of Embrun, Ontario.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills:—

Bill (M) intituled: "An Act respecting certain patents of The Continental Can Company."

Bill (D 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company."

Bill (X) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association."

Bill (L 2) intituled: "An Act respecting Mexican Electric Traction Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited."

Bill (M 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company."

Bill (C 3) "An Act respecting Mexico, North Western Transportation Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexico, North Western Pacific Railway Company."

Bill (D 3) intituled: "An Act respecting Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited."

Bill (U 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leitch."

Bill (V 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle," and

Bill (Z 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of George MacKay Sutherland."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills, viz.:—

Bill (9) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."

Bill (80) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Dominion Trust Company."

Bill (143) intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (K 2) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

In the Preamble.

Line 2.—Strike out "Ontario" and insert "Alberta."

In the Preamble.

Line 12.—Strike out "Benmer" and substitute "Benner."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Talbot, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons to the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (Q) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

Clause 5, line 3.—Strike out "seventy-five" and substitute "one hundred."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to their amendment, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (H2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 4, line 2.—Strike out "one hundred" and substitute "two hundred and fifty."

Clause 5, line 1.—Strike out "one" and substitute "two."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Farrell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by the Clerk, to return the Bill (S2) intituled "An Act to incorporate International Guarantee Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, and they are as follows:—

Clause 7, line 4.—Strike out "sixty" and substitute "seventy-five."

Clause 7, sub-clause 2.—Strike out "twenty" in line 5 and substitute "fifty."

Clause 7, sub-clause 2.—Strike out "sixty" in line 8, and substitute "seventy-five."

Clause 7, sub-clause 3.—Strike out "one hundred and sixty" in line 4, and substitute "two hundred."

Clause 7, sub-clause 3.—After "one hundred" in line 10, insert "and twenty-five."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Taylor, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McLaren, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (J) intituled: "An Act respecting The Methodist Church," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills with several amendments, to which the concurrence of the Senate is desired.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Clause 1, line 18.—Strike out "as are."

Clause 2.—After sub-clause 3, insert the following:—

"2A. Section 11 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section."

Clause 2, sub-clause 4, line 1.—Strike out "4" and substitute "2."

On motion of the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, 25th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, &c., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petitions on which the following Bills were founded, viz.:—

Bill No. 142 (Letter U2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leitch."

Bill No. 147 (Letter V2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle."

Bill No. 153 (Letter Z2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George McKay Sutherland."

Bill No. 131 (Letter K2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the Orders in Council made by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 20 of the Statutes of 1908, numbered P.C. 1793, 1790, 1792, 1786, 1791, 1787, 1789, 1796, 1797, 1788, 1795 and 1798, copies of which were laid upon the Table of the Senate on the 6th February, 1912, also those numbered P.C. 1951, 2102, 62, 152, 440, 417, 1038, 1319 and 1343, copies of which were laid upon the Table of the Senate on the 24th January, 1912.

Also the Orders in Council made under the provisions of the Rocky Mountains Park Act, chap. 60 of the R. S. of Canada, numbered P.C. 1869, 246, 730, copies of which were laid upon the Table of the Senate on the 24th January, 1912.

Also the Orders in Council made under the provisions of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, chap. 10, 1-2 George V., numbered P.C. 1330, 1331, 1332,

1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338 and 1361, copies of which were laid upon the Table of the Senate on the 24th January, 1912.

And also, the Orders in Council under the provisions of the Yukon Act, chap. 34, 2nd Edward VII., numbered P.C. 1036, 2170, copies of which were laid upon the Table of the Senate on the 24th January, 1912, be now approved.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Bill (115) intituled: "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Beique, in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David,

That the following words be added at the end of the question: "with the understanding that the Government will use its best influences at inducing the Legislature of Manitoba to so amend the school laws in said Province that the minorities, Catholic or Protestant, may be satisfied, and all clauses of agitation removed."

A point of Order was raised by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed,

That the proposed amendment is not germane to the Bill.

His Honour the Speaker ruled the Point of Order well taken.

The question being again put on the main motion, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Coffey moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Tessier,

That the word "not" be inserted after the word "now" but that the said Bill be further amended by inserting after paragraph "c" of section (2), the following:

(c.) Where the expression "at the Union" is employed in section 22 of the Manitoba Act 1870 (33 Victoria, Chapter 3) it shall be held to mean, in respect of the territory added to the province by this Act, the date at which this Act comes into force.

A Point of Order was raised by the Honourable Mr. Lougheed.

That this amendment cannot be put as it would amend "The Manitoba Act" which would be unconstitutional.

His Honour The Speaker left the point of Order for the decision of the Senate by putting the motion in amendment which was declared lost on a division.

The question being again put upon the main motion.

That the said Bill be now read a third time, the same was on division resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on the Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power.

That the first paragraph of the Report be adopted; a point of Order was raised by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain, that as this paragraph seems to deal with money matters, which will presumably appear in the Supply Bill, this House has no jurisdiction in the matter.

His Honour the Speaker asked to be given until to-morrow before giving his ruling thereon.

After Debate.

With leave of the Senate.

The said motion for the adoption of the first paragraph was withdrawn.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Report be postponed until to-morrow and that it be the first item after the third reading of Bills at the first sitting.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Ellis, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Baird, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (100) intituled: "An Act for the aid and encouragement of Agriculture," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow at its first sitting.

It being Six o'clock, His Honour The Speaker left the Chair to resume the same at 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m.

The Senate resumed.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the improvement of Highways.

(In the Committee).

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. David, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with several amendments which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk:—

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be now agreed to.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill, as amended, was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was then put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (144) intituled: "An Act respecting aid toward the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway."

(In the Committee).

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow, at the second sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow, at the First sitting.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill, (166) intituled: "An Act to amend the Prison and Reformatories Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole presently.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee).

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Daniel, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (168) intituled: "An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (169) intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (170) intituled: "An Act to amend the Quebec Savings Bank Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to (Bill E2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Boyer, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to their amendments to the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (150) intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (165) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (171) intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow at the first sitting of the Senate

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Daniel,	King,	Prowse,
Béique,	David,	La Rivière,	Ratz,
Beith,	Davis,	Lavergne,	Roche,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Legris,	Ross
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Lougheed,	(Moosejaw),
Bowell	De Veber,	Macdonald	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Domville,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Fiset,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	Gibson,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Choquette,	Godbout,	Owens,	Yeo.
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Poirier,	Young.
Costigan,	Jones	Pope,	
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Power,	

PRAYERS.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Domville, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for copies of all reports in connection with the tides and currents of the Northumberland Strait, together with any data in the way of maps or tables showing the rate of currents and tide elevation, and also any reports that may have been made in connection with the condition of ice during the winter time, or the record of the running of boats between Pictou and Georgetown, or the operation of Government boats between any other points in the strait in the winter time. The fullest account from a hydrographic point of view as from a navigation point of view.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the next sitting of the House, and that it be the first Order.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (100) intituled: "An Act for the aid and encouragement of Agriculture."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Watson, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Legris, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the Second sitting to-day.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (169) intituled: "An Act to amend The Bank Act."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Kerr, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (138) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the Second sitting of the House to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (156) intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the Second sitting of the House to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (167) intituled: "An Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the Second sitting of the House to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (178) intituled: "An Act to provide an additional Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the Second sitting of the House to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill (Y2) intituled: "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, and to change its name to 'The Dominion-Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company,'" and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

Clause 14.—Strike out the whole clause.

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Richard Scott,

That the following Message be sent to the House of Commons:—That the Senate doth not concur in said amendment, and that the Senate refuses to concur in the amendment made by the House of Commons to said Bill for the reasons that clause 14 of said Bill solely reproduces clause 5 of the Act, ch. 95, 1 Edward VII., which is one of the Acts sought to be consolidated by this Bill, and that furthermore the powers granted to the said Company have been uniformly granted by this Parliament whenever they were asked.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills:—

Bill (E3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins."

Bill (F3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy."

Bill (G3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy."

Bill (J3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry Greek Wills."

Bill (H3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of Keitha Seeley,"

Bill (I3) intituled: "An Act for the relief of David George Davidson."

Bill (A 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company."

Bill (B 3) intituled: "An Act respecting The St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company."

Bill (P 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return Bill (49) intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," and Bill (99) intituled: "An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bills, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (W2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited," with the following amendments to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Clause 6, sub-section 1.—After "purpose" in line 5 insert "A majority of the members of the board of directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business."

Clause 6, sub-clause 2.—Strike out the whole sub-clause, and substitute the following sub-clauses:—

"2. No shareholder shall be eligible for election as a director unless he holds in his own right at least twenty shares upon which all calls due have been paid; and if any director makes an assignment for the benefit of the creditors, or comes within the operation of any insolvent law then in force or ceases to hold twenty shares in his own right, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a director, and his place may be filled for the remainder of the term by the directors from among the qualified shareholders of the Company.

"2a. If the by-laws of the Company so provide, one-third of the directors may be elected in the first instance for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years, and directors thereafter to be elected at any annual meeting to fill the place of any retiring directors may, if provided as aforesaid, hold office for a term of three years."

Clause 18, line 3.—After "thereof" insert "except for the purpose of winding up the Company."

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (179) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the Second sitting of the House to-day.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Daniel,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Béique,	David,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Beith,	Davis,	Legris,	Robertson,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Macdonald	Ross
Bostock,	De Veber,	(Victoria),	(Moosejaw),
Bowell	Domville,	MacKay (Alma),	Scott
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	McDonald,	(Sir Richard),
Boyer,	Ellis,	(Cape Breton),	Talbot,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Taylor,
Cartwright	Forget,	McLaren,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Casgrain,	Godbout,	McMullen,	Thompson,
Choquette,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Cloran,	Jones	Owens,	Wilson (Sorel),
Coffey,	(Sir Lyman),	Poirier,	Yeo,
Costigan,	Kerr,	Pope,	Young.
Dandurand,	King,	Power.	

The Honourable Mr. Thompson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their Seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

March 27th, 1912.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to present their Seventh Report as follows:—

1. Your Committee recommend that the stationery and other articles which have been selected by your Committee, with due regard to usefulness and economy, be ordered as selected from the samples submitted by the different makers according to the lists approved by your Committee and deposited with the Clerk of Stationery, and that the distribution be made in the way similar to that of last Session.

2. Your Committee recommend that the usual small trunk of stationery be supplied to Senators at the next Session of Parliament.

3. Your Committee recommend, in accordance with the "memorandum" of His Honour the Speaker, of the 7th of March inst., the employment of an extra Clerk from now on to the end of the Session, at such salary as is provided by section 31, of "The Civil Service Amendment Act of 1909, as amended in 1910."

4. Your Committee recommend that Mrs. St. Jacques be appointed a permanent charwoman.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. P. THOMPSON,

Chairman.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate at the first sitting to-morrow.

With leave of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Coffey, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That Bill (W 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Company, Limited," be placed upon the Orders of the Day for consideration of the amendments made to the said Bill by the House of Commons to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House again into Committee of the Whole on Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Loughheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy.

Before proceeding with this Order His Honour the Speaker gave his ruling on the point of Order raised by Honourable Mr. Casgrain, that as the first paragraph of said Report seems to deal with money matters, which will presumably appear in the Supply Bill, this House has no jurisdiction in the matter.

His Honour the Speaker ruled that the point of Order was well taken and further that the whole Report of the Committee was out of Order to wit.

The report of the Committee is supposed to contain four recommendations which it is intended to submit to the approval of this House.

First recommendation.—That instructions be given to the Clerk of the Senate to pay the employees whom the Committee of Internal Economy and Contingent accounts have appointed or intend to appoint during recess, in case of emergency.

Second recommendation.—That the Speaker of the Senate, having no need of a private secretary, the salary of the latter be suspended after the 31st instant.

Third recommendation.—It is not a recommendation, but simply an assertion of the fact that the Committee have been advised that an item vaguely alluded to but not specified in the Estimates of 1913 shall not appear in the expenditure chargeable to the Senate.

Fourth recommendation.—That in the opinion of the Committee, the Senate would act illegally and in contravention with clause 38 of the Civil Service Act, 1908, should they adopt the suggestion of the Speaker to pay an additional sum of \$10 per month (\$120 per annum) to a certain R. McKie, night watchman.

The first recommendation is directly contrary to law and more especially to clauses 22 and 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, which reserves to the Senate itself, but on the necessary and express recommendation of its Speaker, the appointment of those employees aimed at by the report of the Committee.

The substitution of the Committee's action to that of the Senate advised by its Speaker, is illegal, and the recommendation of the Committee of such an illegality is itself illegal in the eyes of the law.

Moreover, the Committee have no right whatsoever to make such a recommendation, because they have neither the liberty nor the power to go beyond the limits defined by an Order of this House, Order which creates their existence and gives them jurisdiction.

This Order adopted on the 23rd November, 1911, reads as follows:—

“The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

“That the Senators mentioned in the report of the Committee of selection as having been chosen to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part and constitute the several Committees with which their respective names appear in said report, to enquire into and report upon *such matters as may be referred* to them from time to time; and the Committee on Standing Orders is authorized to send for persons, papers and records required.

“The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

“Ordered accordingly.”

Committees in general have a right to report only on subjects specially submitted to their deliberations.

Or, nothing in the subjects already submitted to the deliberations of the Committee of Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, as any bearing on the particular subject now incorporated in the recommendation on which is asked to be submitted to the approval of this House.

For this second reason, the first recommendation of the Committee of Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, is out of order.

The second recommendation concerning the appointment made by the Speaker of the Senate of a private secretary, is equally illegal, inasmuch as it constitutes the usurpation of a power which the Committee cannot have.

The Senate, and still less the Committee of Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, have no jurisdiction in the matter.

The right to have a private secretary and the selection of the same belong exclusively to the Minister.

So says the law, and I quote it:—

78 Ed. VII., Chap. 15, sec. 39., says:

“Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in sub-division B of the second division, and after one year's service as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank.”

If we now consult the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 16, sec. 81, we find:

“81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the *head of a department*, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

“2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament.

What does that expression *head of a department* mean? The law will give the answer.

The revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 16, sec. 2, paragraph *a* says:

“Head of a department” means the Minister of the Crown for the time being “presiding over the department.”

When the Civil Service Act Amendment, 1908, was enacted on the 20th July, 1908, and became the law of the land, it contained the following paragraph:

(7-8 Ed. VII, Chap. 15, sec. 2, Par. (c);

(c) "Head of department" in addition to the Ministers mentioned in par. (a) of "sec. 2, of the Civil Service Act, includes the Speakers of both Houses."

There is no possible ambiguity in the interpretation of the law as it stands, and the Committee have no right to substitute themselves, in the application of the law, to the person whom the law itself designates and empowers with the right of executing it.

The recommendation of the Committee is consequently out of order because it clashes with the law and it is still out of order because the subject which forms the basis of such a recommendation has never been submitted by this House to the deliberations of the Committee.

The third reason which makes it perfectly clear that such a recommendation is out of order is because it claims to prevent, contrary to law and Parliamentary practice, the payment of a sum of money submitted by the Crown to the House of Commons for their approval.

The law says:—(Rev. Stat. of Canada, ch. 16, sec. 81, par (2).

"No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament."

All Parliamentary authorities refuse to the Senate the right of selecting out of the appropriations voted by the House of Commons, a single item, and make it the subject of a rejection by the Upper House. What the Senate cannot do, its Committee has no right to recommend it to be done.

For these three reasons the second recommendation made by the Committee is out of order.

The third recommendation, is in no way a recommendation at all. It is simply an assertion that the Committee has been advised on the subject of a money appropriation in relation to which the Committee has no right, for the treble reason, that such a subject has never been referred to them, that the law cannot be laid aside by any of their declarations, and that no Committee has any right to recommend the elimination of a single item of the Estimates.

For all the reasons given above, I declare the report out of order and decline to ask this House to adopt it.

The Honourable Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, That the ruling of the Honourable the Speaker be not accepted by the Senate.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Daniel,	King,	Roche,
Béique,	Davis,	McHugh,	Ross (Moosejaw),
Beith,	Derbyshire,	McLaren,	Talbot,
Bostock,	Dessaullas,	McMullen,	Taylor,
Campbell,	De Veber,	Owens,	Thompson,
Cartwright,	Gibson,	Power,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	Prowse,	Yeo,
Coffey,	Kerr,	Ratz,	Young—31

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bowell (Sir Mackenzie), Domville, Godbout, La Rivière,	Lavergne, Legris, Lougheed, Macdonald (Victoria),	McDonald (Cape Breton), McMillan, Montplaisir,	Poirier, Scott (Sir Richard), Thibaudeau—14.
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So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question of concurrence being put on paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the said Report,

The same were agreed to.

On the question being put, That the fourth paragraph be now adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Choquette, in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Cloran.

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be amended by striking out all the words after the word "committee" and inserting the following words in lieu thereof: "suggest that the recommendation of Mr. Speaker be adopted."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

The question of concurrence being again put on the motion for the adoption of the Report, as amended, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-fourth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the Petition of Herbert Alexander Mock, of the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Gertrude Mock, of the City of Montreal, in the said Province, and for such further and other relief as the Senate may seem meet.

1. The Committee have, in obedience to the Rules of the Senate, examined the notice of application to Parliament, the petition, the evidence of publication of the notice, the evidence of the service on the Respondent of a copy of the notice, and all other papers referred with the petition.

2. The Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

3. The Committee have heard and inquired into the matters set forth in the petition and have taken evidence upon oath touching the right of the Petitioner to the relief prayed for.

4. The Committee report herewith the testimony of the witnesses examined and all documents, papers and instruments referred to the Committee by the Senate or received in evidence by the Committee.

5. Counsel for the Petitioner having applied to the Committee for leave to withdraw the petition, the Committee recommend that leave be granted to the Petitioner to withdraw his petition, and that no further proceedings be had thereon at the present session of Parliament, and that the fee of \$210 paid thereon be refunded to Messrs. Orde, Powell and Lyle, the agents at Ottawa of the Petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate at the first sitting to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-fifth Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of David George Davidson, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from Jennie Davidson.

Upon application by Counsel for the petitioner, and upon consideration of the evidence adduced before your Committee as to the Petitioner's financial circumstances, the Committee recommend:—

That the fee of \$210 paid by the Petitioner be refunded to the Petitioner. The said sum to be payable to Counsel for the Petitioner or his agents at Ottawa.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate at the first sitting to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-sixth Report

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of Jessie Wilbert Hearn, of the Township of Sidney, County of Hastings, Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from Helen Hearn.

Upon application of Counsel for the Petitioner, and considering that in consequence of the report made by the Committee on February 7 last, adopted by your Honourable House on February 14, leave to proceed with this petition at the present session of Parliament has been refused, the Committee recommend:—

That the fee of \$210 paid on January 26, 1911, upon the said petition be refunded to W. C. Mickel, Esq., K.C., Belleville, Ontario, Counsel for the Petitioner, or to G. F. Macdonnell Esq., agent at Ottawa of the Petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate at the first sitting to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Honourable Mr. Young, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their Twenty-seventh Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1912.

The Committee on Divorce beg leave to present their Twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Doust, of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; praying for a Bill of Divorce from Addie Alvetta Doust, in favour of granting which petition the Committee reported at the last session of Parliament, but by Order of your Honourable House made the 2nd May, 1911, the said petition and the Bill based thereon were referred back to the Committee for further consideration and no further proceedings were had thereon; and further considering that, in view of the Orders of your Honourable House made in similar cases at the present session of Parliament, the Petitioner is precluded from renewing the said proceedings at the present session, the Committee recommend:—

That the fee of \$210 paid by the Petitioner on March 20, 1911, be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation of the Bill, to O. E. Culbert, Esq., the Ottawa agent of the Petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY M. YOUNG,
Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Young moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson, That the said Report be taken into consideration by the Senate at the first sitting to-morrow.

Which being objected to,

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on a division, resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain."

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 124 to 206 both inclusive severally read and agreed to.

Clause 207 and paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) were severally read and agreed to.

Paragraph (e) was ordered to stand.

It being Six o'clock the Chairman of the Committee left the Chair to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

Clauses 208 to 248 both inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

Schedules A, B, C and D were severally read and agreed to.

Sub-clause 2 of Clause 133 was reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 39, line 26.—Leave out from "that" to the second "the."

Page 39, line 31.—Leave out the words "owner or" and after "warehouseman" leave out "may" and insert "shall."

Clause 16 reconsidered and struck out and the following substituted as Clause A.

CLAUSE A.

"17. Any oath, the taking of which is hereinafter authorized or prescribed, may be administered by one of the Commissioners appointed under the authority of this Act, or by the secretary of the Board, or a notary public, a justice of the peace, or any public officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

2. Every such oath shall be signed by the person who makes it and be transmitted to and filed with the Board, and the person who administers the oath shall keep in his custody a copy thereof certified by him as such.

3. A copy of any oath, certified by the secretary as such, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such oath."

Clause 42 reconsidered and struck out of the Bill.

Clause 29 reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 8, line 11.—Leave out all the words from "every" to the end of the line and insert "Officer."

Page 8, line 16.—Leave out from "of" to "and" in line 18 and insert (Give title of Office held.)

Page 8, line 18.—Leave out from “such” to “I” in line 19 and insert (Give title of Office held.)

Clause 105 reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 26.—For the paragraphs under the heading “Corn” substitute the following:—

CORN.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, sound, dry, clean and in other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 white corn shall be white, sound dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 white corn shall be white, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, clean and in all other respects No. 1 corn, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 2 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

No. 2 corn shall be mixed corn, sound, dry and reasonably clean, and shall contain not more than 16 per cent moisture.

No. 3 corn shall be mixed corn, dry and reasonably clean, but otherwise unfit to be graded No. 2, and shall contain not more than 19 per cent moisture.

All corn that is damp, dirty, in a heating condition or from any other cause unfit for the preceding grades shall be graded as rejected.

All corn that has been tested for moisture shall be entered in the inspecting officer's books with his notations as to quality and condition.

Clause 63 reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 14, line 19.—Leave out the words “subscribed to an oath of office and” Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Coffey, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with several amendments which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk:—

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be now agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Macdonald (Victoria), it was

Ordered, That the said Bill as amended be read a third time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (170) intituled: “An Act to amend the Quebec Savings Banks Act.”

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Pope, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (171) intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Act," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Senate was then according to order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

After some time the Senate resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. McMillan reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (165) intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then, according to Order adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Power reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate has passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (150) intituled: "An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (138) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House at the first sitting to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (156) intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (167) intituled: "An Act respecting the Incorporation of Live Stock Records Associations," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then according to order adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Domville reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (179) intituled: "An Act to amend the Civil Service Act," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (180) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (181) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (182) intituled: "An Act respecting the Government House property, Toronto, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (185) intituled: "An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the House to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Daniel,

The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, 28th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Kerr,	Power,
Béique,	Davis,	King,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Ratz,
Bell,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Roche,
Bostock,	De Veber,	Lougheed,	Talbot,
Bowell	Domville,	Macdonald	Taylor,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Tessier,
Boyer,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Cartwright	Forget,	McMillan,	Watson,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McMullen,	Wilson (Sorel),
Choquette,	Godbout,	Montplaisir,	Yeo,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	Owens,	Young.
Dandurand,	Jones	Poirier.	
Daniel,	(Sir Lyman),		

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour, the Speaker:—

- Of Rod Bucharme and others, of Rawdon, Quebec.
- Of James S. Kelly and others, of Rawdon, Quebec.
- Of J. F. Meagher and others, of Alberta.
- Of Charles Barrie and others, of Katevale, Quebec
- Of Oscar Gagne and others, of St. Louis Nazaire, Quebec.
- Of Bias Boudreau and others.
- Of Jos. Raymond and others, of Hintonburgh, Ontario, and
- Of David Quesnel and others, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

His Honour the Speaker presented to the Senate the following communication from the Clerk of the Senate:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE, OTTAWA, 27th March, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Housekeeper has informed me that one of the permanent charwomen employed in the Senate (Mrs. Watson) has ceased, of her own will, to attend to her duties as such, and asks that some one be appointed in her stead.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

The Honourable PHILIPPE LAUNDRY,
Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that Mrs. Vitaline St. Jacques, who has been in the employ of the Senate for some twenty one years, be appointed in the place of Mrs. Watson, said appointment to date from the first of April next.

PH. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBER,

Ottawa, 28th March, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said recommendation be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate and that it be the first Order of the Day.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain," as amended.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill as amended be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Davis in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Talbot,

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following words be added at the end of the question, but that it be further amended by striking out of it sub-section 2 and 3, of section 57.

The question of concurrence being put thereon the House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bostock,	Davis,	Jaffray,	Prowse,
Boyer,	Derbyshire,	Jones	Ratz.
Campbell,	De Veber,	(Sir Lyman),	Roche,
Cartwright	Farrell,	Kerr,	Talbot,
(Sir Richard),	Forget,	McHugh,	Wilson (Sorel),
Choquette,	Godbout,	McMullen,	Yeo—24.
Coffey,		Power,	

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Landry (Speaker),	Montplaisir,
Béique,	Dessaulles,	Legris,	Poirier,
Bell,	Ellis,	Lougheed,	Taylor,
Bowell	Fiset,	Macdonald	Thompson,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Gibson,	(Victoria),	Watson,
Dandurand,	King,	McLaren,	Young—24.
Daniel,		McMillan,	

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question being again put on the main motion.

That the said Bill as amended be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Derbyshire moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey.

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" but that it be further amended by striking out of it sub-section (e) of section 207.

After debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Beique, seconded by the Honourable Mr. David, it was

Ordered, That further debate be adjourned and that it be the first item after third readings at the next sitting of the House.

The following Message was received from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

TUESDAY, 26th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, &c., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petitions on which the following Bills were founded, viz.:—

Bill No. 162 (Letter E3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins."

Bill No. 163 (Letter F3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy."

Bill No. 164 (Letter G3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy."

Bill No. 173 (Letter J3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry Greek Wills."

Bill No. 174 (Letter H3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Keitha Seeley."

Bill No. 175 (Letter I3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of David George Davidson"

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (152) intituled: "An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	Davis,	Kirchhoffer,	Pope,
Béique,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Power,
Belcourt,	Dessaulles,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Bell,	De Veber,	Legris,	Roche,
Bostock,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Ross
Bowell	Edwards,	Macdonald	(Moosejaw),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Scott
Boyer,	Farrell,	MacKay (Alma),	(Sir Richard),
Campbell,	Fiset,	McDonald	Talbot,
Cartwright	Forget,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Gibson,	McHugh,	Tessier,
Choquette,	Godbout,	McLaren,	Thibaudeau,
Coffey,	Jaffray,	McMillan,	Thompson,
Costigan,	Jones	McMullen,	Watson,
Dandurand,	(Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Wilson (Sorel),
Daniel,	Kerr,	Owens,	Yeo,
David,	King.	Poirier,	Young.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker for the appointment of Mrs. Vitalin St. Jacques, as a permanent charwoman of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Thompson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. King, it was

Ordered, That the said recommendation together with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Internal Economy be concurrently adopted.

The Order of the Day being read for the Third Reading of the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain," as amended, and the motion in amendment of the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire.

That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be further amended by striking out of it sub-section (e) of section 207.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Loughheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be further amended as follows:—

Page 10, clause 41.—Strike out all the words after the word “pleasure” in line 2 of said clause.

Page 10, clause 42.—To consist of all the words struck out from clause 41 after substituting for the first four words “and each of them” the words “each member of such Board.”

On the motion for the adoption of said amendments being put, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The question being then put on the main motion, that the said Bill as further amended be now read a third time, the said Bill was, as amended, read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (156) intituled: “An Act to amend the Judges Act,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (167) intituled: “An Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (171) intituled: “An Act to amend the Militia Act,” was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The House according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (88) intituled: “An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission.”

(In the Committee.)

Paragraph (g) reconsidered and amended as follows:—

Page 2, line 28.—After the word “Minister” insert the following:—

“Provided always that in all cases where any application for an increase is made to the Government the Commission shall, in addition to reporting upon the above matters, make a special report which, in case of any industry already established, shall state—

(a) the number of factories now existing and the number of hands now employed giving in each case the number of men, women and children respectively;

(b) a list of the shareholders and the number and amount of shares held by each shareholders;

(c) the dividends paid during each of the preceding ten years;

(d) the wages of hands and the number of hours worked per diem;

(e) the total amount of goods of the kind on which such increase of duty is demanded consumed in Canada whether home-made or imported."

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Ellis, from the said Committee reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same, with several amendments which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the Report be now received, and

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be now agreed to.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill as amended be now read a third time.

The said Bill as amended was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill as amended shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure, and put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (138) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission."

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Legris, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (178) intituled: "An Act to provide an additional Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the first sitting to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce to whom was referred the Petition of Herbert A. Mock, together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

Also, Twenty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

Also, Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce, and

Also, Twenty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Baird, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Gibson, it was

Ordered, That the said Reports be adopted.

With leave of the Senate.

The House according to Order proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill (W 2) intituled: "An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Company, Limited."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Coffey, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to their amendments made to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (180) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (181) intituled: "An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then according to Order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Taylor, reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (182) intituled: "An Act respecting the Government House Property, Toronto," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (185) intituled: "An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordinance Lands in the City of Winnipeg."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the first sitting to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (152) intituled: "An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

The Honourable Mr. Belcourt, presented to the Senate a Bill (K 3) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act of the present Session intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Edwards, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Friday, 29th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Baird,	David,	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,
Bell	Davis,	Kerr,	Pope,
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	King,	Power,
Bowell	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
(Sir Mackenzie),	De Veber,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Boyer,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Campbell,	Edwards,	Macdonald	Talbot,
Cartwright	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Taylor,
(Sir Richard),	Farrell,	McHugh,	Thompson,
Coffey,	Fiset,	McLaren,	Watson,
Costigan,	Forget,	McMillan,	Yeo,
Dandurand,	Gibson,	McMullen,	Young.
Daniel,	Godbout,		

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour The Speaker:

Of F. X. Faford, O.M.I. and others, of Le Pas, Manitoba.

The Honourable Mr. Power, called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Intercolonial Railway to the eastward of Moncton, in the matter of gradients and otherwise, and asked if it is the intention of the Government to improve this condition and to raise the standard of the said railway at an early date.

Debated.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (180) intituled: "An Act to amend the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (178) intituled: "An Act to provide an additional Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island."

After Debate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Kerr, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jaffray, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the second sitting to-day.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (185) intituled: "An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the second sitting to-day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (152) intituled: "An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (137) intituled: "An Act to amend the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (151) intituled: "An Act to amend the Boundaries of the Province of Quebec," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (190) intituled: "An Act to authorize a bounty to Volunteers who served the Crown during the Fenian Raids," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THURSDAY, 28th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House concurs in the first, second, third, fifth and sixth of their amendments to the Bill No. 77, An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways.

That they disagree to the fourth amendment, for the following reasons:—

“1. Because substantially the same amendment has already been considered and rejected by this House.

2. Because the Supply Bill will make provision for the apportionment of the proposed subsidies to the respective Provinces for the ensuing fiscal year.

3. Because such apportionment can be more conveniently provided for in the annual Supply Bill.

4. Because the proposed amendment is unnecessary and undesirable.”

And that they disagree to the seventh amendment, for the following reasons:—

“1. Because section 6 of the said Bill contains a desirable provision for aiding the construction and improvement of highways.

2. Because it is expedient to make provision for the case of any Province which may desire to have the Minister undertake the construction of a new highway, or the improvement of an existing highway.

3. Because the section provides a convenient method of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments in the constructing or improvement of highways.

4. Because there can be no action by the Federal Government under this section except with the authority and approval of the Provincial Legislature, and of the Provincial Government.

5. Because it is desirable to provide every reasonable means of co-operation between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments for the construction and improvements of highways consistently with the preservation of Provincial rights which are truly safeguarded by the said section.”

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Message be taken into consideration at the second sitting of the Senate to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (183) intituled: “An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the Railways and Bridges therein mentioned,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the second sitting of the Senate to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (187) intituled: “An Act to authorize the granting of a Subsidy to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company in aid of the construction of the railway therein mentioned,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the second sitting of the Senate to-day.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Belcourt,	Davis,	Kerr,	Owens,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	King,	Pope,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	Kirchhoffer,	Power,
Bowell	De Veber,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Domville,	Lavergne,	Ratz,
Boyer,	Edwards,	Lougheed,	Roche,
Campbell,	Ellis,	Macdonald	Scott
Cartwright	Farrell,	(Victoria),	(Sir Richard),
(Sir Richard),	Fiset,	McDonald	Talbot,
Cloran,	Forget,	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Coffey,	Gibson,	McHugh,	Thibaudeau,
Costigan,	Godbout,	McLaren,	Thompson,
Dandurand,	Jaffray,	McMillan,	Watson,
Daniel,	Jones	McMullen,	Yeo,
David,	(Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Young.

The following Petitions brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour The Speaker:

- Of Pierre Lafreniere and others, of St. Maurice, Quebec (126.)
- Of Antoine Morleau and others, of Westmeath, Ontario.
- Of G. Ducharme and others, of Manitoba.
- Of P. A. Moret and others, of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.
- Of James Hague and others, of North Edmonton, Alberta.
- Of H. LeVarien and others, of Saskatchewan.
- Of F. X. Benoit and others, of Manitoba.
- Of E. Côté and others, of Cap Chatte.
- Of P. Lafrance and others, of Maurice, Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following petitions were severally read:—

- Of Alfred Paradis and others, of Agnes of Lac Mégantic; of Issac H. LeBlanc and others, of Church Point, Nova Scotia; of Antoine LePage and others, of Rimouski; of J. B. Adams and others, of Sault St. Marie, Ontario; of Michel Lavine and others, of Escuminac, New Brunswick; of J. H. Forget and others, of Embrun, Ontario; of Rod Bucharme and others, of Rawdon, Quebec; of James S. Kelly and others, of Rawdon, Quebec; of J. F. Meagher and others, of Alberta; of Charles

Barrie and others, of Katevale, Quebec; of Oscar Gagne and others, of St. Louis, Nazaire, Quebec; of Bias Boudreau and others; of Jos Raymon and others, of Hintonburg, Ontario, and of David Quesnel and others, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Praying that in the Bill now before Parliament annexing part of Keewatin to Manitoba provisions may be made guaranteeing the right to Separate and Denominational Schools.

The Honourable Mr. Power, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially as affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911, and to report from time to time, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 8,

29th March, 1912.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the unsatisfactory character of the movement of population, especially in the older provinces of the Dominion, as shown by the last census, have agreed to report and do report as follows:—

They have adopted as a basis for their inquiry the evidence of Mr. Blue, the Superintendent of the census, which is summarized in the following tabular statement:—

	POPULATION, 1911.		POPULATION, 1901.		INCREASE.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Canada.....	3,923,454	3,280,353	3,369,018	2,002,277	554,436	1,278,086
Alberta	232,726	141,937	83,476	19,546	179,250	122,391
British Columbia.....	188,796	203,684	116,832	61,825	71,964	141,859
Manitoba	255,249	200,365	180,162	75,049	75,087	125,316
Saskatchewan	361,067	131,365	76,866	14,413	284,201	116,952
	1,037,838	677,351	427,336	170,833	610,501	506,518
New Brunswick	252,342	94,547	252,927	78,393	— 385	21,154
Nova Scotia.....	306,210	186,128	320,298	139,276	— 14,088	46,852
Ontario	1,194,719	1,328,428	1,245,679	937,258	— 50,960	391,160
Prince Edward Island	78,758	14,970	88,304	14,955	— 9,546	15
Quebec	1,032,618	970,094	996,468	652,430	36,150	317,664
	2,864,647	2,599,167	2,903,676	1,822,312	— 38,829	776,846
Yukon.....	4,647	3,865	18,077	9,142	— 13,430	— 5,277
Territories	16,322	.....	20,129	.....	3,807	.....

The bare fact that in a country with an almost unlimited extent of fertile land the urban population has increased at such a rate that it now almost equals the entire rural population, including miners, fishermen and most of those persons

who are employed in transportation, is itself sufficiently suggestive, but when it is further found that more than the whole increase of the rural population has taken place in the new Provinces West of Lake Superior, and that the urban population in the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario now considerably exceeds the entire rural population in those districts, the situation is one which calls for the most serious consideration.

Your Committee find that in the four Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the rural population has decreased not only relatively but absolutely, while in Quebec although a small absolute increase has taken place, it is altogether insignificant in comparison with the increase of the urban population; and per contra the urban districts show a very large increase.

The actual figures in round numbers for the entire five Provinces are as follows: In the ten years from 1901 to 1911, the rural population has decreased from 2,903,470 in 1901, to 2,864,647 in 1911, being an absolute decrease of 38,823 within 10 years, while the urban population during the same period has risen from 1,822,322 in 1901, to 2,599,157 in 1911, being an absolute increase of 776,835.

Had this occurred in an old and thickly peopled country where land was hard to obtain and labour as a rule abundant, it would still have called for explanation. Happening as it has done in a community where land is easily procurable and where not one farm in ten is supplied as a rule with sufficient labour to enable it to be cultivated to the best advantage, your Committee feel that some disturbing causes must have been at work to bring about a state of things which, in their judgment, is not by any means calculated to promote the true interests of the people of Canada and which, if it continues, is likely to bring about the physical and moral deterioration of a large part of the population.

Your Committee have heard several witnesses whose evidence is herewith submitted. This evidence will be found interesting and instructive and will repay perusal. Owing to the late stage of the session at which your Committee got to work and to the difficulty of finding vacant time for their meetings, they are not now in a position to make a final and definite report. To enable them to do that, it would be necessary that several other witnesses should be heard either *vivâ voce* or by correspondence.

Your Committee feel, that in view of the magnitude of the question and of the grave issues involved, it is desirable that further information should be obtained; and they would recommend that, at the earliest possible period in the next ensuing session, a like committee shall be appointed to further prosecute the inquiry.

A schedule of questions to be asked of witnesses who do not attend in person, is submitted.

Your Committee also recommend that 2,000 copies of this Report and of the evidence taken before them be printed for distribution.

L. G. POWER,
Chairman.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO BE PUT.

1. To what causes do you attribute the increase (or decrease) of the population in your County (or Counties)?
2. Has this increase (or decrease) taken place in the rural districts or in the cities and towns?
3. If in the rural districts, what are, in your opinion, the chief causes of the reduction of the agricultural population?
4. How and to what extent can these be remedied?
5. Is there difficulty in securing hands enough to work farms?

6. Do the children of farmers as a rule remain on farms? If not, why not?

7. Have any considerable number of immigrants settled in your district since 1901, as far as you know or can ascertain? If so, of what class were they as a rule, and what is your opinion of their chances of success and their adaptabilities?

8. How far does the existing system of education fit or unfit pupils for work on farms and manual labour?

9. What are the comparative advantages, from the domestic and social points of view, of the lives of the farmers on the prairie and those in the older provinces?

10. Where industries are established in a village or country town, which tendency is the stronger, to promote farming and gardening with a view to supplying the local market created or to induce farmers and labourers to give up their work in the country for the purpose of working in the factories?

11. Can you give an approximate estimate of the quantity of manufactured goods usually consumed on a farm of 100 acres of average quality, with a family of parents and three children?

12. What would be the amount of municipal taxes on such a farm?

13. Is the movement of population from farms in the older provinces, in your opinion, affected by the existing customs tariff, and if so, how?

Answers to be directed to Byron Nicholson, Esq., Secretary, Committee on Movement of Population, The Senate, Ottawa, Ontario.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (178) intituled: "An Act to provide an additional grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (185) intituled: "An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordnance Lands in the city of Winnipeg," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow at the first sitting of the House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (137) intituled: "An Act to amend the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then according to Order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(*In the Committee.*)

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. McMillan, reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (151) intituled: "An Act to amend the Boundaries of the Province of Quebec," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (190) intituled: "An Act to authorize a bounty to Volunteers who served the Crown during the Fenian Raids," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The House was then according to Order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(*In the Committee.*)

After some time the House resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Campbell, reported from the said Committee that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the Fourth and Seventh Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 77 intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the improvement of Highways."

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Watson,

That the Senate does insist on its amendments to said Bill and that the Honourable Messrs. Dandurand, the mover and the seconder be appointed to draw up the reasons therefor and to report the same at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (183) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the Railways and Bridges therein mentioned," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (187) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of a Subsidy to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company in aid of the construction of the Railway therein mentioned," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (149) intituled: "An Act respecting the Water in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (186) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (189) intituled: "An Act to aid the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the first sitting of the Senate to-morrow.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, 30th March, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Béique,	Dandurand,	La Rivière,	Power,
Beith,	Daniel,	Lavergne,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Davis,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Roche,
Bostock,	Domville,	(Victoria),	Talbot,
Bowell	Ellis,	MacKay (Alma),	Taylor,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Farrell,	McHugh,	Tessier,
Campbell,	Fiset,	McMillan,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright	Forget,	McMullen,	Thompson,
(Sir Richard),	Jaffray,	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Casgrain,	Kerr,	Owens,	Yeo,
Cloran,	King,	Pope,	Young.
Costigan,			

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Mr. Power, from the Committee appointed to prepare the reasons of the Senate for insisting on its amendments to No. 4 and 7 of Bill (77) intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways," presented the following Report:—

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

That the Senate adheres to its fourth amendment to the Bill sent up from the House of Commons and intituled: "An Act to encourage and assist the Improvement of Highways," for the following, amongst other reasons:—

1. Because the right of the Senate to amend a Bill is not impaired by the proceedings which may have taken place during the progress of the Bill through the Commons.

2. Because the amendments made by the Senate to the third clause of the Bill and accepted by the House of Commons provide that the grant in aid of highways shall be paid to the several provinces of the Dominion, instead of to any province as was provided by the clause in its original form; and the sub-clause 2, proposed by the Senate, indicates the reasonable principle upon which such payments should be made;

3. Because the method of distribution provided for by the said fourth amendment is that announced by members of the administration in the Senate and House of Commons as contemplated and has been actually adopted in the supplementary estimates for the ensuing financial year.

4. Because the Bill undertakes to make certain permanent provisions as to the aid to be given to the construction and improvement of highways in the several provinces; and it is only reasonable that the principle of equal distribution in proportion to population recognized by the present administration should be permanently secured by enactment in the Bill, as otherwise, if this principle were abandoned, in future the Senate would have no other recourse than to reject the Supply Bill.

5. Because, if the principle upon which the apportionment of such grant is to be made is fixed by a permanent enactment, the task of deciding upon the items to be inserted in the Supply Bill will be simplified; and

6. Because the Administration of the day, by adopting the principle of the said fourth amendment for the ensuing fiscal year, have indicated that it is neither unnecessary nor undesirable.

That the Senate adheres to its seventh amendment, for the following, among other reasons:—

1. Because section 6 of the Bill empowers the Minister to undertake the construction or improvement of highways in any province, which would be a contravention of the letter and spirit of *The British North America Act, 1867*, and of the uniform practice under that Act, for which contravention no sufficient cause has been shown.

2. Because the said amendment affirms in effect that it is undesirable that the Minister or the Dominion Government should usurp the rights and functions of the provincial administrations in the building and maintenance of highways and bridges.

3. Because the said amendment will not unduly hamper the Administration in carrying out its policy and in applying the funds placed in the Estimates for that object; sufficient provision being made in earlier clauses of the Bill for co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

L. G. POWER,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire, That the said Report be now adopted.

The question being put on the said motion, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Béique,	Dandurand,	Jaffray,	Ratz,
Beith,	Davis,	Kerr,	Roche,
Belcourt,	Derbyshire,	Lavergne,	Talbot,
Bostock,	Ellis,	Mackay,	Thibaudeau,
Campbell,	Farrell,	McHugh,	Watson,
Casgrain,	Fiset,	McMullen,	Yeo,
Cloran,	Forget,	Power,	Young—29.
Costigan,			

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bell,	Daniel,	Lougheed,	McMillan,
Bowell	Landry (Speaker),	Macdonald	Taylor—9.
(Sir Mackenzie),	La Rivière,	(Victoria),	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message embodying the reasons contained in said Report, be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate doth insist upon their amendments to sections 4 and 7 of the said Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Kerr, from the Special Committee appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss or gain sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, of the course of interprovincial trade, presented their Second Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

Friday, 29th March, 1912.

The Select Committee on Taxation and Trade Relations beg leave to make their Second Report as follows:—

Your Committee was appointed at a late date in the Session, and has consequently not been able to pursue the subjects of their investigation very far. Nevertheless several meetings of the Committee have been held. Several witnesses have been examined, principally from the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a large amount of valuable information has been secured.

With the short time at their disposal the Committee have not been able to digest the information thus obtained, and it would be premature to draw any final conclusions therefrom.

The Committee submit the evidence so far taken and they recommend that the same or a similar Committee be appointed at as early a date as possible during the next Session of Parliament to continue the investigations thus begun, which, in the opinion of your Committee, promise valuable results.

As at this late date of the Session it will be impossible to obtain the authority of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament for the printing and distribution in the usual manner of this report and the evidence, so far obtained, your Committee recommend that 3,200 copies thereof be printed as an appendix to the Journals of the Senate, to be distributed as follows:—

1. Ten copies to each Senator and Member of Parliament.
2. Two hundred copies to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. EDWARDS,

Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. Kerr moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. McKay.

That the said Report be now adopted.

The Honourable Mr. McMullen in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt,

That the word "not" be inserted before the word "now" and the following be added at the end of the question; but that it be amended by striking out all that part of it from and to include the figures "3200" to the end of said Report and substituting the following in lieu thereof "a sufficient number of copies be printed in pamphlet form in order to supply each Member of both Houses of Parliament with one copy thereof."

The question being put thereon the House divided.

Yeas 12. Nays 16.

So it was resolved in the negative.
 The question being again put on the main motion.
 The same was resolved in the affirmative, and
 Ordered accordingly.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
 The Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Beique,	Daniel,	Kirchhoffer,	Power,
Beith,	Derbyshire,	La Rivière,	Prowse,
Belcourt,	Domville,	Lougheed,	Ratz,
Bell,	Edwards,	Macdonald	Roche,
Bostock,	Ellis,	(Victoria),	Scott
Bowell	Farrell,	MacKay (Alma),	(Sir Richard),
(Sir Mackenzie),	Fiset,	McDonald	Talbot,
Campbell,	Forget.	(Cape Breton),	Taylor,
Cartwright	Jaffray,	McHugh,	Tessier,
(Sir Richard),	Jones	McMullen,	Thompson,
Casgrain,	(Sir Lyman),	Montplaisir,	Watson,
Cloran,	Kerr,	Owens,	Yeo,
Costigan,	King,	Pope,	Young.
Dandurand,			

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By His Honour the Speaker:

Of Joseph Denis and others, of Ottawa.

Of Herman Neuser and others, of Saskatchewan.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (188) intituled: "An Act to aid the construction of certain Bridges on the railway of the Saint John and Quebec Railway Company," and to confirm an agreement between the Company and the Government of Canada and New Brunswick, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the first sitting of the Senate on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House agrees to the first, second and fourth of their amendments to the Bill No. 88, An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission;

And that they disagree to the third of their amendments to the said Bill, for the following reason:—

“Because the special inquiry called for by the said amendment is not relevant to the purposes of the Bill, except in so far as it is already provided for by the other provisions of the said Bill and is unnecessary.”

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.
Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Message be taken into consideration at the first sitting of the Senate on Monday next.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Costigan, it was

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for the production of a copy of an Order in Council transferring the Archives Branch from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Secretary of State.

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (178) intituled: “An Act to provide an additional Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island.”

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The question of concurrence being put thereon.

The Honourable Mr. Dandurand in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr,

That the word “not” be inserted before the word “now” and the following words be added at the end of the question, “because in the absence of any special reason being assigned for the granting of the subsidy therein mentioned, the said Bill purports to be made in violation of the terms of the address presented by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada to His Majesty as embodied in the Schedule to the Imperial Act, 7 Edward VII., ch. 11, and declaring that the subsidies as readjusted and granted by the said Act shall be a final and unalterable settlement of the amount to be paid yearly to the several provinces of the Dominion for their local purposes, and the support of their Governments and Legislature, and also in violation of the said Imperial Act and without consultation with the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada.”

The question of concurrence being put upon the said motion in amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Beith, Belcourt, Bostock,	Cartwright (Sir Richard), Cloran, Costigan,	Dandurand, Derbyshire, Jaffray,	Kerr, Power, Watson—12.
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NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bell, Bowell (Sir Mackenzie), Daniel, Edwards,	Farrell, Fiset, King, Landry (Speaker),	Lougheed, Macdonald (Victoria), Montplaisir, Pope,	Prowse, Ratz, Thompson, Yeo—16.
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So it was resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being again put on the main motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (185) intituled: "An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (137) intituled: "An Act to amend the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (190) intituled: "An Act to authorize a Bounty to Volunteers who served the Crown during the Fenian Raids," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (183) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the Railways and Bridges therein mentioned," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the unsatisfactory character of the movement of population, especially in the older Provinces of the Dominion, &c.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (149) intituled: "An Act respecting the Water in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

The Senate was then according to order adjourned, during pleasure, and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee.)

Title read and postponed.

Preamble read and postponed.

Clauses 1 and 2 both inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

Clause 3 read and ordered to stand.

Clauses 4 to 9 both inclusive were severally read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, reported from the said Committee that they had taken the said Bill into consideration made some progress thereon and asked leave to sit again on Monday next at the first sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day being read for the Second Reading of the Bill (186) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until Monday next at the first sitting of the House.

The Honourable The Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following Report from the Clerk of the Senate:—

THE SENATE,

CLERK'S OFFICE, Ottawa, March 29th, 1912.

The Honourable P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

SIR,—Referring to the yearly increase of salary which may be granted to members of the Civil Service, under section 37 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908, I would state, in the event of the Senate being desirous of granting said

increase to the members of its staff, that the following is a list of the names of those who might receive the same under their classification by the Senate, there being nothing against their record which should deprive them from receiving the same.

Stephen, Robert William..	\$ 100 00
Creighton, J. G. Aylwin..	50 00
Chambers, Ernest..	100 00
Lilievre, Simeon..	100 00
Lemoine, J. de St. D., I.S.O..	100 00
Nicholson, Byron..	100 00
Garneau, Alfred L..	50 00
O'Neil, William J..	50 00
Hinds, Arthur..	50 00
Gibbs, Chas. T..	100 00
Caron, Adolphe D..	50 00
Choquette, John..	50 00
Weston, Thos. B..	50 00
DeMontigny, Louvigny..	50 00
Pelletier, Joseph H..	50 00
Berube, Ernest..	50 00
	\$1,100 00

I would also add that the provision of sub-section 3 of section 37 of the above said Act might apply in the case of Mr. Arthur Hinds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMU'L E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,

Clerk of the Senate.

In submitting the foregoing report, I recommend the increases aforesaid, and I further recommend the further increase of salary of Arthur Hinds above-named as provided in sub-section 3 of section 37 of the Civil Service Act, 1908.

(Signed) P. LANDRY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Speaker's Chambers,

Ottawa, 29th March, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration at the first sitting on Monday next.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following Message from the House of Commons:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has approved the recommendation of the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons for the payment to the Clerks of the Joint Distribution

Office of the House of Commons and Senate, of the yearly increase in salary, pursuant to section 37 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,
Clerk of the Commons.

MEMORANDUM.

Referring to the Message received from the House of Commons to-day, stating that that House had approved of the recommendation made by their Speaker to grant the yearly statutory increase of salary to the clerks of the Distribution Office of parliament, pursuant to section 37 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, the undersigned has the honour to join in said recommendation and to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the same.

P. LANDRY,
Speaker of the Senate.

SPEAKER'S CHAMBERS,
March, 1912.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Message be taken into consideration at the first sitting of the Senate on Monday next.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate,—The Civil Service List of Canada, 1911.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 30, 1912.)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (189) intituled: "An Act to aid the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

Monday, 1st April, 1912.

FIRST SITTING.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Beique,	Cloran,	King,	Roohe,
Beith,	Costigan,	La Rivière,	Scott
Belcourt,	Daniel,	Lougheed,	(Sir Richard),
Bell,	Derbyshire,	Macdonald	Talbot,
Bostock,	Dessaulles,	(Victoria),	Taylor,
Bowell	Edwards,	McHugh,	Tessier,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Ellis,	Montplaisir,	Thibaudeau,
Boyer,	Farrell,	Pope,	Thompson,
Campbell,	Fiset,	Power,	Watson,
Cartwright	Jaffray,	Prowse,	Yeo,
(Sir Richard),	Kerr,	Ratz,	Young.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were severally read:—

Of F. X. Faford, O.M.I., and others, of Le Pas, Manitoba.

Of Joseph Denis and others, of Ottawa (40); and

Of Herman Neuser and others, of Saskatchewan.

Of Antoine Morleau and others, of Westmeable, Ontario.

Of G. Ducharme and others, of Manitoba.

Of P. A. Moret and others, of Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Of James Hague and others, of North Edmonton, Alberta.

Of H. LeVarieu and others, of Saskatchewan.

Of F. G. Benoit, and others, of Manitoba.

Of E. Côté and others, of Cap Chatte.

Of P. Lafrance and others, of Maurice, Quebec.

Praying that in the Bill now before Parliament annexing part of Keewatin to Manitoba, provisions may be made guaranteeing the right to Separate and Denominational Schools.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received the following communication from the Governor General's Secretary:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1912.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that his Royal Highness will proceed to the Senate Chamber this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of proroguing the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. LOWTHER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the Senate,

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk, with a Bill (78) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole at the second sitting to-day.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (32) intituled: "An Act respecting Grain," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bill without any amendment.

His Honour the Speaker presented a recommendation respecting the classification of the staff of the Senate.

SATURDAY, March 30th, 1912.

The undersigned has the honour to represent that when the organization and classification of the Staff of the Senate took place under chap. 15 of the Statutes of 1908—

1. The Chief French Translator who, in the House of Commons, is placed in the First Division, Subdivision "A" and who is now in First Division, Subdivision "B," was through misapprehension placed in a class which is not the one assigned to similar officers in the House of Commons.

2. That the Clerk of Routine and Proceedings and Clerk of Stationery who, in the House of Commons, is placed in the First Division, Subdivision "A" and who is now in First Division, Subdivision "B" was, through misapprehension placed in a class which is not the one assigned to similar officers in the House of Commons.

3. That the three French Translators were placed in the Second Division, Subdivision "A" and were, through misapprehension, placed in a class which is not the one assigned to similar officers in the House of Commons.

4. That the Clerk of the Law Department and Stenographer was placed in the Second Division, Subdivision "B" and was, through misapprehension, placed in a class which is not the one assigned to similar officers in the House of Commons.

5. That the Postmaster was placed in the Second Division, Subdivision "B" and was, through misapprehension placed in a class which is not the one assigned to similar officers in the House of Commons.

The undersigned is of opinion that those officers properly belong:—

1. The Chief Translator (J. Boutillier Trudel), to First Division, Subdivision "A."

2. The Clerk of Routine and Proceedings and Clerk of Stationery (J. C. Young), to First Division, Subdivision "A."

3. The three French Translators, J. Bouchard, W. Chapman and L. DeMontigny, to First Division, Subdivision "B."

4. The Clerk of the Law Department and Stenographer (Arthur Hinds), and the Postmaster (J. Choquette), to Second Division, Subdivision "A."

He therefore recommends that they be so classified in the future and that the organization and classification of the Staff of the Senate be corrected accordingly.

P. LANDRY.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the said recommendation be taken into consideration at the second sitting of the Senate to-day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (188) intituled: "An Act to aid the construction of certain Bridges on the Railway of the Saint John and Quebec Railway Company, and to confirm an agreement between the Company and the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick," was read a third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons *re* the Clerks of the Joint Distribution Office of the House of Commons and Senate, together with the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker of the Senate thereto.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker be agreed to, and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate doth agree to the said recommendation.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Letter from the Clerk of the Senate, recommending the annual increase to the members of the staff of the Senate, and the concurrence of His Honour the Speaker therein.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker be adopted.

Pending Debate thereon.

His Honour the Speaker ruled, That when discussing an Order of the Day, another Order of the Day for consideration later on could not be taken up and discussed concurrently with the Order of the Day then under discussion.

The question being put that the ruling of His Honour the Speaker be not now accepted by the Senate,

The question being put thereon, the House divided:—

Yeas, 17; Nays, 8.

So it was resolved in the negative.

After Debate,

The question being again put on the main motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the third amendment made by the Senate to Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission."

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the Senate do not insist upon their third amendment to the said Bill.

The question of concurrence being again put thereon, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bell,	Ellis,	Lougheed,	Montplaisir,
Bowell,	Fiset,	Macdonald	Pope,
(Sir Mackenzie,	Landry (Speaker),	(Victoria),	Taylor—11.
Daniel,			

NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Beith,	Cartwright	Edwards,	Power,
Belcourt,	(Sir Richard),	Farrell,	Ratz,
Bostock,	Cloran,	Jaffray,	Roche,
Boyer,	Costigan,	Kerr,	Talbot,
Campbell,	Derbyshire,	King,	Watson,
	Dessaulles,	McHugh,	Yeo—22.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Kerr,

That the Senate doth insist on its amendment and that the Honourable Messieurs Kerr, Power and the mover be appointed a Committee to draw reasons for insisting on its amendment to said Bill.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and Ordered accordingly.

The Senate, according to Order, was adjourned during pleasure and again put into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (149) intituled: "An Act respecting the Water in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land."

(In the Committee.)

Clause 3 was reconsidered and agreed to.

Preamble again read and agreed to.

Title again read and agreed to.

After some time the Senate was resumed, and

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, from the said Committee, reported that they had

gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill (186) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Bostock, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the same be postponed until the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (194) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled: An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (195) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled: An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read for the first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills:—

Bill (W) intituled: "An Act to ratify and confirm certain agreements between The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada."

Bill (X 2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada."

Bill (K3) intituled: "An Act to amend an Act of the present Session intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company."

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (O-2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient

Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendements were then read by the Clerk and they are as follows:—

Clause 1, line 2.—After "Subsidiary" insert "High."

Clause 2, line 1.—After "is" take out all the words to the end of the clause and substitute "amended by striking out the words 'twenty thousand' in the third line of the said section and by substituting therefor the words 'one hundred thousand.'"

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Power, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to their amendments to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return Bill (68) intituled: "An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston, and to change its name to Queen's University at Kingston," and Bill (46) intituled: "An Act to incorporate the British Trust Company," and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the said Bills without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House doth not insist on their amendment made to Bill No. 176 (Letter Y2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to The Dominion-Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (F2) intituled: "An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Clause 3, line 6.—After "Company" strike out "is now, or may hereafter be" and substitute "has been or is hereby."

Clause 4, line 2.—After "time" strike out "as often as they deem expedient."

Clause 4, line 4.—Strike out all words after "assist" to the end of the clause and substitute "the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, Limited, the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevator Company, Limited, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and for that purpose may make advances to, guarantee, acquire, hold, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of bonds, debentures or other securities of any of the said companies."

Clause 7, line 7.—Strike out "Company" and substitute "Company's undertakings in Canada."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Campbell, it was

Ordered, That the said amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to their amendments to the said Bill without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns it do stand adjourned until half-past Two o'clock to-day.

Then, on motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

The Senate adjourned until half-past Two o'clock to-day.

SECOND DISTINCT SITTING.

The Senate met at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable PHILIPPE LANDRY, Speaker,

The Honourable Messieurs

Beith,	Cloran,	Gillmor,	Pope,
Belcourt,	Costigan,	Jaffray,	Power,
Bell,	Daniel,	Kerr,	Talbot,
Bostock,	Derbyshire,	King,	Taylor,
Bowell	Dessaulles,	La Rivière,	Thibaudeau,
(Sir Mackenzie),	Edwards,	Lougheed,	Thompson,
Boyer,	Ellis,	Macdonald	Watson,
Campbell,	Farrell,	(Victoria),	Yeo,
Cartwright,	Fiset,	McHugh,	Young.
(Sir Richard),			

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed presented to the Senate,—A Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 22nd March, 1912, for the production of all petitions and correspondence in relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutt's Island, in the Harbour of Shelburne.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table, and it is as follows:—

(Vide Sessional Papers, No. 106a.)

The Order of the Day being read for the third reading of the Bill (194) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Watson, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Young, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell in amendment moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Yeo,

That the word "now" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "day three months."

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was, on division, resolved in the negative.

The question of concurrence being then put on the main motion, the same was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Report of His Honour the Speaker on the organization and classification of the staff of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged from the Orders of the Day and that it be placed upon the Orders of the Day for the next sitting of Parliament and that it be then the first Order of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (186) intituled: "An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies to the Government of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway," was read a second time.

The Honourable Mr. Lougheed moved, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

That the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Bell, Bowell (Sir Mackenzie),	Daniel, Landry (Speaker),	Lougheed, Macdonald (Victoria),	Pope, Taylor—8.
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NON-CONTENTS:

The Honourable Messieurs

Beith, Bostock, Boyer, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Cloran,	Costigan, Derbyshire, Dessaulles, Edwards, Ellis,	Farrell, Fiset, Gillmor, Jaffray, Kerr, King,	Power, Talbot, Thibaudeau, Thompson, Yeo—21.
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So it was resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being read for putting the House into Committee of the Whole on the Bill (78) intituled: "An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act."

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be discharged and that the said Bill be withdrawn.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (193) intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service for the financial years ending, respectively, the 31st March, 1912, and 31st March, 1913," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Lougheed, seconded by the Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (195) intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled: An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company," was read a second time.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Belcourt, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time accordingly.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill without any amendment.

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, from the Committee of the Senate appointed to prepare the reasons for the Senate insisting upon its third amendment to the Bill 88, presented the following Report:—

That the Senate doth adhere to its third amendment, as well as its other amendments made to the Bill (88) intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission," for the following, among other reasons:—

1. Because the information desired to be obtained, is highly pertinent and germane to the objects for which alone the formation of a Tariff Commission is justifiable.

2. Because such information can easily be obtained at the time that the other information required by the preceding section is being procured.

3. Because it is highly important in the public interests that the several particulars referred to in the said third amendment should be reported in the case of persons who are endeavouring to secure the imposition of additional taxes on the whole community.

4. Because, in the opinion of the Senate, the said special inquiry is relevant to the purposes of the Bill.

5. Because the said inquiry and information is desirable and will not unduly hinder or delay the inquiry provided for by the Bill.

On motion of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Cartwright, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Power, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted, and that a Message embodying the reasons contained in said Report be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate doth adhere to its third amendment to the said Bill.

A Message was received from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, 1st April, 1912.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House having considered the further Message from their Honours respecting Bill No. 88, An Act to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Commission, doth adhere to the Message already sent to their Honours respecting the said Bill on the 30th March last.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Attest,

THOS. B. FLINT,

Clerk of the Commons.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure,

After some time the Senate resumed.

His Royal Highness the Governor General having arrived and being seated on the Throne.

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House: "It is His Royal Highness' pleasure that they attend him immediately in the Senate."

Who being come with their Speaker.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the Titles of the Bills to be passed, as follows:—

An Act respecting the Department of External Affairs.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company.

An Act respecting the Kettle Valley Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, and to change its name to The Ottawa and Ungava Railway Company.

An Act respecting the United Gold Fields of British Columbia (Limited).

An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canadian Northern and Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited.

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin.

An Act respecting The Rainy River Radial Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate Révillon Frères Trading Company, Limited.

An Act for the relief of Ethel May Stewart.

An Act for the relief of William Holloway Adams.

- An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
 An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
 An Act to incorporate The British Western Loan Company.
 An Act to create the Biological Board of Canada.
 An Act respecting the Harbour of Hamilton.
 An Act respecting the Architectural Institute of Canada, and to change its name to The Royal-Architectural Institute of Canada.
 An Act to incorporate the Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the Saskatchewan Power Company.
 An Act respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
 An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
 An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
 An Act to amend the Fisheries Act.
 An Act respecting the British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company.
 An Act respecting the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company.
 An Act to amend the Yukon Act.
 An Act to incorporate The Montreal and Lake Victoria Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate The Western Dominion Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate The Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate The British American Trust Company.
 An Act to incorporate Queen's Theological College.
 An Act respecting certain Patents of the Continental Can Company.
 An Act respecting the Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company.
 An Act to incorporate The Canadian Public Health Association.
 An Act for the relief of Alvena Bell Leitch.
 An Act for the relief of Isabella Helen Horncastle.
 An Act for the relief of George McKay Sutherland.
 An Act respecting Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexican Interurban Electric Railway Company, Limited.
 An Act respecting The Saskatchewan Central Railway Company.
 An Act respecting Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited, and to change its name to Mexico North Western Pacific Railway Company.
 An Act respecting Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.
 An Act to incorporate the Dominion Trust Company.
 An Act to amend the Criminal Code.
 An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.
 An Act to incorporate The Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada.
 An Act respecting the Methodist Church.
 An Act for the relief of Isobell Isaac.
 An Act to incorporate The Universal Eyesight Insurance Company.
 An Act to incorporate International Guarantee Company.
 An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.
 An Act respecting aid towards the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway.
 An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.
 An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.
 An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.
 An Act for the relief of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins.

- An Act for the relief of Edith Harriet Duffy.
An Act for the relief of John Angus Kennedy.
An Act for the relief of Henry Greek Wills.
An Act for the relief of Keitha Seeley.
An Act for the relief of David George Davidson.
An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company.
An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company.
An Act respecting The Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company.
An Act respecting The St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company.
An Act to incorporate The Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada.
An Act for the aid and encouragement of Agriculture.
An Act to amend the Bank Act.
An Act to amend the Quebec Savings Banks Act.
An Act to amend the Militia Act.
An Act to amend the Criminal Code.
An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
An Act to incorporate Capital Trust Corporation, Limited.
An Act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Record Associations.
An Act to amend the Judges Act.
An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners.
An Act to amend the Yukon Placer Mining Act.
An Act respecting the Government House property, Toronto.
An Act to amend the Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910.
An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario.
An Act to provide an additional Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island.
An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Province of Quebec.
An Act to authorize the granting of a Subsidy to the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company in aid of the construction of the railway therein mentioned.
An Act to authorize the sale to the Province of Manitoba of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg.
An Act to amend the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908.
An Act to authorize a Bounty to Volunteers who served the Crown during the Fenian Raids.
An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the Railways and Bridges therein mentioned.
An Act to aid the construction of the Canadian Northern Alberta Railway.
An Act respecting Grain.
An Act respecting The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
An Act to ratify and confirm certain agreements between The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
An Act respecting The Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the Dominion of Canada.
An Act respecting The Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada.
An Act to amend an Act of the present session intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act of the present session intituled: "An Act respecting the Montreal Central Terminal Company.

An Act to amend the Act of the present session, intituled: An Act respecting the Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company.

An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston, and to change its name to Queen's University at Kingston.

An Act to aid the construction of certain Bridges on the Railway of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company, and to confirm an agreement between the Company and the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to The Dominion-Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company.

An Act to incorporate British Trust Company.

An Act respecting the Water in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name His Royal Highness doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Royal Highness the Governor General as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

"The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Royal Highness a Bill intituled:

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1912," and the 31st March, 1913, to which Bill I humbly request Your Royal Highness' assent.

Then after the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had read the Title of the Bill;

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate, in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name His Royal Highness the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Royal Highness the Governor General was pleased to close the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad, at this comparatively early period of the season, to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your public duties, calls for my warm acknowledgments.

The Act to extend the boundaries of Manitoba and to make financial provision commensurate with the requirements of its enlarged area, will, I am sure, be welcomed, alike by the present inhabitants of that Province, and by those who dwell in the added territory now admitted to the advantages of the Provincial status.

The enlargement of the limits of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will undoubtedly contribute to the progress and development of those Northern territories which hitherto have been little known and which will henceforth form part of those great Provinces.

Highly important and far-reaching advantages should result from the measure to aid and encourage Agriculture in concert with the several Provincial Govern-

ments, which I doubt not will materially contribute to the development and progress of that great basic industry.

The Act respecting Grain—a most comprehensive measure—will, it is hoped, assist the farmer in the marketing of his produce, as well as in obtaining better prices, thus relieving him of disadvantages under which he has hitherto laboured.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you in His Majesty's name for the liberal provision you have made for the requirements of the Public Service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to congratulate you on the many indications of the abounding prosperity of this country and I earnestly pray that the blessings of Providence may always attend this favoured land.

The SPEAKER of the Senate then said:

Honourable Gentleman of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is His Royal Highness' the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 9th day of May next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until the 9th day of May next.

DIAGRAM OF THE SENATE CHAMBER

1st SESSION 12th PARLIAMENT, 1911-12,



Speaker:
HON. PHILIPPE LANDRY,
Stadacona.

HON. MESSIEURS—

HON. MESSIEURS—

Bostock Kamloops. 27		
Yeo Port Hill. 28	Shehyn Laurentides. 14	Bell Pictou 1
Fiset Gulf 29	Béique DeSalaberry. 15	Cox Toronto. 2
Campbell York, O. 30	David Mille Iles 16	Ellis St. John, N. B. 3
Ross Moosejaw. 31	MacKeen Cape Breton 17	Macdonald Victoria, C.B. 4
Frost Leeds & Grenv' 32	Baird Victoria, N.B. 18	Miller Richmond. 5
Gibson Lincoln. 33	Kirchhoffer Brandon. 19	Lougheed Calgary. 6
Legris Repentigny. 34	McMillan Alexandria 20	Bowell Hastings. 7
Jaffray Toronto. 35	McLaren Perth. 21	Poirier Acadie. 8
McSweeney Moncton. 36	McKay Truro. 22	McDonald Cap. Breton. 9
Thibaudeau De La Vallière 37	Jones Toronto. 23	Owens Inkerman. 10
Godbout La Salle 38	McHugh Victoria, U. 24	Bolduc Lauzon. 11
Riley Victoria C.B. 39	Mitchell Wellington 25	Macdonald P. E. I. 12
Beith Bowmanville. 40	Taylor Leeds 26	Domville Rothesay. 13
LaRivière Provencher	Pope Bedford	Daniel St. John

S. E. ST. ONGE CHAPLEAU.

Clerks'
Table,

R. W. STEPHEN.

S. LEBEVRE.

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A. and G. HOLLAND,

Kerr Toronto. 41		Montplaisir Shawinigan. 67
Edwards Russell. 42	MacKav Alma 54	Dessaulles Rougemont 68
Casgrain DeLanaudiere. 43	Costigan Victoria, N.-B. 55	DeBou- cherville Montarville 69
Dandurand De Lorimier. 44	Wood Westmoreland 56	Talbot Lacombe 70
Cartwright Oxford. 45	Young Killarney. 57	Belcourt Ottawa. 71
Scott Ottawa. 46	Watson P. la Prairie. 58	Choquette Grandville. 72
Power Halifax. 47	King Queens, N.-B. 59	Gloran Victoria, Que. 73
Coffey London 48	Thompson Fredericton. 60	Ross Halifax. 74
Ross Middlesex. 49	McMullen Wellington N 61	Gillmor St. George, N.B. 75
Tessier De la Durantaye. 50	Wilson St. Thomas. 62	Ratz Middlesex N. 76
Robertson P. E. I. 51	Douglas Tantallon 63	Prince Battleford. 77
De Veber Lethbridge. 52	Davis Prince Albert. 64	Boyer Rigaud. 78
Derbyshire Brockville. 53	Sullivan Kingston. 65	Lavergne Kennebec. 79
Prowse Charlottetown	Roche Halifax 66	Wilson Sorel 80
	Farrell Liverpool	Forget Banff

Sergeant at Arms,
J. DE ST. D. LE MOINE.

BAR.

Black Rod,
ERNEST J. CHAMBERS.

SENATORS OF CANADA

ACCORDING TO SENIORITY

1st SESSION, 12th PARLIAMENT, 2nd GEORGE V.

1911-12.

THE HONOURABLE PHILIPPE LANDRY, SPEAKER.

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DAVID MACKEEN.....	Cape Breton.....	Halifax, N.S.
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JAMES McMULLEN.....	North Wellington.....	Mount Forest, Ont.
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THOMAS COFFEY.....	London.....	London, Ont.
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PETER TALBOT.....	Lacombe.....	Lacombe, Alta.
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SENATORS OF CANADA

ALPHABETICAL LIST.

1st SESSION, 12th PARLIAMENT, 2nd GEORGE V.

1911-12.

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BOSTOCK, H.	Kamloops.	Monte Creek, B.C.
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CAMPBELL, A.	York, O.	West Toronto, Ont.
CARTWRIGHT, (Sir Richard), G.C.M.G.	Oxford.	Ottawa, Ont.
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CLORAN, H. J.	Victoria.	Montreal, Que.
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COX, G. A.	Toronto.	Toronto, Ont.
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DAVID, L. O.	Mille Iles.	Montreal, Que.
DAVIS, T. O.	Prince Albert.	Prince Albert, Sask.
DERBYSHIRE, D.	Brockville.	Brockville, Ont.
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EDWARDS, W. C.	Rideau.	Rockland, Ont.
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FORGET, A. E.	Banff.	Banff, Alberta.
FROST, F. T.	Leeds and Grenville.	Smiths Falls, Ont.
GIBSON, W.	Lincoln.	Beamsville, Ont.
GILLMOR, D.	St. George.	St. George, N.B.
GODBOUT, J.	LaSalle.	Beauceville, West, Que.
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KIRCHHOFFER, J. N.	Selkirk.	Brandon, Man.
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MONTPLAISIR, H.	Shawenegan.....	Three Rivers, Que.
OWENS, W.	Inkerman.....	Montreal, Que.
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TESSIER, JULES.	De la Durantaye.....	Quebec, Que.
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WILSON, J. H.	Elgin.....	St. Thomas, Ont.
WILSON, J. M.	Sorel.....	Montreal, Que.
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YEO, J.	East Prince.....	Port Hill, P.E.I.
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LIST OF SENATORS

BY PROVINCES

ONTARIO—24.

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2 DONALD McMILLAN.....	Alexandria.
3 MICHAEL SULLIVAN.....	Kingston.
4 PETER McLAREN.....	Perth.
5 SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, K.C.M.G.....	Belleville.
6 GEORGE A. COX.....	Toronto.
7 GEORGE McHUGH.....	Lindsay.
8 SIR LYMAN MELVIN JONES, Kt.....	Toronto.
9 WILLIAM GIBSON.....	Beamsville.
10 JAMES McMULLEN.....	Mount Forest.
11 FRANCIS T. FROST.....	Smiths Falls.
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15 JOHN H. WILSON.....	St. Thomas.
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17 ROBERT JAFFRAY.....	Toronto.
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21 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.....	West Toronto.
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23 VALENTINE RATZ.....	New Hamburg.
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3 HIPPOLYTE MONTPLAISIR.....	Shawenagan.....	Three Rivers.
4 P. LANDRY, (Speaker).....	Stadacona.....	Candiac, Que.
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6 ALFRED A. THIBAudeau.....	De la Vallière.....	Montreal.
7 RAOUL DANDURAND.....	De Lorimier.....	Montreal.
8 JEAN BAPTISTE ROMUALD Fiset...	Gulf.....	Rimouski.
9 JOSEPH P. B. CASGRAIN.....	DeLanaudiere.....	Montreal.
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11 ROBERT MACKAY.....	Alma.....	Montreal.
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17 HENRY J. CLORAN.....	Victoria.....	Montreal.
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20 GEORGE C. DESSAULLES.....	Rougemont.....	St. Hyacinthe.
21 ARTHUR BOYER.....	Rigaud.....	Montreal.
22 LOUIS LAVERGNE.....	Kennebec.....	Arthabaska, Que.
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3 THOMAS MCKAY.....	Truro.
4 WILLIAM McDONALD.....	Glace Bay.
5 DAVID MACKEN.....	Halifax.
6 WILLIAM ROSS.....	Halifax.
7 EDWARD M. FARRELL.....	Liverpool.
8 WILLIAM ROCHE.....	Halifax.
9 ADAM C. BELL.....	New Glasgow.
10

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3 JOSIAH WOOD.....	Sackville.
4 GEORGE GERALD KING.....	Chipman.
5 PETER MCSWEENEY.....	Moncton.
6 JOHN V. ELLIS.....	St. John.
7 FREDERICK P. THOMPSON.....	Fredericton.
8 JAMES DOMVILLE.....	Rothsay.
9 JOHN COSTIGAN.....	Edmundston.
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11 JOHN W. DANIEL.....	St. John.

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2 JOHN YEO.....	Port Hill.
3 JAMES E. ROBERTSON.....	Montague.
4 BENJAMIN C. PROWSE.....	Charlottetown.

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The Honourable	
1 WILLIAM JOHN MACDONALD.....	Victoria.
2 HEWITT BOSTOCK.....	Monte Creek.
3 GEORGE RILEY.....	Victoria.

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4 ALPHONSE A. LARIVIERE.....	St. Boniface.

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2 THOMAS O. DAVIS.....	Prince Albert.
3 JAMES M. DOUGLAS.....	Tantallon.
4 BENJAMIN PRINCE.....	Battleford.

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2 PETER TALBOT.....	Lacombe.
3 L. GEORGE DEVEBER.....	Lethbridge.
4 AMEDEE E. FORGET.....	Banff.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

1st SESSION, 12th PARLIAMENT, 2 GEORGE V.

1911-12

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, Chairman.

SENATE.

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C.M.G.,
BOYER,
CARTWRIGHT, Sir
RICHARD, G.C.M.G.,
COSTIGAN,
DAVIS,
DERBYSHIRE,
DOUGLAS,
GILLMOR,
JAFFRAY,
LARIVIÈRE,
MCHUGH,
MILLER,
POIRIER,
ROSS Sir GEORGE W., Kt.
WILSON, (*Elgin*).—16.

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The Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
G.C.M.G.,
The Right Hon. Mr. BORDEN,
The Hon. Mr. CROTHERS,
" " DOHERTY,
" " EMMERSON,
" " FOSTER, (*Toronto*)
" " LEMIEUX,
" " PELLETIER,
" " PUGSLEY,
Messrs. BELAND,
BLONDIN,
BOYER,
BRODER,
CLARK, (*Bruce*)
LEWIS,
MEIGHEN
PARDEE.—18

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The Honourable Mr. DERBYSHIRE, Senate, Chairman.

SENATE.

The Hon. Messrs. CHOQUETTE,
 CLORAN,
 COFFEY,
 DERBYSHIRE,
 DE VEBER,
 DOMVILLE,
 ELLIS,
 FORGET,
 FROST,
 GILLMOR,
 LARIVIÈRE,
 LEGRIS,
 MACKAY (*Alma*),
 MACKEEN,
 POPE,
 PRINCE,
 RATZ,
 RILEY,
 ROSS (*Halifax*),
 TALBOT,
 TAYLOR—21.

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The Hon. Messrs. BEATTIE,
 BICKERDIKE,
 BOWMAN,
 BRABAZON,
 BROULLARD,
 CARDIN,
 CASH,
 CHABOT,
 CLARK (*Bruce*)
 CLARKE, (*Wellington*),
 CURRIE,
 DOUGLAS,
 ELLIOTT,
 LAVALLEÉ,
 LESPERANCE,
 LOW,
 MARTIN (*Montreal*),
 MURPHY,
 NANTEL,
 NICHOLSON,
 ROCHE,
 STEVENS,
 VERVILLE,
 WHITE (*Victoria, Alta.*)
 WILSON, (*Wentworth*)—25.

(Quorum 9.)

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The Honourable Mr. TESSIER, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BELCOURT,
 BELL,
 FARRELL,
 LAVERGNE,

McKAY (*Truro*),
 POWER,
 TESSIER,
 YEO,
 YOUNG.—9.

(Quorum 3.)

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The Honourable Mr. GIBSON, Chairman.

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BOYER	MCDONALD (<i>Cape Breton</i>),
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CAMPBELL, .	McMULLEN,
CARTWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G.,	McSWEENEY,
CASGRAIN,	MITCHELL,
COX,	ROCHE,
DANDURAND,	ROSS, SIR GEORGE W., Kt.,
DESSAULLES,	ROSS (<i>Moosejaw</i>),
EDWARDS,	ROSS (<i>Halifax</i>),
GIBSON,	SCOTT, SIR RICHARD, Kt.,
JAFFRAY.	SHEHYN,
JONES, SIR LYMAN,	THIBAUDEAU,
KERR	THOMPSON,
LOUGHEED,	WOOD,
MACKAY (<i>Alma</i>),	YEO.—32.

(Quorum 9.)

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The Honourable Mr. YOUNG, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

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BEITH,	KING,
BELCOURT,	KIRCHHOFFER,
BOLDUC,	LOUGHEED,
BOSTOCK,	MACDONALD (<i>Victoria</i>),
BOWELL, SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G.	MCDONALD (<i>Cape Breton</i>),
CARTWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G.,	McHUGH,
CASGRAIN,	McKAY (<i>Truro</i>),
CHOQUETTE,	MCLAREN,
COX,	McMILLAN,
DANDURAND,	McMULLEN,
DAVID,	MITCHELL,
DAVIS,	OWENS,
DERBYSHIRE	POIRIER,
DE VEBER,	POPE,
DOMVILLE,	POWER,
DOUGLAS,	RILEY,
EDWARDS,	ROSS (<i>Moosejaw</i>),
ELLIS,	SCOTT, SIR RICHARD, Kt.,
FISSET,	TALBOT,
GIBSON,	TESSIER,
GODBOUT,	THOMPSON,
	WATSON,
	WILSON (<i>Elgin</i>)
	YOUNG.—50.

(Quorum 9.)

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.

The Honourable Mr. BOSTOCK, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BAIRD,	DOUGLAS,
BEIQUE,	EDWARDS,
BEITH,	FARRELL,
BELCOURT,	GODBOUT,
BOSTOCK,	KING,
BOUCHERVILLE, DE, C.M.G.,	LEGRIS,
BOYER,	McHUGH,
CAMPBELL,	MONTPLAISIR,
CLOLAN,	RATZ,
COFFEY,	ROSS (<i>Halifax</i>),
DANDURAND,	SHEHYN.
DAVID,	WILSON (<i>Sorel</i>),—25.
DOMVILLE,	

(Quorum 7.)

INTERNAL ECONOMY AND CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS.

The Honourable Mr. THOMPSON, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BEITH,	MONTPLAISIR,
BOLDUC,	OWENS,
DANDURAND,	POWER,
FISSET,	PRINCE,
FROST,	PROWSE,
GIBSON,	RILEY,
LOUGHEED,	ROSS (<i>Moosejaw</i>),
MACKEEN,	TAYLOR,
McDONALD (<i>Cape Breton</i>),	THOMPSON,
McKAY (<i>Truro</i>),	WATSON,
McLAREN,	WILSON, (<i>Elgin</i>)
McSWEENEY,	WOOD,
MILLER,	YEO.—25.

(Quorum 9.)

DEBATES AND REPORTING.

The Honourable Mr. ELLIS, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

COFFEY,	LAVERGNE,
COSTIGAN,	POIRIER,
DANDURAND,	POWER,
ELLIS,	ROSS, Sir GEORGE W.—9.
FORGET,	

(Quorum 3.)

DIVORCE.

The Honourable Mr. KIRCHHOFFER, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BELL,	LOUGHEED,
BOSTOCK,	TALBOT,
DE VEBER,	TAYLOR,
JONES, Sir LYMAN	YOUNG.—9.
KIRCHHOFFER,	

(Quorum 3.)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARDS, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs.

BAIRD	KING,
BEIQUÉ,	POPE,
BOYER,	PRINCE,
DERBYSHIRE,	YOUNG.—9.
EDWARDS,	

(Quorum 3.)

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR.

The Honourable Mr. DAVIS, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BEITH,	JAFFRAY,
BOLDUC,	McMULLEN,
DANDURAND,	RILEY,
DAVIS,	WATSON.—9.
FROST,	

(Quorum 3.)

COMMERCE AND TRADE RELATIONS OF CANADA.

The Honourable SIR GEORGE W. ROSS, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BOWELL, SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G.,	McSWEENEY,
CAMPBELL,	OWENS,
DOMVILLE,	ROSS, SIR GEORGE W.,
JONES, SIR LYMAN	TESSIER.—9.
MACKEEN,	

(Quorum 3.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND INSPECTION OF FOODS.

The Honourable Mr. DEVEBER, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BELCOURT,	McMILLAN,
DAVID,	ROBERTSON,
DEVEBER,	WILSON (<i>Elgin</i>),
DOUGLAS,	WILSON. (<i>Sorel</i>).—9.
FISER,	

(Quorum 3.)

CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Honourable Mr. POWER, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

BELCOURT,	LOUGHEED,
BOUCHERVILLE, DE, C.M.G.,	POWER,
BOSTOCK	ROCHE,
ELLIS,	YEO.—9.
LARIVIÈRE,	

(Quorum 3.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Honourable Mr. CASGRAIN, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

CASGRAIN,	FORGET,
CHOQUETTE,	McLAREN,
CLORAN,	McSWEENEY,
COSTIGAN,	ROSS (<i>Halifax</i>).—9.
COX,	

(Quorum 3.)

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE RESTAURANT.

The Honourable THE SPEAKER, Chairman.

The Honourable Messieurs

SENATE.	HOUSE OF COMMONS.
HIS HONOUR THE SPEAKER,	THE HON. MR. SPEAKER,
CAMPBELL,	BOYCE,
MILLER,	CLARKE (<i>Essex</i>),
WATSON,	CHISHOLM, (<i>Inverness</i>),
YOUNG.—5.	SHARPE, (<i>Lisgar</i>).—5.

SENATORS ON STANDING COMMITTEES

1ST SESSION, 12TH PARLIAMENT, 2 GEORGE V., 1911-12

LIST SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SENATORS ON THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

- BAIRD, Honourable G. T.—Railways, Private Bills, Agriculture.
BÉIQUE, Honourable F. L.—Railways, Private Bills, Banking, Agriculture.
BEITH, Honourable R.—Private Bills, Internal Economy, Immigration, Railways.
BELCOURT, Honourable N. A.—Standing Orders, Railways, Private Bills, Civil Service, Public Health.
BELL, Honourable A. C.—Divorce, Standing Orders.
BOLDUC, Honourable J.—Railways, Internal Economy, Immigration.
BOSTOCK, Honourable H.—Railways, Private Bills, Divorce, Civil Service.
BOUCHERVILLE, DE, Honourable C. E., C.M.G.—Library, Private Bills, Civil Service.
BOWELL, Honourable Sir Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.—Banking, Railways, Commerce.
BOYER, Honourable A.—Library, Private Bills, Agriculture, Banking.
CAMPBELL, Honourable A.—Banking, Restaurant, Commerce, Private Bills.
CARTWRIGHT, Honourable Sir Richard, G.C.M.G.—Library, Banking, Railways.
CASGRAIN, Honourable J. P. B.—Railways, Banking, Public Buildings.
CHOQUETTE, Honourable P. A.—Printing, Standing Orders, Railways, Public Buildings.
CLORAN, Honourable H. J.—Printing, Private Bills, Railways, Public Buildings.
COFFEY, Honourable T.—Printing, Private Bills, Debates.
COSTIGAN, Honourable J.—Library, Debates, Public Buildings.
COX, Honourable G. A.—Banking, Railways, Public Buildings.
DANDURAND, Honourable R.—Banking, Railways, Debates, Immigration, Private Bills, Internal Economy.
DAVID, Honourable L. O.—Railways, Private Bills, Public Health.
DAVIS, Honourable T. O.—Library, Railways, Immigration.
DERBYSHIRE, Honourable D.—Library, Printing, Agriculture, Railways.
DESSAULLES, Honourable G. C.—Banking, Restaurant.
DE VEBER, Honourable L. G.—Printing, Railways, Public Health, Divorce.
DOMVILLE, Honourable J.—Printing, Railways, Private Bills, Commerce.
DOUGLAS, Honourable J. M.—Library, Private Bills, Railways, Public Health.
EDWARDS, Honourable W. C.—Banking, Railways, Private Bills, Agriculture.
ELLIS, Honourable J. V.—Printing, Railways, Debates, Civil Service.
FARRELL, Honourable Mr.—Standing Orders and Private Bills.
FISSET, Honourable J. B. R.—Railways, Internal Economy, Public Health.
FORGET, Honourable A. E.—Debates, Public Buildings, Printing.
FROST, Honourable F. T.—Printing, Railways, Internal Economy, Immigration.
GIBSON, Honourable W.—Banking, Railways, Internal Economy.
GILLMOR, Honourable D.—Library, Printing.
GODBOUT, Honourable J.—Railways, Private Bills.
JAFFRAY, Honourable R.—Library, Banking, Immigration.
JONES, Honourable Sir LYMAN—Railways, Banking, Commerce, Divorce.
KERR, Honourable J. K.—Railways, Banking.
KING, Honourable G. G.—Railways, Private Bills, Agriculture.
KIRCHHOFFER, Honourable J. N.—Railways, Divorce.
LARIVIÈRE, Honourable A. A. C.—Civil Service, Printing, Library.

- LAVERGNE, Honourable Mr.—Debates, Standing Orders.
- LEGRIS, Honourable J. A.—Printing, Private Bills.
- LOUGHEED, Honourable J. A.—Banking, Railways, Divorce, Civil Service, Internal Economy.
- MACDONALD, Honourable W. J. (Victoria)—Railways.
- MACKAY, Honourable R. (Alma)—Printing, Banking.
- MACKEEN, Honourable D.—Printing, Banking, Internal Economy, Commerce.
- MCDONALD, Honourable W. (Cape Breton)—Banking, Railways, Internal Economy.
- MCGREGOR, Honourable J. D.—Standing Orders, Banking, Private Bills, Civil Service.
- McHUGH, Honourable G.—Library, Railways, Private Bills.
- McKAY, Honourable T. (Truro)—Standing Orders, Railways, Internal Economy.
- McLAREN, Honourable P.—Railways, Internal Economy, Public Buildings.
- McMILLAN, Honourable D.—Banking, Railways, Restaurant, Public Health.
- McMULLEN, Honourable James.—Banking, Railways, Immigration.
- McSWEENEY, Honourable P.—Banking, Internal Economy, Restaurant, Commerce, Public Buildings.
- MILLER, Honourable W., P.C.—Library, Internal Economy, Restaurant.
- MITCHELL, Honourable W.—Railways, Debates, Banking.
- MONTPLAISIR, Honourable H.—Private Bills, Internal Economy.
- OWENS, Honourable W.—Railways, Internal Economy, Commerce.
- POIRIER, Honourable P.—Library, Railways, Debate.
- POPE, Honourable R. H.—Agriculture, Railways, Printing.
- POWER, Honourable L. G., P.C.—Library, Railways, Internal Economy, Debates, Civil Service, Standing Orders.
- PRINCE, Honourable B.—Printing, Internal Economy, Agriculture.
- PROWSE, Honourable B. C.—Internal Economy.
- RATZ, Honourable V.—Printing, Private Bills.
- RILEY, Honourable G.—Printing, Internal Economy, Railways, Immigration.
- ROBERTSON, Honourable J. E.—Public Health.
- ROCHE, Honourable Mr.—Banking, Civil Service.
- ROSS, Honourable J. H. (Moosejaw)—Banking, Railways, Internal Economy.
- ROSS, Honourable W. (Halifax)—Printing, Private Bills, Banking, Public Buildings.
- ROSS, Honourable Sir George W.—Library, Banking, Private Bills, Commerce, Debates.
- SCOTT, Honourable Sir Richard, Kt.—Banking, Railways.
- SHEHYN, Honourable J.—Banking, Private Bills.
- TALBOT, Honourable P.—Printing, Railways, Divorce.
- TAYLOR, Honourable G.—Divorce, Printing.
- TESSIER, Honourable J.—Standing Orders, Railways, Restaurant, Commerce.
- THIBAudeau, Honourable A. A.—Banking.
- THOMPSON, Honourable F. P.—Banking, Railways, Internal Economy.
- WATSON, Honourable R.—Railways, Internal Economy, Immigration, Restaurant.
- WILSON, Honourable J. H.—Library, Internal Economy, Public Health, Railways.
- WILSON, Honourable J. N.—Public Health, Private Bills.
- WOOD, Honourable J.—Banking, Internal Economy.
- YEO, Honourable J.—Standing Orders, Banking, Internal Economy, Civil Service.
- YOUNG, Honourable F. M.—Standing Orders, Railways, Divorce, Agriculture, Restaurant.

I N D E X

TO THE

FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME

OF THE

SENATE JOURNALS

2 GEORGE V., 1911-12

A

Account and Vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate: Laid upon the Table, 67. Reported upon, 282.

Accounts and Vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate: Laid upon the Table, 67.

Adams, William Holloway: Petition of, 89. Reported, 158. Adopted, 168. (*Vide* Bill No. 1.)

Adjournments: Motions for, 44, 64, 153, 207, 263.

ADDRESSES—

To His Royal Highness the Governor General:

For copies of the contracts between the Government of Canada and the various Steamship Companies for the carriage of mails between England, France and Canada, &c., 70. Return, 177.

For a statement of unearned railway subsidies granted before Confederation, &c., 81. Return.

For copies of all contracts, &c., between the Government and any electric railway company for the transportation of mail matter, &c., 100. Return,

For copies of all Orders in Council under which any persons have been appointed to conduct any inquiries, &c., 181, 182.

For correspondence, &c., between the Government and person *re* schools to be established in the Keewatin Territory, &c., 238. Return.

For a detailed statement of the Aids to Navigation that have been established along the Atlantic Coast, &c., 328. Return.

Agriculture: Report of Minister, &c., 52.

Agriculture, Aid and Encouragement towards: (*Vide* Bill No. 2.)

Agriculture and Forestry: (*Vide* Committee No. 12.)

Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited: Petition of, 217. Read, 230. Reported, 252. (*Vide* Bill No. 3.)

Alberta Electric Railway Company: Petition of G. E. Wood *et al*, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 4.)

-
- Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company:** Petition of, 116. Read, 139. (*Vide* Bill No. 5.)
- Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company:** Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 6.)
- Algoma Eastern Railway Company:** Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 7.)
- Ancient Order of Foresters, Subsidiary High Court of:** Petition of, 65. Read, 105. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 163.)
- Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island:** (*Vide* Bill No. 133.)
- Annual increases to Staff of the Senate:** List of, 389, 390. Adopted, 394, 395.
- Appointment of a Tariff Commission:** (*Vide* Bill No. 165.)
- Appropriation:** (*Vide* Bills Nos. 8, 9.)
- Architectural Institute of Canada:** Petition of, 39. Read, 47. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 10.)
- Archives, Public:** (*Vide* Bill No. 11.)
- Askwith, J. E., et al:** Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 182.)
- Assents to Bills:** 63, 162, 243, 401, 404.
- Auditor General:** Letter from, 50.

B

- Baird, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 53. Presents Bills, 220.
- Banking and Commerce:** (*Vide* Committee No. 6.)
- Bank Amendment Act:** (*Vide* Bill No. 12.)
- Bank of Saskatchewan:** Petition of J. E. Caldwell *et al*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 149.)
- Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited:** Petition of, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 13.)
- Beauchamp, Edouard:** Petition of, 39. Read, 47.
- Beique, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 26, 140. Presents Bills, 176.
- Beith, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 53.

Belcourt, Hon. Mr.: Presents Bills, 26, 180, 181, 373. Presents Petitions, 47, 92. Moves for a copy of the Order in Council transferring the Archives Branch to the Department of Secretary of State, 337. Return.

Bell, Hon. Adam Carr: Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 13. Introduced, 16. Presents His Majesty's Writ, 16. Takes the Oath, 16. Declaration of Qualification, 16. Moves Address in reply to Speech from the Throne, 29, 33, 34. Presents Bills, 118. Presents eighth and ninth Reports of Divorce Committee, 118, 119. Moves for a Return *re* persons appointed lecturers on the subject of Annuities, &c., 126. Return, Name added to Committee on Railways, &c., and Restaurant, 176, 177.

Bergevin, A., et al: Petition of, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 252. (*Vide* Bill No. 28.)

Bessey, Ezra Butler Eddy: Petition of, 40. Read, 48. Reported, 76. (*Vide* Bill No. 14.)

Bills Assented to: 63, 162, 243, 401, 404.

BILLS—

Private Bills:

Time extended for presenting Petitions, 48, 133.

Time extended for presenting Private Bills, 48, 133.

Time extended for receiving Reports, 48, 133.

Railway Act relating to (*pro forma*).

Bill presented and read 1°, 25.

No. 1. Adams Relief Act: (Bill G2), Petition of, 89. Reported, 158. Adopted, 168. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Read, 2°, 199. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 204. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 204. Returned without amendment, 292. Message returning evidence, &c., 292. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 58, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 2. Aid and Encouragement of Agriculture Act: (Bill 100), Bill brought up and read 1°, 321. Order of the Day postponed, 324, 329. Read, 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 346. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 350, 351. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 3, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 3. Alabama Light and Power Company Limited Act: (Bill D3), Petition of, 217. Read, 230. Reported, 252. Bill presented and read, 1°, 255. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 255. Reported without amendment, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 296. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 59, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 4. Alberta Electric Railway Company, change of name Act: (Bill 33), Petition of G. E. Wood *et al*, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 100. Reported without amendment, 124. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 60, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 5. Alberta, Peace River and Eastern Railway Company Act: (Bill D2), Petition of, 116. Read, 139. Reported, 174. Bill presented and read 1°, 180. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 199. Reported without amendment, 227. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 234. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 61, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 6. Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company Act: (Bill 79), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 229. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 234. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 62, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 7. Algoma Eastern Railway Company Act: (Bill 34), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87 88. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 124. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 63, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 8. Appropriation Act: (No. 1), (Bill 18). Bill brought up and read 1°, 60. Rules suspended, 60. Read 2°, read 3°, and Commons acquainted thereof, 60. Royal Assent, 63. Chap. 1, 2 George V, 1911-12.
- No. 9. Appropriation Act: (No. 2), (Bill 193), Bill brought up and read 1°, 400. Read 2°, 400. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 400. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 2, 2 George V, 1912.
- X No. 10. Architectural Institute of Canada, change of name Act: (Bill 35), Petition of, 39. Read, 47. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 135. Reported with an amendment and agreed to, 275. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 286. Returned without amendment, 312. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 64, 2 George V, 1912.
- X No. 11. Archives, Public Act: (Bill 66), Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 81. Order of the Day postponed, 91. Committed; reported with an amendment and agreed to, 114. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 120. Returned without amendment, 153. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 4, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 12. Bank Amendment Act: (Bill 169), Bill brought up and read 1°, 333, 334. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 348. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 351. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 5, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 13. Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, Act: (Bill 36), Petition of, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Order of the Day postponed, 128, 148. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 161. Reported without amendment, 228. Read 3°, and the commons acquainted thereof, 234. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 65, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 14. Bessey, Ezra Butler Eddy, to change the name of, Act: (Bill K), Petition of, 40. Read, 48. Reported, 76. Adopted, 82, 83. Bill presented and read 1°, 111. Order of the Day postponed, 141. Read 2°, and referred to

BILLS—Continued.

- Committee on Private Bills, 149. Reported without amendment, 176. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 183. Returned without amendment, 240. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 66, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 15. Biological Board of Canada, create Act: (Bill 118), Bill brought up and read 1°, 232. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 251. Order of the Day postponed, 279. Committed, reported with an amendment and agreed to, 288. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 300. Returned without amendment, 321. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 6, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 16. Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba, extension Act: (Bill 115), Bill brought up and read 1°, 259. Debated, 286, 287. Amendments moved, 302. Amendments negatived on divisions, 312, 313. Order of the Day postponed, 320, 324. Amendments moved and negatived on a division, 335, 336. Read 2°, 336. Further amendments moved and negatived on a division, 339, 340, 341, 345. Point of Order raised, 345. Read 3°, on a division, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 345. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 32, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 17. Boundaries of the Province of Ontario, extension Act: (Bill 152), Bill brought up and read 1°, 368. Order of the Day postponed, 373. Read 2°, 375. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 375. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 40, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 18. Boundaries of the Province of Quebec, extension Act: (Bill 151), Bill brought up and read 1°, 375. Read 2°, 381. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 381. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 45, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 19. British American Trust Company, incorporation Act: (Bill T2), Petition of A. A. Muir *et al*, 163. Read, 179. Reported, 189. Bill presented and read 1°, 208. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 208. Reported with amendments, 259. Agreed to, 280. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 286. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 336, 337. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 67, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 20. British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, Bill: (Bill C2), Petition of, 89. Read, 99. Reported, 174. Bill presented and read 1°, 180. Read 2°, and on amendment, referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 198, 199. Reported against, 213. Referred back to Banking Committee, 226. Again reported asking leave to withdraw Bill, 308.
- No. 21. British Colonial Fire Insurance Company Act: (Bill 10), Petition of E. C. Dubord *et al*, 31. Read, 59. Reported, . Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 82. Reported without amendment, 90. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 96. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 68, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 22. British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company: (Bill 12), Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 199. Reported with amendments, and agreed to, 227, 228. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 234. Returned without amendment, 335. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 69, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—*Continued.*

- X No. 23. British Trust Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 46): Bill brought up and read 1°, 226. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 246. Reported with amendments, 310. Agreed to and returned to Commons for concurrence, 317, 318. Returned without amendment, 397. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 70, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 24. British Western Loan Company Incorporation Act: (Bill H), Petition of Peter McAra *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. Bill presented and read 1°, 85. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 97. Reported with amendments, rules suspended, and agreed to, 125. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 134, 135. Returned with amendments, 311. Agreed to, 318. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 71, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 25. Calgary and Fernie Railway Company Act: (Bill 37), Petition of G. A. Fraser *et al*, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 88. Read, 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 124. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 72, 2 George V, 1912.
- X No. 26. Canada Shipping Amendment Act: (Bill 143), Bill brought up and read, 1°, 311. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 319. Committed, reported with an amendment, agreed to, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 319. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 51, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 27. Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company, change of name Act: (Bill 11), Petition of, 51. Read 59. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 90. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 145. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 153. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 73, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 28. Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company Incorporation Bill: (Bill A3), Petition of A. Bergevin *et al*, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 252. Bill presented and read 1°, 253. Read 2°, rules suspended, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 278, 279. Reported asking leave to withdraw Bill, 296.
- No. 29. Canadian Northern Alberta Railway, Aid towards the Construction of, Act: (Bill 144), Bill brought up and read 1°, 311. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 320. Order of the Day postponed, 325, 329. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 347. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 8, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 30. Canadian Northern Alberta Railway, to Aid the Construction of, Act: (Bill 189), Bill brought up and read 1°, 382. Read 2°, 391. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 391. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 7, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 31. Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited, Act: (Bill 39), Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 132. Bill brought up and read 1°, 239. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Com-

BILLS—*Continued.*

- mittee on Railways, &c., 239, 240. Reported without amendment, 258. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 74, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 32. Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company Act: (Bill 40), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 119. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 141, 142. Reported without amendment, 152. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 75, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 33. Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company, subsidy in Aid of the Construction of, Act: (Bill 187), Bill brought up and read 1°, 376. Read 2°, 382. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 382. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 9, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 34. Canadian Pacific Railway Company Act: (Bill 98), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. Bill brought up and read 1°, 292. Read 2°, rules suspended and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 292. Reported without amendment, 320. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 320, 321. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 78, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 35. Canadian Public Health Association Incorporation Act: (Bill X), Petition of C. A. Hodgetts, M.D., *et al*, 99. Read, 105. Reported, 132. Bill presented and read 1°, 148. Order of the Day postponed, 161. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Public Health, &c., 168. Reported with amendments, 213. Rules suspended and amendments agreed to, 214. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 225. Fees returned, 314. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 79, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 36. Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company Act: (Bill 41), Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 135. Reported without amendment, 152. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 76, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 37. Canadian Northern Railway Company Act: (Bill 38), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 292. Rules suspended, 305. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 307. Reported without amendment, 321. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 321. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 77, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 38. Cap de la Madeleine Railway Company Act: (Bill 43), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 88. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 97. Reported without amendment, 123. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 133. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 80, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 39. Capital Trust Corporation, Limited, Incorporation Act: (Bill W2), Petition of M. J. Haney *et al*, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 231. Bill presented and read 1°, 236. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 251. Reported with amendments, 309, 310. Agreed to and sent to Commons for concurrence, 317. Returned with amendments, 353. Placed upon the Orders of the Day, 355. Amendments agreed to, 372. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 81, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—*Continued.*

- No. 40. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Civil Service Commission*), (Bill 104), Bill brought up and read 1°, 182. Order of the Day postponed, 200. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 219. Committed and reported without amendment, 235. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 242. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 10, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 41. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Customs employees*), (Bill 116), Bill brought up and read 1°, 239. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 264. Committed and reported without amendment, 287. Read, 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 306. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 11, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 42. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Election Employees*), (Bill 113), Bill brought up and read 1°, 208. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 225. Committed and reported without amendment, 236. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 242. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 12, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 43. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Assistant Postmasters*), (Bill 124), Bill brought up and read 1°, 239. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 264. Committed and reported without amendment, 287. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 306. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 13, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 44. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Post Office Clerks*), (Bill 106), Bill brought up and read 1°, 311. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 319. Committed and reported without amendment, 325. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 325. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 14, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 45. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Private Secretaries*), (Bill 60), Bill brought up and read 1°, 182. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 200. Order of the Day postponed, 210, 226, 246. Committed, 250. Again committed, 265. Motion that Bill be discharged from Orders of the Day and read 3° to-morrow, 287. Point of Order raised, 288. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 300. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 15, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 46. Civil Service Amendment Act: (*Rural Mail Delivery*), (Bill 179), Bill brought up and read 1°, 353. Read 2°, 364. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 364, 365. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 16, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 47. Clerical Errors in the French Version of the Revised Statutes, 1906, Correction Act: (Bill 65), Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 82. Committed and reported without amendment, 86, 87. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 91, Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 24, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 48. Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, payment of a Subsidy to, Act: (Bill 111), Bill brought up and read 1°, 183. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 200. Committed and reported without amendment, 211. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 219. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 17, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 49. Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonisation du Nord Act: (Bill 45), Petition of, 78. Read, 85. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 88. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 97. Reported without amendment, 123. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 133. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 82, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 50. Continental Can Company, Patents Act: (Bill M), Petition of, 84. Read, 93. Reported, 117. Bill presented and read 1°, 118. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 136. Reported without amendment, 176. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 183. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 83, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 51. Criminal Code Amendment Act: (*Timber Marking*), (Bill 9), Bill brought up and read 1°, 126. Order of the Day postponed, 142, 165. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 198. Committed and reported without amendment, 210. Order of the Day postponed, 225, 242, 263. Again committed, reported with amendments, agreed to, rules suspended, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 284, 285. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 18, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 52. Criminal Code Amendment Act: (*Racing Associations*), (Bill 165), Bill brought up and read 1°, 349. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 363. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 19, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 53. Davidson Relief Act: (Bill I3), Petition of, 237. Reported, 294, 359. Adopted, 294, 372. Bill presented and read 1°, 299. Read 2°, 307. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 307. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 307. Returned with amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 84, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 54. Denny Relief Act: (Bill U), Petition of, 27. Reported, 76. Adopted, 96, 97. Bill presented and read 1°, 140. Read 2°, 155. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 160. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 161. Returned without amendment, 240. Message returning the evidence, &c., 240. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 85, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 55. Department of External Affairs Act: (Bill 58), Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Order of the Day postponed, 82. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 86. Committed and reported without amendment, 92. Order of the Day postponed, 100. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 113. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 22, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 56. Dominion Atlantic Railway Company Act: (Bill 22), Petition of, 47. Read, 53. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 100. Reported without amendment, 123. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 86, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 57. Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company Consolidation Act: (Bill Y2), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 189. Bill presented and read 1°, 242. Rules suspended, 255, 256. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 263, 264. Reported with amendments, 309. Agreed to, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 318. Returned with an amendment, to which the Senate doth not concur, 352. Commons doth not insist upon their amendment, 397. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 88, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 58. Dominion Guarantee Company, change of name Act: (Bill 29), Petition of, 47, 65. Read, 54, 80. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 111. Order of the Day postponed, 128. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 142. Reported without amendment, 196. Read, 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 203, 204. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 87, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 59. Dominion Trust Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 80), Petition of, A. B. Broderick *et al*, 193, 65, 72. Read, 80, 85, 230. Reported, 95, 231. Bill brought up and read 1°, 226, 227. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 246. Reported with amendments, 309. Agreed to, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 318. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 89, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 60. Dry Docks Subsidies Amendment Act, 1910: (Bill 180), Bill brought up and read 1°, 365. Read 2°, 372. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 374. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 20, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 61. Duffy Relief Act: (Bill F3), Petitions of, 27, 139. Reported, 179, 231. Adopted, 180, 232. Bill presented and read 1°, 276. Rules suspended, 284. Read 2°, 289. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 289. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 289. Returned without amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 90, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 62. Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Act: (Bill 12), Petition of, 39. Read, 47. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 97. Reported without amendment, 122. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 133. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 91, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 63. Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company Act: (Bill 90), Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 177. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 257. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 92, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 64. Exchequer Court Amendment Act: (Bill 168), Bill brought up and read 1°, 333. Read 2°, 348. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 348. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 21, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 65. Fisheries Amendment Act: (Bill 140), Bill brought up and read 1°, 291. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 317. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 324. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 23, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 66. Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company, change of name Act: (Bill 61), Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 170. Reported, 176. Placed upon the Orders of the Day, 176. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 192. Reported without amendment, 257. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 94, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 67. Government House Property, Toronto, Act: (Bill 182), Bill brought up and read 1°, 365. Read 2°, 373. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 373. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 25, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 68. Government Works Tolls Amendment Act: (Bill 103), Bill brought up and read 1°, 182. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 200. Committed and reported without amendment, 211. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 218. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 26, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 69. Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose in the Dominion of Canada Incorporation Act: (Bill P2), Petition of N. G. Heyd *et al*, 79. Read, 85. Reported, 189. Bill presented and read 1°, 198. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 210. Reported with amendments, 262. Agreed to, 280. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 286. Returned without amendment, 353. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 124, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 70. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada Act: (Bill F2), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 132, 146. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 181. Reported without amendment, 227. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 233. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 397. 398. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 96, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 71. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of Canada Act: (Bill 20), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, . Bill brought up and read 1°, 61. Rules suspended, 61. Read 2°, read 3°, and Commons acquainted thereof, 61, 62. Royal Assent, 63. Chap. 95, 2 George V, 1911-12.
- No. 72. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company Bill (Bill V), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 146. Bill presented and read 1°, 146. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 147. Reported with an amendment, rules suspended and agreed to, 196. Order of the Day postponed, 203, 209, 218, 225, 242, 276, 300, 306, 324. Discharged from the Orders of the Day and fees returned, &c., 339.
- No. 73. Grain Act (Bill 32), Bill brought up and read 1°, 265. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 287. Order of the Day postponed, 306, 320, 326. Committed, 330, 332. Order of the Day postponed, 347, 351. Again committed, 361. Reported with amendments and agreed to, 362. Motion to further amend negatived, 367, 368. Further amended, 369, 370. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 370. Returned without amendment, 393. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 27, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 74. Granting of Subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Rail-

BILLS—Continued.

- way Bill: (Bill 186), Bill brought up and read 1°, 382. Order of the Day postponed, 389, 396. Read 2°, 399. Motion for third reading negatived on a division, 399.
- No. 75. Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada Incorporation Act: (Bill H2), Petition of J. C. McCarthy *et al*, 130. Read, 140. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 199. Reported with amendments, 249. Agreed to, 265. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 285. Returned with amendments and agreed to, 343. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 97, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 76. Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company Act: (Bill 47), Petitions of, 31, 72. Read, 40, 85. Reported, 94, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 128. Reported without amendment, 152. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 99, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 77. Harbour of Hamilton Act: (Bill 23), Petition of Corporation, 27. Read, 40. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 189. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 205. Reported with an amendment, 258. Agreed to, 279. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 285. Returned without amendment, 312. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 98, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 78. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal Further Advances Act: (Bill 97), Bill brought up and read 1°, 182. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 200. Committed and reported without amendment, 211. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 218. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 36, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 79. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal Act: (Bill 150), Bill brought up and read 1°, 348. Read 2°, 364. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 364. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 35, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 80. High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 81), Petition of T. E. LeClaire *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 229. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 334. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 100, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 81. Horncastle Relief Act: (Bill V2), Petitions of, 84, 104. Reported, 193. Adopted, 209. Bill presented and read 1°, 222. Read 2°, 251. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 263. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 263. Returned without amendment, 342. Message returning evidence, &c., 344. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 101, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 82. Horsfall Relief Act: (Bill R), Petition of, 72. Reported, 102. Adopted, 128. Bill presented and read 1°, 130. Read 2°, 148. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 154. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 154. Returned without amendment, 240. Message returning evidence, &c., 240. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 102, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 83. Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada Act: (Bill °2), Petition of, 116. Read, 140. Reported, 231. Bill presented and read 1°, 236. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 236. Reported with amendments, 331, 332. Agreed to, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 332. Returned without amendment, 396. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 103, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 84. Improvement of Highways, to Encourage and Assist, Bill: (Bill 77), Bill brought up and read 1°, 207. Order of the Day postponed, 225, 251, 265. Debated, 286. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 301, 302. Committed, 317. Again committed, 324. Order of the Day postponed, 329. Again committed, reported with amendments, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 346, 347. Message disagreeing to fourth and seventh amendments, 375, 376. Amendments insisted upon and Committee named to draw up reasons therefor, 381. Report of, 383, 384. Adopted on a division, 384. Message to Commons, 385.
- No. 85. Incorporation of Railway Companies Bill (Bill B), Bill presented and read 1°, 29. Order of the Day postponed, 36. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 49. Reported without amendment, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 295. Order of the Day postponed, 306, 320. Committed and reported without amendment, 325, 326. Report adopted, 329, 330. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 332.
- No. 86. Inquiries Amendment Act: (Bill 19), Bill brought up and read 1°, 77. Order of the Day postponed, 86. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 113. Committed, 141. Order of the Day postponed, 155, 156, 164. Again committed and reported with amendments, 183, 184. Agreed to, 190. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 198. Returned without amendment, 240. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 28, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 87. Inspection and Sale Act, Amendment Bill: (Bill 78): Bill 78), Bill brought up and read 1°, 393. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 393. Bill withdrawn, 399, 400.
- No. 88. International Guarantee Company Incorporation Act: (Bill S2), Petition of W. Robinson *et al*, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. Bill presented and read 1°, 208. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 226. Rules suspended, 237. Reported with amendments, 249. Agreed to, rules suspended, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 264, 265. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 343. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 104, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 89. Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company Incorporation Act: (Bill Q2), Petition of Hon. P. A. Choquette *et al*, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. Bill presented and read 1°, 203. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 219. Reported without amendment, 249. Rules suspended, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 249. Returned without amendment, 335. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 105, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 90. Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company Act: (Bill 67), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170.

BILLS—Continued.

- Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 224. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 233. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 106, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 91. Isaac Relief Act: (Bill K2), Petition of, 89. Reported, 163. Adopted, 184. Bill presented and read 1°, 187. Read 2°, 209. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 232. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 232. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 342, 343. Message returning the evidence, &c., 344. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 107, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 92. Jenkins Relief Act: (Bill E3), Petition of, 51. Reported, 215. Adopted, 244. Bill presented and read 1°, 275. Rules suspended, 284. Read 2°, 288. Read 3°, and sent to the Commons for concurrence, 288. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 289. Returned without amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 108, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 93. Judges Amendment Act: (Bill 156), Bill brought up and read 1°, 351. Read 2°, 364. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 370. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 29, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 94. Juvenile Delinquents Amendment Act, 1908: (Bill 2), Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 82. Committed and reported without amendment, 91. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 96. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 30, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 95. Kennedy Relief Act: (Bill G3), Petition of. Reported, 238. Adopted, 277, 278. Bill presented and read 1°, 278. Rules suspended, 284. Read 2°, 289. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 289. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 290. Returned without amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 109, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 96. Kettle Valley Railway Company Act: (Bill 62), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 184, 185. Reported without amendment, 256. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 276. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 110, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 97. Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company Act: (Bill 48), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 128. Reported without amendment, 152. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 111, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 98. Kootenay Central Railway Company Act: (Bill 91), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 186. Reported without amendment, 257. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 276. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 112, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 99. Leaitch Relief Act: (Bill U2), Petition of, 53. Reported, 194. Adopted 210. Bill presented and read 1°, 220. Read 2°, 245. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 250. Message communicating the evidence,

BILLS—Continued.

- &c., 250. Returned without amendment, 342. Message returning the evidence, &c., 344. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 113,, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 100. Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 13), Petition of Sir E. S. Clouston *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 90. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 125. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 135. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 114, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 101. Live Stock Record Associations Incorporation Act: (Bill 167), Bill brought up and read 1°, 352. Read 2°, referred to a Committee of the Whole, committed and reported without amendment, 364. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 370. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 31, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 102. Manitoba Grain Amendment Act: (Bill 96), Bill brought up and read 1°, 127. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 143. Committed and reported without amendment, 149. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 155. Royal Assent, 162. Chap. 33, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 103. Manitoba and North Western Railway Company of Canada Act: (Bill 92), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 186. Reported without amendment, 257. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 276, 277. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 115, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 104. Methodist Church Act: (Bill J), Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 117. Bill presented and read 1°, 100. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 114, 115. Reported with amendments, 203. Agreed to, 212. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 219. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 344. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 116, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 105. Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company, Limited, change of name Act: (Bill L2), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 146. Bill presented and read 1°, 188. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 205. Reported without amendment, 223. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 233. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 117, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 106. Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited, change of name of Act: (Bill C3), Petition of, 217. Read, 230. Reported, 252. Bill presented and read 1°, 255. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 255. Reported without amendment, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 296. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 118, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 107. Militia Act, to change the name thereof to "The Canadian Army Act," Bill: (Bill N2), Bill presented and read 1°, 190. Order of the Day postponed, 209, 226, 245, 251. Discharged from the Orders of the Day, 279.
- No. 108. Militia Amendment Act: (Bill 171), Bill brought up and read 1°, 349. Read 2°, referred to a Committee of the Whole, committed and reported

BILLS—Continued.

- without amendment, 363. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 370. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 34, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 109. Molson Relief Act: (Bill S), Petition of, 27. Reported, 80. Adopted, 97. Bill presented and read 1°, 131. Read 2°, 149. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 154. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 154. Returned without amendment, 240. Message returning evidence, &c., 240. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 119, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 110. Montreal Central Terminal Company Act: (Bill 49), Petition of, 28, 58. Read, 40, 66. Reported, 74, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 128, 129. Reported with amendments, 195. Agreed to, 210. Order of the Day postponed, 224, 225. Referred back to Railway Committee, 263. Again reported, 298. Amendments agreed to, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 307. Returned without amendment, 353. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 120, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 111. Montreal Central Terminal Company Amendment Act: (Bill 194), Bill brought up and read 1°, 396. Read 2°, 396. Motion for three months' hoist negatived, 399. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 399. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 121, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 112. Montreal and Lake Victoria Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill B2), Petition of J. A. Vaillancourt *et al*, 145. Read, 157. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 176. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 192. Reported without amendments, rules suspended, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 227. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 336. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 122, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 113. Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company Act: (Bill 30), Petition of, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 239. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 239. Reported without amendment, 257. Rules suspended, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 257. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 123, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 114. National Transcontinental Railway Act: (Bill 21), Bill brought up and read 1°, 62. Rules suspended, 62. Read 2°, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 62. Royal Assent, 63. Chap. 37, 2 George V, 1911-12.
- No. 115. National Transcontinental Railway Act: (Bill 95), Bill brought up and read 1°, 153. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 165. Committed, reported without amendment, rules suspended, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 177. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 38, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 116. National Transcontinental Railway Amendment Act: (Bill 76), Bill brought up and read 1°, 182. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 200. Committed and reported without amendment, 211. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 218. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 39, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 117. Naval Service Act, Repeal Bill: (Bill P), Bill presented and read 1°, 126. Order of the Day postponed, 164. Motion for second reading,


BILLS—Continued.

Debated, previous question put, negatived, second reading lost on a division, 190, 191.

- No. 118. Northern Territorial Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 82), Petition of W. T. Stuart *et al.*, 84. Read, 94. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 224. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 233. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 125, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 119. Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company Act: (Bill 50), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 147. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 161. Reported with amendments, and agreed to, 228. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 234. Returned without amendment, 259. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 126, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 120. Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company Act: (Bill A2), Petition of, 99. Read, 105. Reported, 146. Bill presented and read 1°, 169. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 186. Reported without amendment, 256. Rules suspended, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 256. Returned without amendment, 352. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 127, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 121. Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill E2), Petition of N. McKay Retallack *et al.*, 93. Read, 105. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 199. Reported without amendment, 227. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 234. Returned with amendments, 334. Agreed to, 348. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 128, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 122. Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company Amendment Act: (Bill K3), Bill presented and read 1°, 373. Read 2°, 373. Read, 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 373. Returned without amendment, 396. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 129, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 123. Ottawa, Montreal Eastern Railway Company Act: (Bill 99), Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 132. Bill brought up and read 1°, 208. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 225. Rules suspended, 256. Reported with amendments, 297. Agreed to, 306. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 306. Returned without amendment, 353. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 130, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 124. Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Company Amendment Act; (Bill 195), Bill brought up and read 1°, 396. Read 2°, 400. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 400. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 131, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 125. Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company Act: (Bill 25), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 100. Reported without amendment, 123. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 132, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 126. Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company Act: (Bill 51), Petition of, 65.

BILLS—Continued.

Read, 80. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 88. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 124. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 133, 2 George V, 1912.

 No. 127. Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 52), Petition of G. W. Swaisland *et al*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 169. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 184. Reported with amendments, 223. Agreed to, 235. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 242. Returned without amendment, 312. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 134, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 128. Payment of Salaries or Wages of Employees of Railway Companies Bill: (Bill E), Bill presented and read 1°, 44. Order of the Day postponed, 51, 52, 61, 77, 78, 86. Motion for second reading negatived on a division, 113, 114.

No. 129. Piper, Edmund F., Patents Act: (Bill 53), Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 126. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, &c., 142. Reported without amendment, 151. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 135, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 130. Pollution of Navigable Waters Bill: (Bill A), Bill presented and read 1°, 26. Order of the Day postponed, 34, 36. Debated, 49. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Public Health, &c., 52, 57. Reported with amendments, 90. Agreed to and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 97, 98. Committed and ask leave to sit again, 120. Again Committed, 129, 136. Reported with amendment and agreed to, 137. Motion for six months' hoist negatived, 141. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 140, 141.

No. 131. Post Office Amendment Act: (Bill 105), Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 186. Order of the Day postponed, 192. Committed and reported without amendment, 200, 201. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 205. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 41, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 132. Premier Life Insurance Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 63), Petition of M. E. Davis *et al*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 127. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 143. Reported without amendment, 196. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 204. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 136, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 133. Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill R2), Petition of G. M. Farrington *et al*, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 206. Read 2°, rules suspended and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 219. Reported with an amendment, and agreed to, 223. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 233. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 334, 335. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 137, 2 George V, 1912.

No. 134. Prisons and Reformatories Amendment Act: (Bill 166), Bill brought up and read 1°, 333. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 347. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Com-

BILLS—*Continued.*

- mons acquainted thereof, 347, 348. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 43, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 135. Protectorate Life Insurance Company of Canada Bill: (Bill O), Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. Bill presented and read 1°, 125. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 142. Reported, asking leave to withdraw Bill, 308.
- No. 136. Province of Prince Edward Island, additional Annual Grant Act: (Bill 178), Bill brought up and read 1°, 352. Order of the Day postponed, 371, 374, 375. Read 2°, 380. Amendment moved and negatived on a division, 387, 388. Read 3° and the Commons acquainted thereof, 388. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 42, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 137. Province of Manitoba, sale of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg to, Act: (Bill 185), Bill brought up and read 1°, 365. Order of the Day postponed, 373, 375. Read 2°, 380. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 388. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 54, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 138. Quebec Harbour Commissioners Amendment Act, 1899: (Bill 31), Bill brought up and read 1°, 68. Read 2°, and referred to Committee of the Whole, 81. Committed and reported without amendment, 86. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 91. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 44, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 139. Quebec Savings Banks Amendment Act (Bill 170), Bill brought up and read 1°, 334. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 348. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3° and the Commons acquainted thereof, 362, 363. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 46, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 140. Queen's College at Kingston, change of name Act: (Bill 68), Bill brought up, read 1°, and referred to Committee on Standing Orders, 259. Reported, rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 293. Reported with an amendment, 338. Agreed to, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 339. Returned without amendment, 397. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 138, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 141. Queen's Theological College Incorporation Act: (Bill 59), Bill brought up, read 1°, and referred to Committee on Standing Orders, 259. Reported, rules suspended. Read 2° time and referred to Committees on Private Bills, 293, 294. Reported without amendment, 339. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 339. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 139, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 142. Quinze River and Ottawa Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 54), Petition of J. O'Brien *et al.*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 217. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 235. Reported without amendment, 258. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 140, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 143. Rainy River Radial Railway Company Act: (Bill T), Petition of, 92. Read, 104. Reported, 118. Bill presented and read 1°, 140. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 155. Reported without amendment, 196. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 203.

BILLS—*Continued.*

- Returned without amendment, 284. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 141, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 144. Rambaut, Thos. D., Patents Act: (Bill 84), Petition of, 79. Read, 85. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 185. Reported without amendment, 203. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 209. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 142, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 145. Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited, Incorporation Act: (Bill F), Petition of, 26. Read, 28. Reported, 48. Bill presented and read 1°, 64. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 78. Reported with amendments, 150, 151. Order of the Day postponed, 161. Further amended and agreed to, 168, 169. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 177. Returned with amendments, 284. Agreed to, 301. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 143, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 146. Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin Incorporation Act: (Bill 70), Petition of, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 189. Bill brought up and read 1°, 189. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, &c., 205. Reported without amendment, 275. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 286. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 144, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 147. Saint John and Quebec Railway Company, construction of certain bridges on, and to confirm an agreement between the Company and the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, Act: (Bill 188), Bill brought up and read 1°, 386. Read 2°, 386. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 394. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 49, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 148. Sale of Bread Bill: (Bill D), Bill presented and read 1°, 36. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 49. Motion to amend withdrawn and Order of the Day postponed, 60, 61, 77, 127, 142, 165, 191, 200, 219, 245. Motion in amendment to second reading for three months' hoist, 264.
- No. 149. Saskatchewan Bank Incorporation Act: (Bill 89), Petition of J. E. Caldwell *et al.*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 148. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 161. Reported without amendment, 197. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 204. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 145, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 150. Saskatchewan Central Railway Company Act: (Bill M2), Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. Bill presented and read 1°, 188. Order of the Day postponed, 205. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 212. Reported without amendment, 256. Rules suspended, read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 256. Returned without amendment, 342. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 146, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 151. Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company Incorporation Act: (Bill 26), Petition of C. Willoughby *et al.*, 35. Read, 47. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 69. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 82. Reported without amendment, 89. Order of the Day postponed, 96, 113, 127, 140. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 153. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 147, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 152. Saskatchewan Power Company Act: (Bill 83), Petition of, 73. Read,

BILLS—Continued.

85. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 189. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 205. Reported with amendments, 258, 259. Agreed to, 279, 280. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 286. Returned without amendment, 312. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 148, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 153. Security Life Insurance Company of Canada Act: (Bill 27), Petition of, 51. Read, 59. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 102. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 120. Reported with an amendment and agreed to, 197. Read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 204. Returned without amendment, 218. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 149, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 154. Seeley Relief Act: (Bill H3), Petition of, 99. Reported, 295. Adopted, 295. Bill presented and read 1°, 299. Read 2°, 316. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 316. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 317. Returned without amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 150, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 155. Senate and House of Commons Amendment Bill: (Bill C), Bill presented and read 1°, 33. Order of the Day postponed, 45, 49, 61, 77, 127. Point of Order raised and Order of the Day postponed, 155. Bill discharged from the Orders of the Day on Point of Order raised, 165, 168.
- No. 156. Senate and House of Commons Amendment Act: (Bill 75), Bill brought up and read 1°, 68. Order of the Day postponed, 81, 82. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 91. Committed and reported without amendment, 120. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 127. Royal Assent, 243, Chap. 50, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 157. South Ontario Pacific Railway Company Act: (Bill 56), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 184. Reported without amendment, 223, 224. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 233. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 151, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 158. Spirella Company of Canada, Limited, Patent Act: (Bill 71), Petition of, 89. Read, 99. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 112. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 136. Reported without amendment, 151. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 160. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 152, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 159. St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company Act: (Bill B3), Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 252. Bill presented and read 1°, 253. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 253. Reported without amendment, 295, 296. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 296. Returned without amendment, 353. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 153, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 160. Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada Incorporation Act: (Bill 72), Petition of A. E. Munn *et al*, 93. Read, 104. Reported, 117. Bill brought up and read 1°, 127. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 143. Reported without amendment, 197. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 197. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 154, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 161. Stewart Relief Act: (Bill Z), Petition of, 79. Reported, 110. Adopted, 141. Bill presented and read 1°, 169. Read 2°, 186. Read 3°, and sent

BILLS—*Continued.*

- to Commons for concurrence, 190. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 190. Returned without amendment, 292. Message returning the evidence, &c., 292. Royal Assent, 401. Chap. 155, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 162. Subsidies in Aid of the Construction of the Railways and Bridges therein mentioned, Act: (Bill 183), Bill brought up and read 1°, 376. Read 2°, 382. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 388, 389. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 48, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 163. Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters of the Dominion of Canada Act: (Bill O2), Petition of, 92. Read, 105. Reported, 189. Bill presented and read 1°, 198. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 210. Reported with an amendment, 250. Agreed to, 265. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 285. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 396, 397. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 93, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 164. Sutherland Relief Act: (Bill Z2), Petitions of, 99, 139. Reported, 119, 158, 216. Adopted, 136, 168, 244. Bill presented and read 1°, 245. Rules suspended, 276. Read 2°, 278, Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 278. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 278. Returned without amendment, 342. Message returning the evidence, &c., 344. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 156, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 165. Tariff Commission, to Provide for the appointment of a, Bill: (Bill 88), Bill brought up and read 1°, 208. Debated, 225. Order of the Day postponed, 236. Debated, 244. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 251. Committed, 279. Order of the Day postponed, 300, 307, 308. Again committed, 320, 326, 330. Order of the Day postponed, 347, 355. Again committed, reported with amendments, agreed to, read 3°, and returned to Commons for concurrence, 370, 371. Message from Commons agreeing to certain amendments, but disagreeing to third amendment, 387. Senate insists upon their third amendment on a division, 395. Committee named to draw up reasons therefor, 395. Report of Committee, and Message sent to Commons, 400, 401. Message from Commons adhering to their Message already sent, 401.
- No. 166. Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, agreements between, Act: (Bill W), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, . Bill presented and read 1°, 147. Rules suspended, read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 147. Reported without amendment, 223. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 232. Returned without amendment, 396. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 157, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 167. Trust and Loan Company of Canada Act: (Bill I), Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. Bill presented and read 1°, 98. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 114. Reported without amendment, 146. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 154. Returned without amendment, 208. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 158, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 168. Typhoid Fever, to check the spreading of, Bill: (Bill G), Bill presented and read 1°, 68. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 86. Order of the Day postponed, 113. Committed and an amendment moved that Chairman leave the Chair, 129.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 169. Under-water Exhausts or Mufflers on certain Motor Boats Bill: (Bill Y), Bill presented and read 1°, 153. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 165.
- No. 170. Union Bank of Canada Act: (Bill 57), Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 91. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 145, 146. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 153, 154. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 159, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 171. United Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited, Act: (Bill 93), Petition of, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 146. Bill brought up and read 1°, 171. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 186. Reported without amendment, 257. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401, Chap. 160, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 172. Universal Eyesight Insurance Company Act: (Bill Q), Petition of S. J. McCoppen *et al.*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 132. Bill presented and read 1°, 130. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 148. Reported with amendments, 197. Amendments agreed to, 205. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 209. Returned with an amendment and agreed to, 343. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 161, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 173. Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company Act: (Bill J2), Petition of, 139. Read, 150. Reported, 175. Bill presented and read 1°, 181. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 199. Reported without amendment, 228. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 234. Returned without amendment, 335. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 162, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 174. Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company Act: (Bill 73), Petition of the Provisional Directors, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 170. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 185. Reported without amendment, 229. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 235. Royal Assent, 244. Chap. 163, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 175. Vancouver Life Insurance Company of Vancouver, B.C., Incorporation Act: (Bill 15), Petition of J. C. McGrath *et al.*, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 74. Bill brought up and read 1°, 90, 91. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Banking, &c., 101. Reported without amendment, 125. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 135. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 164, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 176. Volunteer Bounty Amendment Act, 1908: (Bill 137), Bill brought up and read 1°, 375. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 380. Committed and reported without amendment, 381. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 388. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 52, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 177. Volunteers who served the Crown during the Fenian Raids, Bounty Act: (Bill 190), Bill brought up and read 1°, 375. Read 2°, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment, 381. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 388. Royal Assent, 403, Chap. 53, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

- No. 178. Wadge, Thomas, Patent Act: (Bill 16), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. Bill brought up and read 1°, 169. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 184. Reported without amendment, 202. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 208. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 165. 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 179. Water in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land Act: (Bill 149), Bill brought up and read 1°, 382. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 389. Committed, 389. Again Committed, reported without amendment, 395, 396. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 396. Royal Assent, 404. Chap. 47, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 180. Wells Relief Act: (Bill L), Petition of, 31. Reported, 75. Adopted, 96. Bill presented and read 1°, 113. Read 2°, 128. Read 3°, and Message sent to Commons communicating the evidence, &c., 135. Returned by Commons with amendments, agreed to and Commons acquainted thereof, 183. Message returning the evidence, &c., 187. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 166. 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 181. Western Dominion Railway Company Incorporation Act: (Bill N), Petition of J. E. Askwith *et al*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. Bill presented and read 1°, 125. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 142. Reported with amendments, rules suspended and amendments agreed to, 224. Read 3°, and sent to Commons for concurrence, 233. Returned with amendments, and agreed to, 334. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 168, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 182. West Ontario Pacific Railway Company: (Bill 28), Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. Bill brought up and read 1°, 87. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 100. Reported without amendment, 123. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 134. Royal Assent, 243. Chap. 167, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 183. Wills Relief Act: (Bill J3), Petition of, 188. Reported, 248. Adopted, 300. Rules suspended, 284. Bill presented and read 1°, 300. Read 2°, 300. Read 3°, and sent to commons for concurrence, 301. Message communicating the evidence, &c., 301. Returned without amendment, 352. Message returning the evidence, &c., 368. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 169, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 184. Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company Act: (Bill 94), Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 95. Bill brought up and read 1°, 218. Read 2°, and referred to Committee on Railways, &c., 235. Reported without amendment, 258. Read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 277. Royal Assent, 401, Chap. 170, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 185. Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Incorporation Act: (Bill 138), Bill brought up and read 1°, 351. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 364. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 371. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 55, 2 George V, 1912.
- No. 186. Yukon Amendment Act: (Bill 123), Bill brought up and read 1°, 323. Read 2°, and referred to a Committee of the Whole, 329. Committed, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the commons acquainted thereof, 329. Royal Assent, 402. Chap. 56, 2 George V, 1912.

BILLS—Continued.

No. 187. Yukon Placer Mining Amendment Act: (Bill 181), Bill brought up and read 1°, 365. Read 2°, referred to a Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read 3°, and the Commons acquainted thereof, 372. Royal Assent, 403. Chap. 57, 2 George V, 1912.

Biological Board of Canada: (*Vide* Bill No. 15.)

Blain, Adel: Petition of, 39. Read, 47.

Bostock, Hon. Mr.: Presents First Report of Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, 44. Presents Petitions, 47, 53, 58, 72, 139. Presents Bills, 181, 187, 188. Presents Twenty-second and Twenty-third Reports of Committee on Divorce, 294, 295.

Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba: (*Vide* Bill No. 16.)

Boundaries of the Province of Ontario: (*Vide* Bill No. 17.)

Boundaries of the Province of Quebec: (*Vide* Bill No. 18.)

Bowell, Hon. Sir Mackenzie: Presents First Report of Committee on Commerce and Trade Relations, 33. Presents Petitions, 84, 104. Presents Bills, 100, 206. Moves for copies of all contracts, &c., between the Government and any electric railway company *re* the transportation of mail matter, &c., 100. Return, . Presents Seventh Report of Divorce Committee, 110.

Bread, Sale of: (*Vide* Bill No. 148.)

Bridges on the Railway of the Quebec and St. John Railway: (*Vide* Bill No. 147.)

British American Assurance Company: Petition of, 65. Read, 79. Reported, 95.

British American Trust Company: Petition of A. A. Muir *et al*, 163. Read, 179. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 19.)

British Canadian Loan Company: Petition of Peter McAra *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 24.)

British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited: Petition of, 89. Read, 99. Reported, 174. (*Vide* Bill No. 20.)

British Canadian Loan and Investment Company: Statement of affairs, &c., 242.

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co: Petition of E. C. Dubord *et al*, 31. Read, 59. (*Vide* Bill No. 21.)

British Columbia and Dawson Railway Company: Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 22.)

British Trust Company: (*Vide* Bill No. 23.)

British Western Loan Company: Petition of Peter McAra *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 24.)

Broderick, A. B., et al: Petition of, 193. Read, 230. Reported, 231. (*Vide* Bill No. 59.)

C

Caldwell, J. E., et al: Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 149.)

Calgary and Fernie Railway Company: Petition of G. A. Fraser *et al*, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 25.)

Called Attention: To the custom of having preferential lists in the spending departments, &c., 111. To the employment of middlemen in the purchase of Government supplies, &c., 111. To the unsatisfactory condition of the Intercolonial Railway to the eastward of Moncton, &c., 374.

Campbell, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 84. Moves for a Return *re* Schools to be established in the Keewatin Territory, &c., 238. Return.

Canada Shipping: (*Vide* Bill No. 26.)

Canadian Birkbeck Investment Company: Petitions of, 51. Read, 59. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 27.)

Canadian Central and Labrador Railway Company: Petition of A. Bergevin *et al*, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 252. (*Vide* Bill No. 28.)

Canadian Northern Alberta Railway: (*Vide* Bill No. 29.)

Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Aid: (*Vide* Bill No. 30.)

Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel Company, Limited: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. (*Vide* Bill No. 31.)

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company: Petition of, 49. Read, 66. Reported, 74, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 32.)

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company. (*Vide* Bill No. 33.)

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 34.)

Canadian Public Health Association: Petition of C. A. Hodgetts *et al*, 99. Read, 105. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 35.)

Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 36.)

Canadian Northern Railway Company: Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 37.)

Cap de la Madeline Railway Company: Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 38.)

- Capital Trust Corporation, Limited:** Petition of M. J. Haney *et al*, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 231. (*Vide* Bill No. 39.)
- Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard:** Moves that an Order do issue for a Return showing the number of annuities and parties having made purchases, &c., 110. Return, 178. Moves for a Return showing names of Commissioners appointed under the Inquiries Act, 152. Return, 173. Moves an Address for copies of all Orders in Council under which persons have been appointed to conduct any inquiries, &c., 181. Return,
- Cartwright, C. E. et al:** Petition of, 27. Read, 40.
- Casgrain, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Bills, 36, 44. Presents Petitions, 39, 47, 59, 65. Moves an Address for copies of contracts *re* the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, 70. Return, 177. Moves motion *re* rates on the International Railway, &c., 299, 300.
- Central Railway Company of Canada:** Petition of, 35. Read, 47.
- Certificates from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,** 13, 19, 20, 304.
- Check the spreading of Typhoid Fever:** (*Vide* Bill No. 168.)
- Choquette, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 31, 39, 315. Presents Bills, 203. Presents First Report of Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 41. Moves for an Order of the Senate concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, &c., 90. Return, 201. Petition of, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. Moves for all documents, &c., in relation to the claim of Messrs. Boulanger & Son, 218. Return.
- Civil Service Amendment:** (*Vide* Bills Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.)
- Civil Service Administration:** (*Vide* Committee No. .)
- Civil Service Administration:** (*Vide* Committee No. 16.)
- Classification of the Staff of the Senate:** Recommendation from His Honour the Speaker, 393. Discharged from the Orders of the Day, 399.
- Clerk of the Senate:** Letter received from Auditor General, &c., 49, 50. Report of Internal Economy Committee certifying to correctness of accounts for 1910, 54, 55. Accounts and vouchers for 1911, laid upon the Table, 67. List of Senators *re* property qualification, 67, 172, 247. Authorized to prepare a statement showing the dates when the Hon. Messrs. Forget, J. M. Wilson and Prowse were summoned to the Senate, &c., 131. Return, 137. Report from *re* additional Sessional Messenger, &c., 143. Referred to the Internal Economy Committee, 149. Communications from *re* salary increase to Sergeant-at-Arms, &c., 221, and R. Mackie, detailed as night watchman, 222. Adopted, 235, 236. Communication from *re* employment of an extra clerk, &c., 254. Fifth Report of Internal Economy Committee certifying to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers of, 282. Authorized to issue a cheque in favour of the late Senator A. A. Macdonald, 323. Communication from *re* permanent charwomen, &c., 366, 367. Presents list of annual increases to Senate staff, &c., 389, 390. Adopted, 394, 395.

Clouston, Sir E. S. et al: Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 100.)

Coffey, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 130.

Collingwood Shipbuilding Company: (*Vide* Bill No. 48.)

Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada: (*Vide* Committee No. 14.)

Commission appointing the Hon. Philippe Landry the Speaker of the Senate, 11, 12.

Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway: Report of, 33, 331.

Committees:

No. 1. Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament.
Appointed, 25.

No. 2. Selection:

Appointed, 25. First Report of, 31, 32. Adopted, 36. Naming Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees, Second Report, 35, 36. Adopted, 45. Motion that Senators do form part of the several Committees to which they are appointed, 37.

No. 3. Library of Parliament:

Report of the Joint Librarians, 1911, 28. Adopted, 36. Committee named, 32. Message to Commons naming Senators to act on Joint Committee, 37. Message from Commons naming members to act, 62. Recommendation from Joint Librarians requesting the appointment of J. A. Starr, &c., 68. Report of Joint Committee on, 241. Adopted,

No. 4. Printing of Parliament:

Committee named, 32. Message to Commons naming Senators to act on Joint Committee, 37. Message from Commons naming members to act, 62. First Report, 105. Adopted, 120. Second Report, 214. Adopted, 245. Third Report, 266. Adopted, 301.

No. 5. Standing Orders:

Committee named, 32. First Report, 41. Second and Third Reports on Petition and extension of Time, &c., 48. Adopted, 52. Fourth Report on Petitions, 73. Fifth Report on Petitions, 76. Adopted, 82, 83. Sixth Report on Petitions, 94. Seventh Report on Petitions, 117. Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Reports on Petitions and extension of time for Private Bills, 131, 132, 133. Adopted, 143. Eleventh Report on Petitions, 146. Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports on Petitions and Bill 174, 175, 176. Fifteenth Report on Petitions, 189. Sixteenth Report on Petitions, 231. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports on Petitions, 252. Nineteenth Report on Bills, 293.

No. 6. Banking and Commerce:

Committee named, 32. First Report, 40.

No. 7. Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours:

Committee named, 32. First Report, 42, 43.

No. 8. Miscellaenous Private Bills:

Committee named, 32. First Report, 44.

Committees—Continued.

No. 9. Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts:

Committee named, 32. First Report, 40. Report of last Session certifying to the Clerk's Accounts, 1910. Adopted, 61. Third Report on stationery and trunks, 1910-11, 55, 56. Adopted, 56. Fourth Report *re* the appointment of a Clerk in the Library, 95, 96. Adopted, 101, 102. Fifth Report on Clerk's Accounts, &c., 282. Adopted, 301. Sixth Report with reference to items in the Appropriation Act as Senate expenditure, &c., 283. With respect to the payment of a salary for a Private Secretary for His Honour the Speaker, &c., 283. With reference to an increase to R. Mackie on the recommendation of His Honour the Speaker, &c., 283. Mr. S. Lelièvre to devote his whole time to the services of the Senate, 283. Point of Order raised on the motion for the adoption of the first paragraph, 345. Speaker's decision thereon, 355. Decision negatived, 357, 358. Report adopted as amended, 358. Seventh Report recommending the distribution of stationery, &c., 354. Recommend the employment of an extra clerk, &c., 354. Recommend that Mrs. St. Jacques be appointed a permanent charwoman, 355. Adopted, 369.

No. 10. Debates and Reporting:

Committee named, 33. First Report, recommending that the contract with the Holland Brothers, A. B. Hannay and E. E. Cinq Mars, be renewed for one year, &c., 43. Adopted, 44. Second Report *re* Holland contract, &c., 326, 327. Adopted, 346.

No. 11. Divorce:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 42. Second Report extending time for presenting Petitions, 74. Third and Fourth Reports on Wells and Denny Petitions, 75, 76. Adopted, 96, 97. Fifth Report on Molson Petition, 80. Adopted, 97. Sixth Report on Horsfall Petition, 102. Adopted, Seventh Report on Stewart Petition, 110. Adopted, . Eighth and Ninth Reports on Hearn and Sutherland Petitions, 118, 119. Adopted, 136, 148. Eleventh and Tenth Reports on Adams and Sutherland Petitions, 158, 159. Adopted, 168. Leave to sit during the adjournment, 159. Twelfth Report on Isaac Petition, 163. Adopted, 184. Thirteenth Report on Duffy Petition, 179, 231. Adopted, 180, 232. Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports on Horncastle and Leitch Petitions, 193, 194. Adopted, 209, 210. Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports on Jenkins, Peterson and Sutherland Petitions, 215, 216, 244. Adopted, 226. Twentieth Report on Kennedy Petition, 238. Adopted, 277. Twenty-first Report on Wills Petition, 248. Adopted, 300. Twenty-second and Twenty-third Reports on Davidson and Seeley Petitions, 294, 395. Adopted, 294, 295. Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports on Petitions of Mock, Davidsons, Hearn and Doust, 358, 359, 360. Adopted, 372.

No. 12. Agriculture and Forestry:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 44.

No. 13. Immigration and Labour:

Committee named, 33.

No. 14. Commerce and Trade Relations of Canada:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 42.

Committees—Continued.

No. 15. Public Health and Inspection of Foods:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 43.

No. 16. Civil Service Administration:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 41.

No. 17. Public Buildings and Grounds:

Committee named, 33. First Report, 41.

No. 18. Restaurant, Joint:

Committee named, 33. Message to Commons naming Senators to act on Joint Committee, 37. Message from Commons naming members to act, 63.

No. 19. Special:

Movements of Population in Canada: Motion appointing to enquire into, &c., 126. First Report of, reducing quorum, 147. Adopted, 147. Second Report, 378. Adopted, 389.

No. 20. Taxation and Trade Relations in the Dominion:

Motion appointing to enquire into, &c., 140. First Report reducing quorum, &c., 180. Adopted, 180. Second Report and amendment moved thereto, 385. Adopted, 385, 386.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Colonisation du Nord: Petition of, 78. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 49.)

Continental Can Company: Petition of, 84. Read, 92. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 50.)

Corporation of the City of Hamilton: Petition of, 27. Read, 40. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 77.)

Courtland, G. F. et al: Petition of, 157.

Criminal Code Amendment: (*Vide* Bills Nos. 51, 52.)

D

Dandurand, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 47, 217. Presents Bill, 254.

Daniel, M.D., Hon. John Waterhouse: Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 304. Introduced, 304. Presents His Majesty's Writ, 304. Takes the Oath, 305. Declaration of Qualification, 305. Moves an Address for a detailed statement of the Aids to Navigation that have been established on the Atlantic Coast, &c., 328. Return,

David, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 79.

Davidson, David George: Petitions of, 237. Reported, 294, 359. Adopted, 294, 372. (*Vide* Bill No. 53.)

-
- Davis, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Bills, 29, 180. Presents Petitions, 58, 116. Moves for a Return of all Memorials, &c., relating to the claim of Saskatchewan to certain territories, 232. Return.
- Davis, M. E. et al:** Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 132.)
- Debates and Reporting:** (*Vide* Committee No. 10.)
- Deep-sea Fishermen Bounty:** Statement of Expenditure, 61.
- Denny, James:** Petition of, 27. Reported, 76. Adopted, 96, 97. (*Vide* Bill No. 54.)
- Department of External Affairs:** (*Vide* Bill No. 55.)
- Department of Marine and Fisheries:** Report of, 70.
- Department of Trade and Commerce:** Report of, 70.
- Deputy Governor General:** Commission appointing the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., 17. Assents to Bills, 63, 161, 162, 243.
- Derbyshire, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 27, 58, 72, 99, 139, 179, 188, 202. Presents First Report of Joint Committee on Printing, 105. Presents Bills, 140, 153, 169, 245, 253, 299. Presents Second Report of Joint Committee on Printing, 214. Presents Third Report of Joint Committee on Printing, 266.
- Ve Veber, Hon. Mr.:** Presents First Report of Committee on Public Health and Inspection of Foods, 43. Presents Petitions, 47, 65, 73, 99, 104, 188. Presents Bills, 130, 148, 275, 276, 278, 300.
- Distinct Sitzings of the Senate:** Motion for, 323.
- Divisions:**
- On the motion to change the hour of meeting of the Senate on Fridays, &c., 56
 - On the motion for second reading of Bill concerning the payment of railway employees, 113, 114.
 - On the motion for second reading of Naval Service Repeal Bill, 190, 191.
 - On the amendments moved to Bill 115. Boundaries of Manitoba, extension of, 112, 113, 335, 336, 339, 340, 341.
 - On the ruling of His Honour the Speaker on the motion for the adoption of the first paragraph of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Internal Economy, 355, 358.
 - On the report of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for insisting upon their fourth amendment to the Improvement of Highways Bill, 384.
 - On the amendment moved to Bill 178, Annual Grant to the Province of Prince Edward Island, 387, 388.
 - On the motion for the third reading of Bill, 186. Granting of subsidies to the Government of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 399.

Divorce: (*Vide* Committee No. 11.)

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company: Petition of, 47. Read, 53. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 56.)

Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited: Petition of, 47, 65. Read, 54, 80. Reported, 94, 189. (*Vide* Bills Nos. 57, 58.)

Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, Consolidation: (*Vide* Bill No. 57.)

Dominion Pacific Railway Company: Petition of J. E. Askwith *et al*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 182.)

Dominion Police Force: Number of men employed, &c., 70.

Dominion Trust Company: Petitions of, 65, 72, 193. Read, 80, 85, 230. Reported, 95, 231. (*Vide* Bill No. 59.)

Domville, Hon. Mr.: Presents Bills, 33, 190. Moves for a statement of unearned railway subsidies granted before Confederation, &c., 81. Return, . Moves for correspondence respecting the inefficient postal delivery at Rothesay, N.B., 164. Return, 219. For correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company and the Department of Inland Revenue, 239. Return, 302. For copies of all reports in connection with the tides and currents of Northumberland Straits, &c., 350. Return.

Doust, Joseph: Petition of, . Reported, 360. Adopted, 372.

Dry Docks Subsidies: (*Vide* Bill No. 60.)

Dubord, C. E. et al: Petition of, 31. Read, 59. (*Vide* Bill No. 21.)

Duffy, Edith Harriet: Petitions of, 27, 139. Reported, 179, 231. Adopted, 180, 232. (*Vide* Bill No. 61.)

E

Edwards, Hon. Mr.: Presents First Report on Agriculture and Forestry, 44. Presents Petitions, 59. Presents Bills, 111. Moves motion for Special Committee to enquire into the Taxation and Trade Relations of the Dominion, &c., 140. Presents First Report, 180.

Ellis, Hon. Mr.: Presents First Report of Committee on Debates and Reporting, 43. Moves for a Return showing the names, &c., of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway, 152. Return, 173. Presents Second Report of Committee on Debates and Reporting, &c., 326.

Employees of Railway Companies, Payment of Salaries or Wages: (*Vide* Bill No. 128.)

Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company: Petition of, 39. Read, 47. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 62.)

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company: Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 63.)

Evening Sitzings: 289, 325, 335, 346, 361.

Exchequer Court: (*Vide* Bill No. 64.)

External Affairs: Report of, 70.

External Affairs, Department of: (*Vide* Bill No. 55.)

Ezra Butler Eddy Bessey: Petition of, 40. Read, 48. Reported, 76. (*Vide* Bill No. 14.)

F

Farrell, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 89. Presents Bill, 181. Presents Fifteenth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 189. Movès for a Return in relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutt's Island, 323. Return, 398.

Farrington, G. M. et al: Petition of, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 133.)

Fenian Raid, Volunteer Bounty: (*Vide* Bill No. 177.)

Fisheries Amendment: (*Vide* Bill No. 65.)

Forget, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 39.

Fraser, G. A. et al: Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 25.)

G

Gatineau and Ungava Railway Company: (*Vide* Bill No. 66.)

Gibson, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 27, 31, 39, 65, 72. Presents First Report of Committee of Selection, 31. Presents Second Report of Committee of Selection, 35. Presents First Report of Committee on Banking and Commerce, 40. Presents Bills, 147, 253.

Governor General, His Royal Highness: Letters Patent issued constituting the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., &c., his Deputy, 17. Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, 23. Consideration of Speech moved, 25, 29, 33, 34. Message from in reply to Speech, 46. Assents to Bills, 401. Speech from the Throne at the Prorogation, 404.

Governor General's Secretary: Communications from, 16, 59, 159, 240, 392, 393.

Government House Property, Toronto: (*Vide* Bill No. 67.)

Government Works Tolls: (*Vide* Bill No. 68.)

Grand Lodge Loyal Order of Moose: Petition of N. G. Heyd *et al*, 79. Read, 85. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 69.)

- Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada:** Petitions of, 47, 65. Read, 54, 80. Reported, 132, 146. (*Vide* Bill No. 70.)
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company:** Petition of, 47, 65. Read, 54. Reported, 146. (*Vide* Bills Nos. 71, 72.)
- Grain Act:** (*Vide* Bill No. 73.)
- Granting of Subsidies to the Government of the Province of Ontario in aid of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway:** (*Vide* Bill No. 74.)
- Grain, Manitoba Amendment:** (*Vide* Bill No. 102.)
- Guarantee Life Insurance Company of Canada:** Petition of J. C. McCarthy *et al*, 130. Read, 140. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 75.)

H

- Hamilton Harbour:** Petition of Corporation, 27. Read, 40. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 77.)
- Hamilton, Waterloo and Guelph Railway Company:** Petition of, 31, 72. Read, 40, 85. Reported, 94, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 76.)
- Haney, M. J. et al:** Petition of, 202. Read, 207. Reported, 231. (*Vide* Bill No. 39.)
- Harbour Commissioners of Montreal:** (*Vide* Bills Nos. 78, 79.)
- Harbour Commissioners of Quebec:** (*Vide* Bill No. 138.)
- Harbour Commissioners of Winnipeg and St. Boniface:** (*Vide* Bill No. 185.)
- Harbour of Hamilton:** (*Vide* Bill No. 77.)
- Hearns, J. W.:** Petition of, 84. Reported, 118, 360. Adopted, 148, 372.
- Hebert, Albert et al:** Petition of, 39. Read, 47.
- Heyd, N. G. et al:** Petition of, 79. Read, 85. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 69.)
- High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company:** Petition of T. E. Le Clair *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 80.)
- Highways, Improvement of:** (*Vide* Bill No. 84.)
- Hodgetts, M.D., Charles A. et al:** Petition of, 99. Read, 105. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 35.)
- Horncastle, Isabella Helen:** Petition of, 84, 104. Reported, 193, Adopted, 209. (*Vide* Bill No. 81.)
- Horsfall, Herbert:** Petition of, 72. Reported, 102. Adopted, 128. (*Vide* Bill No. 82.)

I

Immigration and Labour: (*Vide* Committee No. 13.)

Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada: Petition of, 116. Read, 140. Reported, 231. (*Vide* Bill No. 83.)

Improvement of Highways: (*Vide* Bill No. 84.)

Incorporation of Railway Companies: (*Vide* Bill No. 85.)

Inland Revenues of the Dominion: Reports, Returns and Statistics of, 29. Adulteration of Food, 69.

Inquiries, Amendment Act: (*Vide* Bill No. 86.)

Inspection and Sale Amendment: (*Vide* Bill No. 87.)

Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts: (*Vide* Committee No. 9.)

International Guarantee Company: Petition of W. Robinson *et al*, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. (*Vide* Bill No. 88.)

Interprovincial Fire Insurance Company: Petition of P. A. Choquette *et al*, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. (*Vide* Bill No. 89.)

Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company: Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 90.)

Isaac, Isobell: Petition of, 89. Reported, 163. Adopted, 184. (*Vide* Bill No. 91.)

J

Jaffray, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 27, 140.

Jenkins, William A. H.: Petition of, 51. Reported, 215. Adopted, 244. (*Vide* Bill No. 92.)

Jones, Hon. Sir Lyman: Presents Petitions, 39.

Judges Amendment Act: (*Vide* Bill No. 93.)

Juvenile Delinquents: (*Vide* Bill No. 94.)

K

Kennedy, John Angus: Petition of, 79. Reported, 228. Adopted, 277. (*Vide* Bill No. 95.)

- Kerr, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 51, 65, 79, 92, 116. Presents Bills, 236. Presents Second Report of Special Committee on Taxation and Trade Relations in the Dominion, &c., 385.
- Kettle Valley Railway Company:** Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 96.)
- Keewatin Territory, Separate and Denominational Schools:** Petitions for, 281, 291, 315, 322, 328, 338, 342, 366, 374, 377, 386. Read, 316, 323, 331, 377, 392.
- Kirchhoffer, Hon. Mr.:** Presents First Report of Committee on Divorce, 42. Presents Petitions, 59, 72, 157. Presents Second, Third and Fourth Reports of Divorce Committee, 74, 75, 76. Presents Fifth Report of Divorce Committee, 80. Presents Sixth Report of Divorce Committee, 102. Presents Eleventh and Tenth Reports of Divorce Committee, 157, 158. Presents Twelfth Report of Divorce Committee, 163. Presents Thirteenth Report of Divorce Committee, 179. Presents Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of Divorce Committee, 193, 194.
- Kootenay and Alberta Railway Company:** Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 97.)
- Kootenay Central Railway Company:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 98.)

L

- Lafrance, Ovide et al:** Petition of, 39. Read, 47.
- LaRivière, Hon. A. A. C.:** Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 13. Introduced, 14. Presents His Majesty's Writ, 14. Takes the Oath. 15. Declaration of Qualification, 15. Presents Petitions, 104.
- Leaitch, Alvena Bell:** Petition of, 53. Reported, 194. Adopted, 210. (*Vide* Bill No. 99.)
- LeClaire, T. E. et al:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 80.)
- Library of Parliament:** (*Vide* Committee No. 3.)
- Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company:** Petition of Sir E. S. Clouston *et al*, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 100.)
- Live Stock Record Association:** (*Vide* Bill No. 101.)
- Lougheed, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Bills, 25. Moves consideration of His Royal Highness' Speech, 25. Moves the appointment of Committee to consider the Orders and Customs of the Senate, &c., 25. Moves for the appointment of a Committee of Selection, &c. 25. Presents Reports, 29, 33, 37, 52, 57, 69, 70, 77, 111, 118, 121, 172, 177, 201, 331. Presents Returns, 29, 48, 61, 69, 118, 173, 177, 178, 217, 242, 302. Moves motion for special adjournment, 44, 64, 152, 153. Presents Message from Governor General, 46.

M

- McAra, Peter et al:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 24.)
- McCarthy, J. C. et al:** Petition of, 130. Read, 140. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 75.)
- McClintock, J. et al:** Petition of, 51. Read, 59.
- McCoppen, S. J. et al:** Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 172.)
- McGrath, J. C. et al:** Petition of, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 175.)
- McHugh, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 65. Presents Bills, 188.
- McMullen, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petition, 47, 84, 104. Moves for an Order of the Senate for copies of letters, &c., relating to the removal of John Park, 85, 86. Return, 118.
- McSweeney, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 202. Presents Bills, 236.
- Macdonald (B.C.) Hon. Mr.:** Called attention to the custom of having preferential lists in the spending departments, &c., and also, to the employment of middlemen in the purchase of Government supplies, &c., 111. Moves for a return showing the terms of lease to the Whaling Company or Companies for whale fishing, &c., 131. Return, 217. Moves for a return showing the terms of lease to a company for fishing in the fresh water lakes, &c., 131. Return, 217.
- Manitoba Grain:** (*Vide* Bill No. 102.)
- Manitoba and North Western Railway Company:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 103.)
- Manitoba, Province Boundaries extension:** (*Vide* Bill No. 16.)
- Marine and Fisheries:** Reports of, 70, 77.
- Marlett, Mary Susan:** Petition of, 139.
- Meek, F. W.:** Petition of, 79.
- Messages:**
- From the Senate to Commons:
- Naming Senators to act on Joint Committees on the Library and Printing of Parliament, 37.
- Naming Senators to act on Joint Committee on the Restaurant, 37.
- Initiation of private and public legislation, &c., 60.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., *re* Wells Relief Bill, 135.
- Communicating the evidence *re* Horsfall and Molson Relief Bills, 154.

Messages—Continued.

- Message communicating the evidence, &c., in Denny Relief Bill, 161.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Stewart Relief Bill, 190.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Isaac Relief Bill, 232.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Leitch Relief Bill, 250.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Horncastle Relief Bill, 263.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Sutherland Relief Bill, 278.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Jenkins, Duffy and Kennedy Relief Bills, 289, 290.
- Communicating the evidence in Wills Relief Bill, 301.
- Communicating the evidence, &c., in Davidson Relief Bill, 307.
- Communicating the evidence, c., in Seeley Relief Bill, 317.
- Doth not concur in the amendment made by the Commons to Bill Y2, Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited, 352.
- Embodying the reasons for their amendments to Bill 88, Tariff Commission, &c., 400, 401.

From Commons to the Senate:

- Naming members to Act on Joint Committees on the Library, Printing and Restaurant, 62, 63.
- Returning Wells divorce evidence, &c., 187.
- Returning the evidence, &c., in Horsfall, Molson and Denny Relief Bills, 240.
- Returning the evidence, &c., in Stewart and Adams Relief Bills, 292.
- Returning the evidence, &c., in Leitch, Horncastle, Isaac and Sutherland Relief Bills, 344.
- Agreeing to certain amendments made to Improvement of Highways Bill and disagreeing to fourth amendment, 375, 376.
- Agreeing to certain amendments made by the Senate to Tariff Commission Bill, but disagreeing to the third amendment, 387.
- Recommending the annual increases of salary to the Clerks of the Joint Distribution Office, 390, 391. Adopted, 394.
- That they doth not insist upon their amendment to Bill Y2, Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company, 397.
- Adhering to their Message already sent *re* Bill 88, Tariff Commission, &c., 401.

Methodist Church: Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 104.)

Mexican Interurban Electric Traction Company: Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 146. (*Vide* Bill No. 105.)

-
- Mexico North Western Transportation Company, Limited:** Petition of, 217. Read, 230. Reported, 252. (*Vide* Bill No. 106.)
- Militia Act Amendment:** (*Vide* Bills Nos. 107, 108.)
- Militia Council of Canada:** Report of, 121.
- Militia General Orders Promulgated,** 48.
- Miscellaneous Private Bills:** (*Vide* Committee No. 8.)
- Mitchell, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 73.
- Mock, H. A.:** Petition of, 73. Reported, 358. Adopted, 372.
- Molson, Kenneth:** Petition of, 27. Reported, 80. Adopted, 97. (*Vide* Bill No. 109.)
- Montplaisir, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 47.
- Montreal Central Terminal Company:** Petition of, 28, 58. Read, 40, 66. Reported, 74, 117. (*Vide* Bills No. 110, 111.)
- Montreal and Lake Victoria Railway Company:** (*Vide* Bill No. 112.)
- Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Company:** Petition of, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 113.)
- Montreal Transcontinental Railway Company:** Petition of J. A. Vaillancourt *et al*, 145. Read, 157. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 112.)
- Motions:**
- Consideration of His Royal Highnesses' Speech, 25.
 - Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament, 25.
 - For Committee of Selection, 25.
 - For an adjournment, 26, 64, 153, 207, 262.
 - That Senators are appointed to form part of the several Committees, &c., 37. Suspending Rules, 217.
 - Fees to be returned less the cost of printing, &c., on the Quebec and Great North Western Railway Company Bill, 56.
 - That the hour of meeting of the Senate be 2.30 p.m. on Fridays, &c., lost on a division, 56.
 - Initiation of Private and Public legislation, &c., 60.
 - That the Report of the Joint Librarians requesting the appointment of A. P. Starr, be referred to the Committee on Internal Economy, 77.
 - That the fees paid last Session on the High River, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway be refunded, 96.
 - That the House do now adjourn, negatived, 120.

Motions—Continued.

Appointing a Special Committee to enquire into the Movements of Population in Canada, &c., 126.

Canada Cement Company Bill, fees returned, &c., 131.

For Special Committee to enquire into the Taxation and Trade Relations in the Dominion, &c., 140.

For six months' hoist to Pollution of Navigable Waters Bill, 140, 141.

That the salaries and contingencies of the Senate under the head of Legislation in the Estimates, be referred to Committee on Internal Economy, &c., 148.

That Divorce Committee have leave to sit during the adjournment, 159.

Fees refunded less cost of Printing, &c., on Revillon Frères Bill of last Session, 169.

That the Senate do now adjourn, 207.

That hereafter the Senate meet on Mondays, &c., 276.

That the rates on the Intercolonial Railway should be subject to the Railway Board, &c., 299, 300.

Rules 23*f*, 24*a*, *b*, *d*, *e* and *h*, 63 and 119, suspended in so far as they relate to Public and Private Bills for the remainder of the Session, 306. Fees returned on Bill Y2 of last Session, 316. Sittings on Saturdays during the remainder of the Session, 323.

Two distinct sittings unless differently ordered, &c., 323.

That the Clerk be authorized to issue a cheque in favour of the late Senator A. A. Macdonald, 323.

That provision should be made to indemnify Senators Forget, J. A. Wilson and Prowse, &c., 339.

Orders in Council *re* Dominion Lands, Rocky Mountains Park, &c., be approved, 344, 345.

Motor Boats, under-water exhausts: (*Vide* Bill No. 169.)

Muir, A. A. et al: Petition of, 163. Read, 179. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 19.)

Munn, A. E. et al: Petition of, 93. Read, 104. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 160.)

N

National Transcontinental Railway: (*Vide* Bills Nos. 114, 115, 116.)

Naval Service of Canada: Copies of Orders in Council *re* extra pay to Officers and Men. Religion of various denomination, Regulations for the entry of Cadets, 37. Regulations for Court Martials, 38. Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Lodging, &c., 57. Report of, 111. Order in Council *re* transfer of Naval Reserve Lands, 172.

Naval Service of Canada, repeal: (*Vide* Bill No. 117.)

Navigable Waters, Pollution of: (*Vide* Bill No. 130.)

Northern Territorial Railway Company: Petition of W. T. Stuart *et al*, 84. Read, 94. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 118.)

○

O'Brien, J. *et al*: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 142.)

Ontario and Ottawa Railway Company: Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 119.)

Opening of the First Session of the 12th Parliament: 11, 18. Speech from the Throne at the, 23. Consideration of, 25, 29, 33, 34. Reply from His Royal Highness, 46.

Orders of the Senate:

For a Return giving copies of letters, &c., relating to the proposed removal of John Park, &c., 86. Return, 118.

For copies of documents, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, &c., 90. Return, 201.

For a Return showing the number of annuitants and parties having made purchases, &c., 110. Return, 178.

For a Return showing the number of persons appointed lecturers on the subject of Annuities, &c., 126. Return, 178.

For a Return showing the terms of lease to the Whaling Company or Companies, &c., 131. Return, 217.

For a Return showing the terms of lease for fishing in the fresh water lakes, 131. Return, 217.

Clerk authorized to prepare a statement showing dates on which the Hon. Messrs. Forget, J. M. Wilson and Prowse were summoned to the Senate, &c., 131. Return, 138.

Showing the names of Commissioners appointed under the Inquiries Act, &c., 152. Return, 173.

For a Return showing the names, &c., of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway, &c., 152. Return, 172.

For all correspondence *re* Postal delivery at Rothesay, N.B., 164. Return, 219.

For a Return showing the quantity of wheat by grades received into terminal elevators at Fort William, &c., 164. Return,

In relation to the claim of Messrs. Boulanger & Son, 218. Return,

For a Return of the amount of money expended under the Inquiries Act, &c., 218. Return.

For all memorials, &c., relating to the claim of Saskatchewan to certain territories, &c., 232. Return,

For copy of all correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Co., and the Department of Inland Revenue, 239. Return, 302.

Orders of the Senate—Continued.

For a Return in relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutt's Island, 323. Return, 398.

For copies of all reports in connection with the tides and currents of Northumberland Straits, &c., 350. Return,

For a copy of the Orders in Council transferring the Archives Branch to the Department of the Secretary of State, 387. Return,

Ordinance Lands in the City of Winnipeg: (*Vide* Bill No. 137.)

Ottawa, Brockville and St. Lawrence Railway Company: Petition of, 99. Read, 105. Reported, 146. (*Vide* Bill No. 120.)

Ottawa and Lake McGregor Railway Company: Petition of N. McKay McGregor *et al*, 93. Read, 105. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bills Nos. 121, 122.)

Ottawa, Montreal and Eastern Railway Co.: Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bills Nos. 123, 124.)

Ottawa, Northern and Western Railway Company: Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 125.)

Owens, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 28, 51.

P

Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company: Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 126.)

Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay Railway Company: Petition of G. W. Swaisland *et al*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 127.)

Parliament: Opening of the First Session, 18, 23. Prorogation of the First Session, 404.

Payment of Salaries or Wages of Employees of Railway Companies: (*Vide* Bill No. 128.)

Patents of E. F. Piper: (*Vide* Bill No. 129.)

Patents of T. A. Rambaut: (*Vide* Bill No. 144.)

Patents of the Spirella Company of Canada: (*Vide* Bill No. 158.)

Patents of Thos. Wadge: (*Vide* Bill No. 178.)

Peterson, D. Madeline: Petitions of, 179, 188. Reported, 215. Adopted, 226.

Piper, E. F., Patents of: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 129.)

Point of Order raised:

On the motion for second reading (Bill C), Senate and House of Commons Amendment Act, 155, 165, 168.

On the motion to discharge the Bill, 60. Civil Service Amendment Act, from the Orders of the Day, &c., 287, 288.

On the motion for the adoption of Sixth Report of the Internal Economy Committee, 345. Speaker's decision thereon, 355.

Poirier, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 51.

Pollution of Navigable Waters: (*Vide* Bill No. 130.)

Pope, Hon. Rufus Henry: Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 19. Introduced, 20. Presents His Majesty's Writ, 20. Takes the Oath, 21. Declaration of Qualification, 21. Presents Petitions, 58, 72, 122. Moves motion *re the* Initiation of Private and Public legislation, 60. Presents a Bill, 208.

Postmaster General: Report of, 70.

Post Office Amendment: (*Vide* Bill No. 131.)

Power, Hon. Mr.: Presents First Report of Civil Service Administration Committee, 41. Presents Petitions, 47, 72. Presents Bills, 198. Moves motion for a Special Committee to enquire into the movements of population in Canada, &c., 126. Presents First Report of Special Committee, 147. Presents Second Report, 378. Adopted, 389. Moves for a Return of the amount of money expended under the Inquiries Act, &c., 218. Moves motion that provision should be made to indemnify Senators Forget, J. A. Wilson and Prowse, &c., 339. Called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Intercolonial Railway to the eastward of Moncton, &c., 374.

Premier Life Insurance Company: Petition of M. E. Davis *et al*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 132.)

Prince Edward and Hastings Railway Company: Petition of G. M. Farrington *et al*, 104. Read,, 116. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 133.)

Prisons and Reformatories: (*Vide* Bill No. 134.)

Printing of Parliament: (*Vide* Committee No. 4.)

Proclamations: V to X.

Property Qualification of Senators: Return from Clerk of the Senate, 67, 172, 247.

Protectorate Life Insurance Company of Canada: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 135.)

Province of Prince Edward Island, additional Annual Grant: (*Vide* Bill No. 136.)

Province of Manitoba, Sale of certain Ordnance Lands in the City of Winnipeg:
(*Vide* Bill No. 137.)

Public Archives: (*Vide* Bill No. 11.)

Public Buildings and Grounds: (*Vide* Committee No. 17.)

Public Health and Inspection of Foods: (*Vide* Committee No. 15.)

Q

Quebec Harbour Commissioners: (*Vide* Bill No. 138.)

Quebec Savings Banks: (*Vide* Bill No. 139.)

Queen's College at Kingston: (*Vide* Bill No. 140.)

Queen's Theological College: (*Vide* Bill No. 141.)

Quinze River and Ottawa River Railway Company: Petition of J. O'Brien *et al*,
59. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 142.)

R

Railway Companies, incorporation of: (*Vide* Bill No. 85.)

Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours: (*Vide* Committee No. 7.)

Rainy River Radial Railway Company: Petition of, 92. Read, 105. Reported,
118. (*Vide* Bill No. 143.)

Rambaut, Thos. D.: Petition of, 79. Read, 85. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 144.)

Ratz, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 31. Presents Bill, 113.

Reports:

Joint Librarians, 1911, 28.

Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, 33, 331.

Naval Service of Canada, extra pay of Officers and Men, 37. Religion of various
denominations, 37. Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets, 37. Regula-
tions for Court Martials, 38.

Minister of Agriculture, Experimental Farms, Veterinary General and Live Stock
Commissioner, 52.

Consolidated Allowance in lieu of lodgings, &c., Naval Service, 57.

Inland Revenues of the Dominion, Adulteration of Food, 69.

Trade and Commerce with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States,
70, 118, 177, 331.

Marine and Fisheries, 70, 77.

Reports—Continued.

- External Affairs, 70.
- Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, 70.
- Dominion Police Force, 70.
- Flag and Pendants to be flown by the Royal Canadian Navy, 70, 172.
- Postmaster General, 70.
- Naval Service, 111.
- Commissioners for Demarcation of the Meridian, 111.
- Treasury Board, Extract from Minutes, 118.
- Militia Council of Canada, 121.
- From the Clerk of the Senate *re* Sessional Messengers, &c., 143.
- Naval Reserve Lands, &c., 172.
- Fifth Census of Canada—Area and Population, 201.
- Civil Service List of Canada, 1911, 391.

Restaurant, Joint: (*Vide* Committee No. 18.)

Retallack, N. McKay et al: Petition of, 92. Read, 105. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 121.)

Returns:

- Trade Unions, 48.
- Expenditure as Bounty to Deep Sea Fishermen, &c., 61.
- Dominion Lands Act, certain Orders in Council, 111, 242.
- Relating to the proposed removal of John Park, &c., 118.
- Showing the dates when the Hon. Messrs. Forget, J. M. Wilson and Prowse were summoned to the Senate, &c., 137.
- Names of all persons, &c., appointed to the Intercolonial Railway, &c., 173.
- Names of Commissioners appointed under the Inquiries Act, 173.
- Carriage of mails between England, France and Canada, 177.
- The number of persons appointed as lecturers upon the subject of Annuities, &c., 178.
- The number of Annuitants having made payments on account of purchase, &c., 178.
- Concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, 201.
- Terms of the lease to the Whaling Company or Companies on the Coast of British Columbia, &c., 217.

Returns—Continued.

Term of lease to a company to exclusive fishing rights in the fresh water lakes of the Dominion, &c., 217.

Correspondence respecting Postal Service at Rothesay, N.B., 219.

Property Qualification of Senators, 67, 142, 247.

Correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company and the Department of Inland Revenue, &c., 302.

In relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutt's Island, 398.

Revillon Frères Trading Company, Limited: Petition of, 26. Read, 28. Reported, 48. (*Vide* Bill No. 145.)

Revised Statutes of 1906, correct certain clerical errors: (*Vide* Bill No. 47.)

Riley, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 27.

Robinson, W. et al: Petition of, 122. Read, 140. Reported, 174. (*Vide* Bill No. 88.)

Roche, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions. 79. Presents Bills, 169.

Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Keewatin: Petition of, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 46.)

Ross, Hon. Mr. (Moosejaw): Presents Petitions, 47, 73. Presents Bills, 85.

Royal Canadian Navy: Flag and Pendants to be flown, 70. Rates of pay and allowances for Bandsmen, 172.

S

Saint John and Quebec Railway Company, construction of certain bridges on, and to confirm an agreement between the Company and the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick: (*Vide* Bill No. 147.)

Salaries and Wages of Railway Employees: (*Vide* Bill No. 128.)

Sale of Bread: (*Vide* Bill No. 148.)

Saskatchewan Bank: Petition of J. E. Caldwell *et al*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 149.)

Saskatchewan Central Railway Company: Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 150.)

Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company: Petition of C. Willoughby *et al*, 35. Read, 47. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 151.)

Saskatchewan Power Company: Petition of, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 152.)

- Scott, Hon. Sir Richard:** Presents Bills, 64, 65, 68, 98. Presents Petitions, 193.
- Security Life Insurance Company of Canada:** Petition of, 51. Read, 59. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 153.)
- Selection:** Committee appointed, 25.
- Seeley, Keitha:** Petition of, 99. Reported, 295. Adopted, 295. (*Vide* Bill No. 154.)
- Senate and House of Commons:** (*Vide* Bills Nos. 155, 156.)
- Senators Appointed:** Hon. Mr. LaRivière, 13, 14. Hon. Mr. Bell, 13, 15. Hon. Mr. Pope, 19, 20. Hon. Mr. Taylor, 20, 22.
- Separate and Denominational Schools:** Petitions for, in Keewatin Territory, 281, 291, 303, 315, 322, 328, 338, 342, 366, 374, 377, 386. Read, 316, 323, 331, 377, 392.
- Smith, R. C. et al:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73.
- Social Evil:** Petitions to protect Canadian morals, &c., 59.
- South Ontario Pacific Railway Company:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 157.)
- Spirella Company of Canada, Patent:** Petition of, 89. Read, 99. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 158.)
- Speaker of the Senate:** Commission appointing Hon. P. Landry, 11, 12. Introduced, 13. Presents communications from the Governor General's Secretary, 16, 59, 159, 240, 392. Commands G. U. Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons, 17. Presents His Royal Highness' Speech for consideration, 25. Presents Report of the Joint Librarians, 28. Presents the Accounts and Vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate, 67. Presents Return *re* Property Qualifications of Senators, 67, 172, 247. Presents recommendation from Joint Librarians requesting the appointment of A. P. Starr, &c., 68. Presents Return, 137. Presents Report, &c., from Clerk *re* Sessional Messengers, &c., 143, 144. Gives decision on Point of Order raised on Bill C, Senate and House of Commons Amendment Bill, 165. Presents communications from the Clerk in *re* increase of salary to Sergeant-at-Arms, &c., 221. Also R. Mackie, detailed as night watchman, 222. Presents Report of the Joint Committee on the Library, 241. Also Annual Statement of the British-Canadian Loan and Investment Company, &c., 242. Presents communication from the Clerk *re* employment of an extra clerk, &c., 254, 255. Presents Petitions, 281, 291, 303, 315, 322, 328, 338, 342, 366, 374, 377, 386. Read, 316, 323, 331, 377, 392. Decision on Point of Order raised upon the Sixth Report the Internal Economy Committee Report, 355. Presents communication from the Clerk, &c., 366, 367. Adopted, 369. Presents Report from the Clerk *re* annual increase of salary to Senate staff, &c., 389, 390. Presents Message from Commons *re* increase of salary to Clerks of Joint Distribution Office, &c., 390, 391. Presents Civil Service List of Canada, 1911, 391. Presents a recommendation respecting the classification

Speaker of the Senate—Continued.

of the staff of the Senate, 393. Ruling thereon, 394. Discharged from the Orders of the Day, 399. Commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons, &c., 401. Announces the date to which Parliament is prorogued, 405.

Speaker of the House of Commns: Addressed His Royal Highness the Governor General, 404

Spreading of Typhoid Fever: (*Vide* Bill No. 168.)

Speech from the Throne: Opening of Parliament, 24. Consideration of, 29, 33, 34. Reply from His Royal Highness, 46. Prorogation of Session, 404.

St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company: Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 252. (*Vide* Bill No. 159.)

Standing Orders: (*Vide* Committee No. 5.)

Sterling Life Assurance Company of Canada: Petition of A. E. Munn *et al*, 93. Read, 104. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 160.)

Stewart, Ethel May: Petition of, 79. Reported, 110. Adopted, 141. (*Vide* Bill No. 161.)

Stuart, W. T. et al: Petition of, 84. Read, 94. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 118.)

Subsidies in Aid of the Construction of certain Railways and Bridges: (*Vide* Bill No. 162.)

Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters: Petition of, 92. Read, 105. Reported, 189. (*Vide* Bill No. 163.)

Subsidies to the Provincial Government of Ontario and to the Timiskaming and Northern Railway Commission, &c.: (*Vide* Bill No. 74.)

Subsidy to Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company: (*Vide* Bill No. 33.)

Supply Bills: (*Vide* Bills Nos. 8, 9.)

Sutherland, George Mackay: Petition of, 99, 139. Reported, 119, 158, 216. Adopted, 136, 168, 244. (*Vide* Bill No. 164.)

Swaisland, G. W., et al: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 127.)

T

Talbot, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 58, 89. Moves for a Return showing the quantities of wheat by grades received into the elevators at Fort William, &c., 164. Return,

Tariff Commission, Appointment of: (*Vide* Bill No. 165.)

Taylor, Hon. George: Certificate from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 20. Introduced, 22. Presents His Majesty's Writ, 22. Takes the Oath, 23. Declaration of Qualification, 23. Presents Petitions, 51, 93. Presents Bills, 131. Name added to Committee on Internal Economy, 177. Presents Nineteenth Report of Divorce Committee, 231.

Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, Agreements between: (*Vide* Bill No. 166.)

Tessier, Hon. Mr.: Presents Petitions, 39, 122. Presents First Report of Standing Orders Committee, 41. Presents Second and Third Reports of Standing Orders Committee, 48. Presents Fourth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 73. Presents Fifth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 76. Presents Sixth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 94. Presents Seventh Report of Standing Orders Committee, 116. Presents Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Reports of Standing Orders Committee, 131, 132, 133. Presents Eleventh Report of Standing Orders Committee, 146. Presents Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports of Standing Orders Committee, 174, 175, 176. Presents Sixteenth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 230. Presents Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of Standing Orders Committee, 252. Presents Nineteenth Report of Standing Orders Committee, 292.

Thompson, Hon. Mr.: Presents First Report of Internal Economy Committee, 40. Presents Second and Third Reports of Internal Economy Committee, 54, 55. Presents Fourth Report of Internal Economy Committee, 95. Moves motion *re* salaries and contingencies of the Senate, &c., 148. Presents Fifth and Sixth Reports of Internal Economy Committee, 282, 283. Presents Seventh Report of Internal Economy Committee, 354.

Trade and Commerce: Reports of, 70, 118, 177, 331.

Trade Unions: Return of, 48.

Transcontinental Railway, National: (*Vide* Bills Nos. 114, 115.)

Treasury Board: Extract from Minutes, 118.

Trust and Loan Company of Canada: Petition of, 65. Read, 80. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 167.)

Typhoid Fever, Check the spreading of: (*Vide* Bill No. 168.)

U

Under-water Exhausts or Mufflers on certain Motor Boats: (*Vide* Bill No. 169.)

Union Bank of Canada: Petition of, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 170.)

United Gold Fields of British Columbia: Petition of, 104. Read, 116. Reported, 146. (*Vide* Bill No. 171.)

Universal Eyesight Insurance Company: Petition of S. J. McCoppen *et al*, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 132. (*Vide* Bill No. 172.)

V

- Vaillancourt, J. A. et al:** Petition of, 145. Read, 157. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 112.)
- Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company:** Petition of, 139. Read, 150. Reported, 175. (*Vide* Bill No. 173.)
- Vancouver Island and Eastern Railway Company:** Petition of the Provisional Directors, 73. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 174.)
- Vancouver Life Insurance Company:** Petition of J. C. McGrath *et al*, 53. Read, 59. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 175.)
- Volunteer Bounty:** (*Vide* Bill No. 176.)
- Volunteers who served in Fenian Raids, Bounty:** (*Vide* Bill No. 177.)

W

- Wadge, Thomas:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 178.)
- Water on the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of Land:** (*Vide* Bill No. 179.)
- Watson, Hon. Mr.:** Presents Petitions, 58, 65, 79, 84, 92, 163, 217, 237. Presents Bills, 125, 140, 181, 208, 242, 299.
- Wells, Edna:** Petition of, 31. Reported, 75. Adopted, 96. (*Vide* Bill No. 180.)
- Western Dominion Railway Company:** Petition of J. E. Askwith *et al*, 59. Read, 66. Reported, 117. (*Vide* Bill No. 181.)
- West Ontario Pacific Railway Company:** Petition of, 47. Read, 54. Reported, 94. (*Vide* Bill No. 182.)
- Willoughby, C. et al:** Petition of, 35. Read, 47. Reported, 73. (*Vide* Bill No. 151.)
- Wills, Henry Greek:** Petition of, 188. Reported, 248. Adopted, 300. (*Vide* Bill No. 183.)
- Windsor, Chatham and London Railway Company:** Petition of, 72. Read, 85. Reported, 95. (*Vide* Bill No. 184.)
- Winnipeg and St .Boniface Harbour Commissioners:** (*Vide* Bill No. 185.)
- Wood, G. E. et al:** Petition of, 58. Read, 66. Reported, 74. (*Vide* Bill No. 4.)

Y

- Young, Hon. Mr.:** Presents First Report of Committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, 42. Presents Second and Third Reports of Standing Orders Committee, 48. Presents Petitions, 53. Presents Bills, 130, 181. Presents Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of Divorce Com-

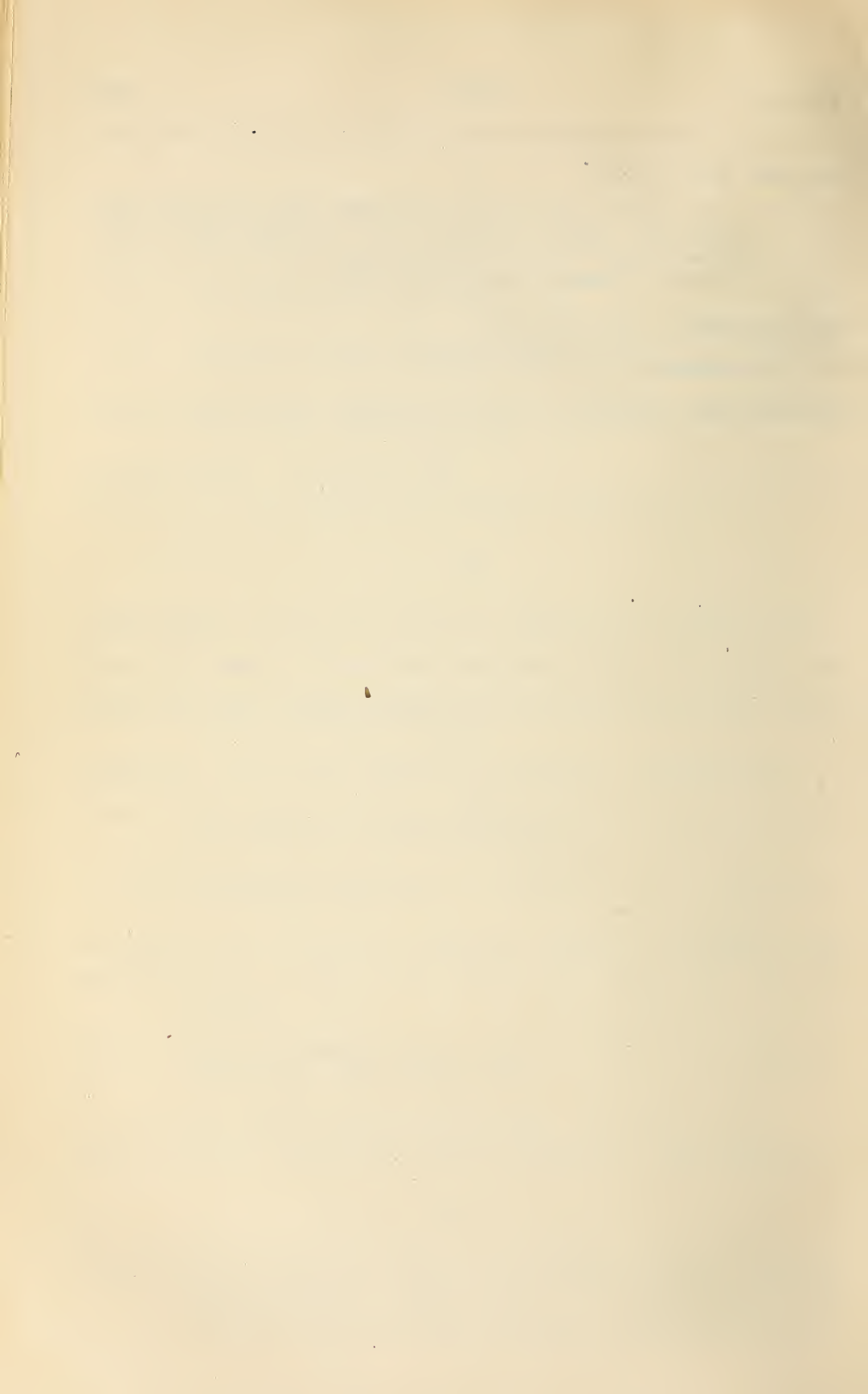
Young, Hon. Mr.—Continued.

mittee, 214, 215, 216. Presents Twentieth Report of Divorce Committee, 237. Presents Twenty-first Report of Divorce Committee, 248. Presents Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports of Divorce Committee, 358, 359, 360.

Yukon Amendment: (*Vide* Bill No. 186.)

Yukon Placer Mining: (*Vide* Bill No. 187.)

Yukon Territory: Ordinances of, 70.



APPENDICES

TO THE

FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME

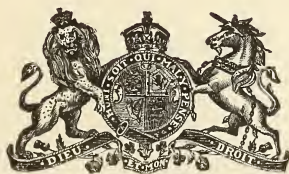
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LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1.—A special committee was appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially as affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911, and to report from time to time. The committee appointed was the Honourable Messieurs. Yeo, Beith, Derbyshire, Casgrain, Tessier, Baird, Taylor, Pope and Power.
- No. 2.—A committee of twelve was appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss or gain sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, and the course of interprovincial trade. With power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath and report from time to time. The committee appointed was the Honourable Messrs. Bostock, Young, Casgrain, Talbot, Kerr, Thompson, Bell, Baird, Taylor, Pope, Gillmor and Edwards.
- No. 3.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of William Holloway Adams for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 4.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of James Denny for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 5.—Evidence of witness and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Edith Harriet Duffy for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 6.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of David George Davidson for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 7.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Herbert Horsfall for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 8.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Isabella Helen Horncastle for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 9.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Isobell Isaac for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)

- No. 10.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of William Alexander Hunt Jenkins for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 11.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of John Angus Kennedy for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 12.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Alvena Bell Leaitch for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 13.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Kenneth Molson for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 14.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Ethel May Stewart for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 15.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Keitha Seeley for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 16.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of George Mackay Sutherland for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 17.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Edna Wells for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)
- No. 18.—Evidence of witnesses and vouchers adduced before the Standing Committee on Divorce on the petition of Henry Greek Wills for divorce. (*Printed for use of Senators and Members of the House of Commons only, in accordance with Rule 135 of the Senate.*)

The following divorce petitions were reported against:—

- Joseph Doust, *vide* 27th Report on Divorce.
 Jesse Wilbert Hearn, *vide* 8th Report on Divorce.
 William Alexander Mock, *vide* 24th Report on Divorce.
 Frank William Meek. No report.
 Mary Susan Marlatt. No report.
 D. Madeline Peterson, *vide* 17th Report on Divorce.

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT

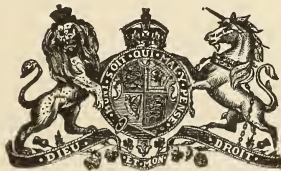
OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SENATE

TO CONSIDER THE

UNSATISFACTORY CHARACTER OF THE
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

ESPECIALLY IN THE OLDER PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION,
AS SHOWN BY THE LAST CENSUS



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912



**EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF
CANADA, OF THE 8th FEBRUARY, 1912.**

The Honourable Mr. Power moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Coffey,

That a special committee be forthwith appointed to inquire into and consider the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially as affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911, and to report from time to time.

That such committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to employ stenographers; and

That such committee be authorized to expend for the foregoing and other necessary purposes sums of money not exceeding in the whole five hundred dollars.

That such committee be composed of the Honourable Messieurs Yeo, Beith, Derbyshire, Casgrain, Tessier, Baird, Taylor, Pope and the mover.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative; and

Ordered accordingly.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN CANADA

THE SENATE,

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,

29th March, 1912.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the unsatisfactory character of the movement of population, especially in the older provinces of the Dominion, as shown by the last census, have agreed to report and do report as follows:—

They have adopted as a basis for their inquiry the evidence of Mr. Blue, the Superintendent of the census, which is summarized in the following tabular statement:—

	POPULATION, 1911.		POPULATION, 1901.		INCREASE.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Canada	3,923,454	3,280,353	3,369,018	2,002,277	554,436	1,278,086
Alberta	232,726	141,937	83,476	19,546	179,250	122,391
British Columbia	188,796	203,684	116,832	61,825	71,964	141,859
Manitoba	255,249	200,365	180,162	75,049	75,087	125,316
Saskatchewan	361,067	131,365	76,866	14,413	284,201	116,952
	1,037,838	677,351	427,336	170,833	610,501	506,518
New Brunswick	252,342	94,547	252,957	78,393	— 385	21,154
Nova Scotia	306,210	186,128	320,298	139,276	— 14,088	46,852
Ontario	1,194,719	1,328,428	1,245,679	937,258	— 50,960	391,160
Prince Edward Island	78,758	14,970	88,304	14,955	— 9,546	15
Quebec	1,032,618	970,094	996,438	652,430	36,150	317,664
	2,864,647	2,599,167	2,903,676	1,822,312	— 38,829	776,846
Yukon	4,647	3,865	18,077	9,142	— 13,430	— 5,277
Territories	16,322	.....	20,129	.....	3,807	.....

The bare fact that in a country with an almost unlimited extent of fertile land the urban population has increased at such a rate that it now almost equals the entire rural population, including miners, fishermen and most of those persons who are employed in transportation, is itself sufficiently suggestive, but when it is further found that more than the whole increase of the rural population has taken place in the new Provinces West of Lake Superior, and that the urban population in the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario now considerably exceeds the entire rural population in those districts, the situation is one which calls for the most serious consideration.

Your Committee find that in the four Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the rural population has decreased not only relatively but absolutely, while in Quebec although a small absolute increase has

taken place, it is altogether insignificant in comparison with the increase of the urban population; and per contra the urban districts show a very large increase.

The actual figures in round numbers for the entire five Provinces are as follows: In the ten years from 1901 to 1911, the rural population has decreased from 2,903,470 in 1901, to 2,864,647 in 1911, being an absolute decrease of 38,823 within 10 years, while the urban population during the same period has risen from 1,822,322 in 1901, to 2,599,157 in 1911, being an absolute increase of 776,845.

Had this occurred in an old and thickly peopled country where land was hard to obtain and labour as a rule abundant, it would still have called for explanation. Happening as it has done in a community where land is easily procurable and where not one farm in ten is supplied as a rule with sufficient labour to enable it to be cultivated to the best advantage, your Committee feel that some disturbing causes must have been at work to bring about a state of things which, in their judgment, is not by any means calculated to promote the true interests of the people of Canada and which, if it continues, is likely to bring about the physical and moral deterioration of a large part of the population.

Your Committee have heard several witnesses whose evidence is herewith submitted. This evidence will be found interesting and instructive and will repay perusal. Owing to the late stage of the session at which your Committee got to work and to the difficulty of finding vacant time for their meetings, they are not now in a position to make a final and definite report. To enable them to do that, it would be necessary that several other witnesses should be heard either *vivâ voce* or by correspondence.

Your Committee feel, that in view of the magnitude of the question and of the grave issues involved, it is desirable that further information should be obtained; and they would recommend that, at the earliest possible period in the next ensuing session, a like committee shall be appointed to further prosecute the inquiry.

A schedule of questions to be asked of witnesses who do not attend in person, is submitted.

Your Committee also recommend that 2,000 copies of this Report and of the evidence taken before them be printed for distribution.

L. G. POWER,

Chairman.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AS SHOWN
BY CENSUS RETURNS.

1. To what causes do you attribute the increase (or decrease) of the population in your County (or Counties)?

2. Has this increase (or decrease) taken place in the rural districts or in the cities and towns?

3. If in the rural districts, what are, in your opinion, the chief causes of the reduction of the agricultural population?

4. How and to what extent can these be remedied?

5. Is there difficulty in securing hands enough to work farms?

6. Do the children of farmers as a rule remain on farms? If not, why not?

7. Have any considerable number of immigrants settled in your district since 1901, as far as you know or can ascertain? If so, of what class were they as a rule, and what is your opinion of their chances of success and their adaptabilities?

8. How far does the existing system of education fit or unfit pupils for work on farms and manual labour?

9. What are the comparative advantages, from the domestic and social points of view, of the lives of the farmers on the prairie and those in the older provinces?

10. Where industries are established in a village or country town, which tendency is the stronger, to promote farming and gardening with a view to supplying the local market created or to induce farmers and labourers to give up their work in the country for the purpose of working in the factories?

11. Can you give an approximate estimate of the quantity of manufactured goods usually consumed on a farm of 100 acres of average quality, with a family of parents and three children?

12. What would be the amount of municipal taxes on such a farm?

13. Is the movement of population from farms in the older provinces, in your opinion, affected by the existing customs tariff, and if so, how?

Answers to be directed to Byron Nicholson, Esq., Secretary, Committee on Movement of Population, The Senate, Ottawa, Ontario.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, February 20, 1912.

The Committee met at 11 a.m.

Senator Power, Chairman: Present, Senators Yeo, Pope, Tessier and Thompson.

The CHAIRMAN.—Hon. Gentlemen I suppose the best thing is to try to get the facts. We are supposed to start on the basis of facts, and those facts ought to appear in our minutes and reports, so I think probably the best course will be to ask Mr. Blue to give us some information with respect to the census returns.

ARCHIBALD BLUE called, appeared before the Committee.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your official title?—A. Chief officer of the Census.

Q. Would you kindly tell us what the population of Prince Edward Island was in 1901, and what, according to the census returns, in 1911?—A. In 1901 it was 103,259; in 1911 it was 93,728.

Q. That is a falling off of how much?—A. 9,531.

Q. Were the two censuses conducted on the same principle?—A. Yes.

Q. There was no such change in the mode of conducting the census as would account for any portion of that diminution, was there?—A. No. The census of Canada has been conducted from the first, that is from 1871, under the de jure system.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. I thought they made some change in the system last time?—A. No, not in that respect. I can give you the population classified as rural and urban for the two periods.

The CHAIRMAN.—The question is whether we might not just take the aggregate populations of the four eastern provinces first and then go into the subdivisions of the population. That is for the Committee to decide. We know what Prince Edward Island is.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—You are going to ask for the divisions, are you?

The CHAIRMAN.—Later, yes.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—What is the object of postponing it?

The CHAIRMAN.—The only reason is that we want to get a sort of summary statement showing what the falling off in the four old provinces was. Would you mind giving us Mr. Blue, the figures for Nova Scotia for 1901 and 1911?—A. In 1901 the population was 459,574; in 1911 it was 492,338 an increase of 32,764.

Q. Then New Brunswick?—A. New Brunswick's population in 1901 was 331,120: In 1911 it was 351,889: an increase of 20,769.

Q. Quebec?—A. In 1901 Quebec had a population of 1,648,898; in 1911 it was 2,002,712; an increase of 353,814.

Q. Ontario?—A. In 1901 Ontario's population was 2,182,947; In 1911 it was 2,523,147; an increase of 340,200.

The CHAIRMAN.—Under the terms of the reference it is not necessary for us to deal with the Western Provinces, but of course if the Committee think it desirable we can get the figures for the Western Provinces also.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—I think we might have them all.

By the Chairman:

Q. Go on with Manitoba?—A. I have arranged them alphabetically, that is, the names of the provinces. Alberta's population in 1901 was 73,022; in 1911 it was 374,663, an increase of 301,641. British Columbia in 1901 had 178,657; in 1911 it had 392,480, an increase of 213,823. Manitoba's population in 1901 was 255,211; in 1911 it was 455,614, an increase of 200,403. Saskatchewan's population in 1911 was 91,279; in 1911 it was 492,432, an increase of 401,153. Yukon in 1901 had 27,219, and in 1911 8,512; a decrease of 18,707. The Northwest Territories in 1901 had 20,129; in 1911 16,322, a decrease of 3,807.

Q. Now, you proposed to give us the population of the older provinces by occupations?—A. No, I have not prepared it by occupations; that is in course of preparation, but it is not completed yet.

Q. How soon do you expect that that will be ready?—A. It will not be completed until about the month of July. We are preparing the details of the census by mechanical process, and all the operations are being conducted simultaneously.

Q. You have the returns of population from the different counties, have you not?—A. Yes, classified as 'rural' and 'urban.'

Q. Suppose you start with Prince Edward Island again and give us the population there as divided into rural and urban, and the increase or decrease in each?—A. Well, the rural population of Prince Edward Island in 1901 was 88,304, and the urban 14,955. In 1911 the rural was 78,758, and the urban 14,970; showing a decrease in the rural of 9,546, and an increase in the urban of 15. The rural population of Nova Scotia in 1901 was 320,298, and the urban 139,276. In 1911 the rural population was 306,210, and the urban 186,128; showing a decrease in the rural population of 14,088, and an increase in the urban of 46,852. In New Brunswick in 1901 the rural population was 252,727, and in 1911 it was 252,342, showing a decrease in the rural population of 385. In 1901 New Brunswick had an urban population of 78,393, while in 1911 it was 99,547, showing an increase in the urban population of 21,154. Quebec's rural population in 1901 was 996,468, and in 1911 it was 1,032,618, showing an increase of 36,150; while the urban population in 1901 was 652,430, and in 1911 it was 970,094, showing an increase of 317,664. Ontario had a rural population in 1901 of 1,245,679, and in 1911 it was 1,194,719, showing a decrease in ten years in the rural population of 50,960. Ontario's urban population in 1901 was 937,268, and in 1911 it was 1,328,428, showing an increase of 391,160. Manitoba's rural population was in 1901 180,162, and in 1911 it was 255,249, showing an increase of 75,087. In 1901 Manitoba's urban population was 75,049, and in 1911 200,365, an increase of 125,326. Saskatchewan in 1901 had a rural population of 76,866, and in 1911, 361,067, an increase of 284,201. The urban population of Saskatchewan in 1901 was 14,413 and in 1911 it was 131,365, showing an increase of 116,952. Alberta had a rural population in 1901 of 53,476, and in 1911 of 232,726, showing an increase in the rural population of 179,250. In 1901 the urban population was 19,546, and in 1911 it was 141,937, showing an increase of 122,391. British Columbia in 1901 had a rural population of 116,832, and in 1911 it was 188,796, showing an increase in the rural population of 71,964. In 1901 the urban population of British Columbia was 61,825, and in 1911 it was 203,684, showing an increase in the urban population of 141,859. Yukon's rural population in 1901 was 18,077, and in 1911 it was 4,647, showing a decrease in the rural population in ten years of 13,430. The urban population of the Yukon in 1901 was 9,142, and in 1911 it was 3,865, showing a decrease of 5,277. The Northwest Territories in 1901 had a popu-

APPENDIX No. 1

lation of 20,129, and in 1911 of 16,322, showing a decrease of 3,807 in the total population, which of course was entirely rural.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—We have many of those tabulated figures; what is the object of having them all taken down?

The CHAIRMAN.—We have established the basis for our own inquiry now. We have the facts. There is just one question I should like to have the Committee settle; where do you draw the line, Mr. Blue, between urban and rural?—A. The urban applies to all places incorporated as cities, towns or villages. The rural is the rest of the country.

Q. It is not any question, then, of a certain number of inhabitants of a place?—A. No.

Q. It is the fact that a place is incorporated?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—With respect to Prince Edward Island, the whole Island has suffered about in the same way. Mr. Yeo, is there any object in taking the counties separately there?

Hon. Mr. YEO.—I don't see that there is any great object; I think we have that already.

Mr. BLUE.—The decrease in Prince Edward Island has taken place altogether in the rural districts.

The CHAIRMAN.—Take Nova Scotia; there are one or two counties that I think we ought to examine. There is the County of Antigonish; you might give us the figures for that, please.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—If we are going to take the figures of the counties, we ought to take the figures of all counties.

The CHAIRMAN.—No, I don't think so.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That is a difference of opinion.

The CHAIRMAN.—I don't see why we should. We find that there has been a very great decrease, for instance, in some three or four counties in Nova Scotia. Well, making an inquiry as to counties where there has been an increase will not help the Committee to find how or why the decrease has taken place.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—It might.

The CHAIRMAN.—Of course if the Committee wish to inquire as to all the counties, the Chairman has no other will; but I simply wanted to take two or three typical counties in the province from which I come.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—You see you know those counties.

The CHAIRMAN.—No, I don't know much about them.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—You see we are entirely outsiders, and are going to look the whole field over from one end of Canada to the other, and I think it would be well if we had the fullest possible information.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Blue will submit the statistics showing all the counties; but I am anxious to learn why the population has declined, say, in the County of Antigonish. That is a county that has had perhaps the most phenomenal decrease in the whole province.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—I don't think we can prove by Mr. Blue the reason of the decrease. You would like to show why there has been a decrease, I suppose?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes. Of course if we are to go over all the counties it will make an interminable job.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Your idea is just to select a few of the counties where there has been a loss, and deal with those and not with anything more?

The CHAIRMAN.—Substantially; pretty nearly that; to find out why.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That would be only a matter of local information; it would not apply to Canada. It depends on what we are going to do. I don't know what

your idea is. You were the mover of the resolution. If we are going to endeavour to make an application to Canada as a whole we will have to take the counties as a whole. If we are endeavouring to find out the cause of local loss, that is another matter.

The CHAIRMAN.—The terms of the motion for the Committee were that the returns as to the rural districts were unsatisfactory, and I think that is the point that we should consider, and naturally that we should inquire as to the reason. Now, Mr. Blue is not here to give us the reasons exactly, because I don't suppose he has made a study of those, but to give us the information. As I say, there are two or three counties in Nova Scotia where there has been a marked falling off, and I was anxious to get the figures so that we could make inquiry later. Of course if any member of the Committee wishes to hear from any other county there is no reason why he should not.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—In the wording of that resolution it says the county population, or rural population or whatever it is there. That applies to the whole of Canada. I just wished to know the scope we are going to take. If we are going into just localizing a few counties all right; if we are going into the whole situation we will have to take all the figures.

The CHAIRMAN.—The motion and the few observations that were made in connection with the motion did not indicate that there was going to be an inquiry as to the whole of Canada, but an inquiry as to the reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of things, particularly in the rural districts of the older provinces. That was what the motion covered. As to Antigonish, we can take that up and one or two others, and then if any member of the committee wishes to go further he can do so.

Mr. BLUE.—The rural population of Antigonish in 1901 was 11,779, and in 1911 it was 10,175, showing a decrease of 1,604. The urban population in 1901 was 1,838, and in 1911 it was 1,787, showing a decrease of 51.

By the Chairman:

Q. Now, take the county of Colchester?—A. Colchester's rural population in 1901 was 18,907, and in 1911 it was 16,924, showing a decrease of 1,983. The urban population in 1901 was 5,993, and in 1911 it was 6,740, showing an increase of 747.

Q. Take Richmond?—A. The rural population in 1901 was 13,515, and in 1911 it was 13,273, showing a decrease of 242. It had no urban population in either year.

Q. There is a town in Richmond, that I suppose is not incorporated; suppose you give us the figures now for Cape Breton; that is a place where there has been a large development?—A. Cape Breton North, and Victoria had a rural population in 1901 of 16,813, and in 1911 of 17,000, showing an increase of 187. The urban population in 1901 was 7,837, and in 1911 it was 12,888, showing an increase of 5,051. Cape Breton South in 1901 had a rural population of 18,233, and in 1911 of 15,472, showing a decrease of 2,761. In 1901 the urban population was 16,854, and in 1911 it was 37,880, showing an increase of 21,026.

Q. Have you the figures of Victoria separately?—A. Yes, they are given in detail in the report which will be out some time this week.

Q. Take the county of Cumberland?—A. The rural population in 1901 was 21,969, and in 1911 it was 21,609, showing a decrease of 360. The urban population in 1901 was 14,199 and in 1911 it was 18,934, showing an increase of 4,735.

Q. Suppose you take Annapolis and Kings?—A. Annapolis in 1901 had a rural population of 16,428, and in 1911 of 15,739, showing a decrease of 689. In 1901 the urban population was 2,414, and in 1911 it was 2,842, showing an increase of 428. Kings county, Nova Scotia, in 1901 had a rural population of 18,794, and in 1911 of 18,018, showing a decrease of 776. In 1901 the urban population was 3,143, and in 1911 it was 3,762, showing an increase of 619.

Q. What about the county of Halifax?—A. Halifax, city and county, had a rural population in 1901 of 29,024, and in 1911 of 28,580, showing a decrease of 444. The

APPENDIX No. 1

urban population in 1901 was 45,638, and in 1911 was 51,677, showing an increase of 6,039.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—Perhaps we might as well have the population of the different counties in Prince Edward Island, there are only three.

The CHAIRMAN.—Very well, give the three counties of Prince Edward Island?—A. Kings in 1901 had a rural population of 24,725, and in 1911 it had 21,547, showing a decrease of 3,178. In 1901 Kings had no urban population and in 1911 it had 1,089, showing an increase of 1,089. Prince county in 1901 had a rural population of 32,525, and in 1911 of 30,101, showing a decrease of 2,424. The urban population in 1901 was 2,875, and in 1911 it was 2,678, showing a decrease of 197. Queens county in 1901 had a rural population of 31,054, and in 1911 of 27,110, showing a decrease of 3,944. In 1901 the urban population was 12,080, and in 1911 it was 11,203, a decrease of 877.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. There was a decrease in all the three counties in Prince Edward Island?—A. Yes, there was a decrease in all of them. I think the least decrease was in Kings.

Q. Kindly give me York County, New Brunswick?—A. York had in 1901 a rural population of 22,611, and in 1911 it had 22,516, showing a decrease of 95. The urban population in 1901 was 9,009, and in 1911 it was 9,045, showing an increase of 36.

Q. Try Sunbury and Queens?—A. Sunbury and Queens in 1901 had a rural population of 16,676, and in 1911 of 16,883, an increase of 207. The urban population in 1901 was 230, and in 1911 it was 233, an increase of three.

By the Chairman:

Q. St. John, New Brunswick?—A. St. John City and County are taken together. In 1901 the rural population was 11,048, and in 1911 it was 11,061, an increase of thirteen. The urban population was in 1901, 40,711, and 1911 it was 42,577, showing an increase of 1,800.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Now take Gloucester?—A. In 1901 Gloucester had a rural population of 27,936 and in 1911 it had 31,702, an increase of 3,766. It had no urban population in 1901, but in 1911 it had 960, showing an increase of 960. That means that the town of Dalhousie was incorporated.

Q. Take Kent county?—A. In 1901 Kent had 23,958, and in 1911, 23,505, a decrease of 453. In 1901 it had no urban population, and in 1911 it had 871, showing an increase of 871.

Q. Now give us Westmorland?—A. In 1901 Westmorland had a rural population of 33,034, and in 1911 it had 28,715, showing a decrease of 4,319. In 1901 the urban population was 9,026, and in 1911 it was 15,906, showing an increase of 6,880.

Q. Now take Victoria and Madawaska?—A. The rural population in 1901 was 21,136, and in 1911 it was 25,121, showing an increase of 3,985. In 1901 there was no urban population but in 1911 it had 3,101, showing an increase of 3,101.

Hon. Mr. THOMPSON—Come on to Carleton?—A. In 1901 Carleton had a rural population of 17,977, and in 1911 of 17,590, showing a decrease of 387. The urban population in 1901 was 3,644, and in 1911, 3,856, an increase of 212.

The CHAIRMAN—Now take Quebec. Suppose we start with the City and County of Quebec. Is that the way you start it?—A. No we have the City by itself and also the County by itself. We have Quebec Centre, Quebec East and Quebec West and Quebec County. Taking Quebec County first, in 1901 there was a rural popu-

lation of 20,546, and in 1911 of 22,539, showing an increase of 1,993. The urban population in 1901 was 1,555, and in 1911, 3,305, showing an increase of 1,750. Quebec West had an urban population in 1901 of 9,149, and in 1911 of 9,618, showing an increase of 469. Quebec East had an urban population in 1901 of 39,325, and in 1911 of 47,429, showing an increase of 8,104. Quebec Centre in 1901 had 20,366, and in 1911 had 21,143, showing an increase of 777.

The CHAIRMAN—Take some typical county down in the eastern part of the Province. What would you look upon as a typical county below Quebec, on the south side, in the French part, Mr. Pope?

Hon. Mr. POPE—I don't know enough about it to know.

The CHAIRMAN—Suppose you take the County of Rimouski.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That is a pretty large county.

Mr. BLUE—Rimouski had a rural population in 1901 of 36,061 and in 1911 of 41,033, showing an increase of 4,972. The urban population in 1901 was 4,096, and in 1911, 10,457, showing an increase of 6,361.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Just skip a little; take Compton, and then compare them; and then take another one down the valley?—A. Compton had a population, rural, in 1901 of 21,521, and in 1911, 23,030, showing an increase of 1,509. The urban population in 1901 was 4,939, and in 1911, 6,600, showing an increase of 1,661.

Q. Both Rimouski and that county are large counties, only Rimouski is a much older county? Beauce is another old county?—A. In 1901 Beauce had a rural population of 41,344, and in 1911 it had 44,950, showing an increase of 3,666. The urban population in 1901 was 1,785, and in 1911 it was 6,449, or an increase of 4,664.

Hon. Mr. POPE—They settle all the country round by migrating from Beauce into the adjoining counties. They seem to have a regular baby factory there.

Mr. BLUE—I think at the last census the birth rate was higher in Beauce than in any other part of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Take my county. Half of it is from Beauce. You would not think there was anybody left in Beauce if you went to some parts of Compton, where they purchased the English out and settled in there.

By the Chairman:

Q. Suppose we take Brome?—A. Brome in 1901 had 11,316 rural population, and in 1911 it had 10,758, showing a decrease of 558. The urban population in 1901 was 2,081, and in 1911 it was 2,458, showing an increase of 377.

Q. Take the Island of Montreal?—A. Laval had a rural population of 11,520, and in 1911 of 11,084, showing a decrease of 436. The urban population in 1901 was 8,223, and in 1911 18,893, showing an increase of 10,670.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—It is really a part of Montreal—industrially.

Mr. BLUE.—Maisonneuve? Is that on the Island?

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Yes.

Mr. BLUE.—In 1901 Maisonneuve had a population of 65,178; in 1911 it was 170,978, showing an increase of 105,800. Montreal, St. Anne, in 1901 had 23,368, and in 1911 it was 21,676, a decrease of 1,692. Montreal, St. Antoine, in 1901 had 47,653, and in 1911 48,638, showing an increase of 985. St. James in 1901 had 42,618, and in 1911 44,057, an increase of 1,439. St. Laurent had 48,808, and in 1911 55,860, an increase of 7,052. Ste. Marie in 1901 had 40,631, and in 1911 54,910, an increase of 14,279. Jacques Cartier had a rural population in 1901 of 7,030, and in 1911 of 6,875, a decrease of 155. The urban population in 1901 was 19,138, and in 1911 it was 58,148,

APPENDIX No. 1

or an increase of 39,010. Hochelaga in 1901 had a population of 56,919, and in 1911 of 75,049, showing an increase of 18,130.

Hon Mr. POPE.—Try Stanstead?—A. In 1901 Stanstead had a rural population of 10,201, and in 1911 of 9,898, showing a decrease of 303. The urban population in 1901 was 8,797, and in 1911 it was 10,867, an increase of 2,070. Three Rivers and St. Maurice had an urban increase of 8,864, and a rural decrease of 2,222.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—It is hard to judge in Compton county and those places, because within twenty years the number of incorporations have largely increased. I know that in Compton county practically all the towns and villages which have been incorporated have been since that time. Before that we did not have any urban population at all.

Mr. BLUE.—It is a manufacturing centre.

Mr. POPE.—The moment a place becomes of any importance you have to take it away from the county in order to keep up its sidewalks, waterworks, lighting and all that, which means that it is taken out of one set of figures and placed in the other.

The CHAIRMAN.—If there is nothing more to be said about Quebec we will go on to Ontario. Take the county of Dundas?—A. The rural population of Dundas in 1901 was 14,934, and in 1911 it was 13,594, a decrease of 1,340. The urban population in 1901 was 4,823, and in 1911 it was 4,571, a decrease of 252. Halton county in 1901 had a rural population of 12,614, and in 1911 it was 13,048, showing an increase of 434. The urban population in 1901 was 6,931, and in 1911 it was 9,160, showing an increase of 2,229. Huron East in 1901 had a rural population of 14,404, and in 1911 of 12,079, a decrease of 2,325. The urban population in 1901 was 4,823, and in 1911 4,210, a decrease of 613. Huron South had a rural population in 1901 of 17,466, and in 1911 of 14,701, a decrease of 2,765. The urban population in 1901 was 5,415, and in 1911 it was 4,807, a decrease of 608. Huron West in 1901 had a rural population of 13,007, and in 1911 it had 10,410, a decrease of 2,597. The urban population in 1901 was 6,705, and in 1911 6,776, an increase of 71. In Lennox and Addington there was a rural population in 1901 of 19,182, and in 1911 of 16,767, a decrease of 2,415. The urban population in 1901 was 4,164, and in 1911 3,619, a decrease of 545. Norfolk county had a rural population in 1901 of 22,741, and in 1911 of 20,116, a decrease of 2,625. The urban population in 1901 was 6,406, and in 1911 6,994, an increase of 588. Northumberland West had in 1901 a rural population of 8,816 and in 1911 of 7,891, a decrease of 925. The urban population in 1901 was 4,329, and in 1911 5,074 an increase of 835.

Q. You have not the towns separately?—A. Not on this sheet.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—What about York, around Toronto there—so as to get a comparison with Montreal?—A. I have York Centre, North and South. Then there is Toronto West, Toronto South, Toronto East. The details by towns and cities and villages and townships will be given in the report that will come out this week.

By the Chairman:

Q. You may as well give us the Yorks now?—A. York Centre had a rural population in 1901 of 18,222, and in 1911 of 20,632, an increase of 2,410. The urban population in 1901 was 3,283, and in 1911 of 5,416, an increase of 2,133. York North, had a rural population in 1901 of 16,389, and in 1911 of 15,229, a decrease of 1,160. In 1901 its urban population was 6,030, and in 1911 7,186, an increase of 1,156. York, South, had a rural population in 1901 of 11,192, and in 1911 of 13,871, showing an increase of 2,679. The urban population in 1901 was 9,507, and in 1911 it was 54,147, an increase of 44,640. Of course, a large proportion of the urban population is in the City of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Have you taken any constituency in the new territory up there in Ontario?—A. Yes, Algoma, I suppose, would be a fair test. Algoma East had a

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

rural population in 1901 of 22,555, and in 1911 of 36,143, showing an increase of 13,588. In 1901 the urban population was 2,656 and in 1911 8,485, an increase of 5,829. Algoma West had a rural population in 1901 of 10,725 and in 1911 13,095, an increase of 2,370. The urban population in 1901 was 7,169, and in 1911 it was 15,609, showing an increase of 8,440. Nipissing had a rural population in 1901 of 20,934, and in 1911 of 39,632, showing an increase of 18,698. The urban population in 1901 was 7,375, and in 1911 it was 34,498, an increase of 27,123.

Q. What about Owen Sound?—A. That is in Grey North, which in 1901 had a population of 14,182 rural, and in 1911 11,113, showing a decrease in the rural population of 3,069. The urban population in 1901 was 10,692 and in 1911 it was 15,878, an increase of 5,186. Owen Sound's population in 1901 was 8,776 and in 1911 it was 12,558.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—There has been some incorporation there. They could not lose three thousand out of the rural part of the county.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—No, that may be accounted for in that way.

Mr. BLUE.—Owen Sound increased in the decade by 3,782 and Meaford town by 895. Shallow Lake, a new village, has 509. Grey East shows a loss of almost four thousand—3,978.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—There are some reasons for that. You took 4,000 out of the rural population.

Mr. BLUE.—They have gone to the Northwest, probably.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—What percentage is that four thousand of the whole?

Mr. BLUE.—That is four thousand out of twenty-one thousand. Gray East had a rural population in 1901 of 21,223, and in 1911 of 17,245, a decrease of 3,978. The urban population in 1901 was 2,440, and in 1911 it was 2,405, a decrease of 35. Bruce North shows decreases of about the same proportion.

Q. Did you go in around Belleville and Hastings?—A. Hastings East, had a rural population in 1901 of 22,091, and in 1911 of 20,539, a decrease of 1,552. The urban population in 1901 was 5,852, and in 1911 was 4,439, a decrease of 1,413. Hastings West had a rural population in 1901 of 16,208, and in 1911 of 14,622, a decrease of 1,586. The urban population in 1901 was 15,140, and in 1911 it was 16,203, an increase of 1,063.

Q. Do I understand you, Mr. Blue, that the figures of all these counties will be out in a week?—A. I expect them to be out this week in detail, by townships, parishes, cities, towns, and incorporated villages, with their area and their population per square mile, compared with the census of 1901.

Q. I should like to see that comparison?—A. It is shown in the fullest detail. Mostly by townships and towns and cities.

Mr. POPE.—If we are going to have that in a week it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, we would get all we wanted on that line in detail.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—As I understand, Mr. Chairman, you want to know the cause of the decrease in population. Mr. Blue must have a great many reports made to him by people coming into his office, and these may be able to explain, Mr. Chairman, what you require.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Blue, I have no doubt that your attention has been directed to the falling off in a good many rural portions of the country, and that you have made some inquiry, or done some thinking as to the cause of this unfortunate condition of things, as we consider it; now, what is your impression as to the causes of the falling-off of population in the rural districts?

Mr. BLUE.—Well, I have no doubt that it is due almost entirely to emigration.

Mr. TESSIER.—Emigration where?

APPENDIX No. 1

Mr. BLUE.—Emigration from the rural districts. In many instances it is due to migration to the towns and cities.

Mr. TESSIER.—Emigration from Ontario to Northwest?

Mr. BLUE.—Yes, I think it has been largely due to emigration to the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—From the Greys and Huron and up in there to the Northwest?

Mr. BLUE.—Yes, it is also largely due to the migration to the cities—Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal and all the business centres.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—Are there many deserted farms?—A. These people are gone away; what has become of the farms?

Mr. BLUE.—They are not deserted. In many cases they are bought by neighbouring farmers. There are also many instances, I am told, where the graziers of a neighbourhood, of a county, will buy up three or four or five farms and use them for grazing their cattle; but I think the chief cause of the movement of population is the movement to the Northwest.

Mr. POPE.—Our population in Compton has not decreased, but has increased; but the change of population there has been immense. We have gone from English to French. I know old English townships there that have changed to the extent of seventy-five per cent in fifteen years.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—I suppose some of your men go to the west also?

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Some go to the Northwest, some to the United States, and some to the cities; those three places draw them.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—A good many sons of farmers become educated and don't want to go farming any more.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—There are many reasons. Some leave for one reason, some another, but without any knowledge particularly I would imagine they go in about equal proportion to the United States, to the cities, and to the west. I might say that, without any statistics.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—You are right near the border.

Mr. POPE.—Yes, Boston, New York, Manchester, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Blue, I don't know whether your attention has been directed to the fact shown in a return brought down the other day—that the immigration into the Province of Ontario from outside, chiefly, I think from England, during the past ten years was four hundred thousand odd. Now, where do these English immigrants generally settle in Ontario?

Mr. BLUE.—They generally settle in the towns and large cities. There are not many of them settling on the farms. There are a considerable number of them going into the northern country, where they find occupation in the mines.

The CHAIRMAN.—As a rule they do not settle on farms?

Mr. BLUE.—There is a considerable number. Quite a movement of population has taken place from the farming regions of Ontario up into Northern Ontario where they have taken up new land.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That would be evidenced by the immense increase in the Algonas and Nipissing and up there. There is a very large increase in that population on account of its mining.

The CHAIRMAN.—How would you describe those immigrants that have come from the old country and settled in the cities, and towns, we will say, of Ontario? I presume you know more about Ontario than any other Province?

Mr. BLUE.—Well, they are largely the labouring class. There are not many farmers among them.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Is it not a fact that a great many of them go back after they do come?

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Mr. BLUE.—I don't think there are many. They slip away to different places—some to the States, many to the Northwest. The large demand for farm help, especially for harvest help draws many up into the Northwest, where they stay.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Some stay and cannot go back?

Mr. BLUE.—Oh yes.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—If you take the cheap rates to the Old Country from the Northwest at Christmas time you find the railways running ten, fifteen and twenty trains one right after another, loaded for the steamers from St. John and Halifax.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think these people just go home to re-visit.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Some do, and some never come back. You will find quite a little percentage. I have been on those trains very many times, and have gone through them and found that quite a little percentage of those people are wanderers. Perhaps when they get home they will come back again, notwithstanding that they don't think they will.

The CHAIRMAN.—You say that the men who come from the Old Country into the towns are chiefly labourers, Mr. Blue. Is there any large element among those people who are not steady workers, but who simply look for a small job, and are then disposed to "loaf" afterwards?

Mr. BLUE.—Oh no, I think not. I think they have been a pretty good class of men.

The CHAIRMAN.—You think these further statistics will be out in a week or so?

Mr. BLUE.—They are promised to me.

The CHAIRMAN.—We can only express our obligation to Mr. Blue for having come and devoted an hour and a half of his valuable time to us. In as far as the information is concerned, it has been put before us in a very satisfactory way.

The Committee adjourned at twelve thirty to meet at the call of the Chair, with the understanding that the sitting will be resumed on Thursday next, 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.

The SENATE.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, February 22, 1912.

The Committee met at 11 a.m.

PRESENT.—Hon. Mr. Power, Chairman; Hon. Messieurs Derbyshire, Baird, Yeo, Tessier and Taylor.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Hon. Mr. Fisher is present this morning, and will present his views to the Committee. I observe from the evidence of Mr. Blue that the rural population in your county fell off 558 in the decade ending in 1911, and the urban population increased 377; so that, on the whole, there was a decrease of nearly 200. I would like to ask you first, Mr. Fisher, to what do you attribute the decrease in the population of the county?

Mr. FISHER.—I suppose you refer to Brôme?

APPENDIX No. 1

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes. There is loss on the whole of 200.

Mr. FISHER.—The term ‘urban population,’ as applied to Brome, is a little misleading, although by the Census Returns the incorporated villages are included in the urban. There is no village in the County of Brome that has more than between 700 or 800 people, and they are purely rural villages. There is not an industrial establishment in the county of any kind. The population is practically purely rural, whether it is in the villages or on the farms. I may say that the decrease in this decade is only about one eighth of the decrease in the decade before. The decrease to the County of Brome in the decade from 1891 to 1901, speaking from memory, was about 1,600 on a population of about 16,000, in round figures. The decrease in the last decade was, as you see, somewhere in the neighbourhood of 200, on a population of some 14,000 odd. I think, if I remember rightly, the present population is a little under 14,000—13,000 and something—and a little over 14,000 the decade from 1891 to 1901; so that in the last decade the decrease of population has been somewhat arrested, although it still continued.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How many of these villages were incorporated during the last decade?—A. I think one; there are now in the county the incorporated villages of Knowlton, Sutton, Eastman and Mansonville. Mansonville is incorporated for school, but, I think, not for municipal purposes, but the other three are incorporated municipally, portions cut right out of the townships surrounding.

Q. One of these took place in the last decade?—A. I think so.

Q. What would be the population of that?—A. About 700.

Q. That would show the urban has decreased rather than increased, because that one was in the rural before?—A. They were not divided in 1901, I think.

Q. Then our comparison would be useless?—A. As far as that is concerned yes. I do not think in 1901 the villages of Knowlton and Eastman, which were then incorporated, were called urban.

By the Hon. Mr. Tessier:

Q. But they are now?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How do you get at the figures?—A. The figures I have given are the decrease of the whole county—about 1,600 decrease in the whole county, whether urban or rural.

Q. What has been the decrease from 1901 to 1911?—A. About 200 in the whole county.

Q. We cannot tell whether that is urban or rural decrease, from the figures you have given?—A. I would say, speaking from my judgment, that it is all rural decrease, because the villages, although they are called urban, are really dependent on the rural population around them, and are not in any way industrial.

Q. The evidence of Mr. Blue shows there has been a decrease of the urban?—A. No, an increase of the urban.

Q. And a decrease of the rural?—A. Yes.

Q. How does he arrive at those figures?—A. I do not know. I have not examined the census figures at all.

The CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Blue said: ‘Brome in 1901 had 11,316 rural population, and in 1911 it had 10,758, showing a decrease of 558. The urban population in 1901 was 2,081, and in 1911 it was 2,458, showing an increase of 377.’ We did not go into details, because the statement of Mr. Blue did not deal with the industrial side of the question at all. We will have those in a week.

Mr. FISHER.—I speak subject to correction, but I think one of those urban municipalities, which he counted in 1901, would have been counted in the rural population in the decade previous.

By the Chairman:

Q. I suppose the position is this: that in this county there is practically no urban population, strictly so-called, and that the aggregate population has fallen off a couple of hundred, which is doing better than it had done the previous decade. To what causes do you attribute the decrease of the population in this county?
A. The causes have been decreasing in the last decade, in comparison with the former decade.

Q. You misapprehend my question; I asked, to what do you attribute the decrease of the population?—A. I think the decrease in the last decade has been due to the drift to the city.

Q. The drift to the city?—A. And the stoppage of the small local workshops. Ten to fifteen years ago there was a carriage shop in almost every village in the county. There is only one now that I know of at all. I know in Knowlton there was a carriage shop employing seven or eight or ten men. In 1901 it had disappeared. The local sawmills have practically disappeared, due largely to the cutting off of the timber, and somewhat also to the fact that they have closed down and the timber has been exported in the form of pulpwood, whereas formerly it was sawn into lumber. Local sawmills still do exist, but do not do as much of the business, and do not employ as many people, and some of them have stopped altogether. There were more sash and door factories in the country in 1901 than there are today. None of them are large. They just do a local business, but of late that business has been decreasing, and the factories and workshops have been decreasing. That decrease was perhaps more noticeable in the former decade than in the last decade. I thought that was the chief reason why there was so much greater decrease in the decade from 1891 to 1901 than there was in the latter decade. I do not think that that lesser decrease is due to any change in condition, but it is due to the fact that pretty nearly all the factories were closed in the previous decade, and there were not many left to close in the last decade. When I say factories I mean small country shops.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. That is the case all over the country?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. I suppose in your county there are not many Crown lands?—A. No.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Is the decrease in the rural districts not due also to the introduction of machinery for doing farm work—the mower and the reaper?—A. No, I do not think so.

Q. It is in Ontario?—A. The farms with us are very small; the fields are very small, and I do not think they use much more field machinery than they did twenty years ago. There is no grain grown to any extent there.

Q. The mowing used to be done twenty years ago almost all by hand?—A. Not with us. Twenty years ago almost every farmer had a mowing machine, and he has one still. He had a horse rake and he has one still; but there is no grain growing on a large scale, and consequently few reapers.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Is one of the difficulties not the fact that the young men leave home on account of the poor prospects of making very much money on the farm? Is that

APPENDIX No. 1

not one of the causes?—A. Undoubtedly. The reward of labour in this country today is least on our farms, taking the ordinarily accepted ideas of reward of labour.

Q. And while the farmer has to sell everything on the basis of a free market, everything he buys has to be bought on the basis of a high tariff market? Is that not it?—A. True.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—There is a tariff on farm products as well as on manufactures.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—The price of wheat is fixed in Liverpool, where it is perfectly free. Everybody who wants to sell a bushel of wheat can send it there, and we have to sell on that basis.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—We are directing our attention to the County of Brome now.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I was thinking about the reason of the farmer leaving the farm.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—If I may speak about that for a moment, there has been a greatly increased cost of production on the farms, due to the higher price the farmers have to pay for everything they buy, independently altogether of the sale of his product. It has been an increased cost to him. In the first place labour has increased very much indeed, and has become so scarce that our dairymen are hesitating about whether they will not go out of dairying because they cannot get help to milk their cows. The cost of everything that enters upon the work of a farm has increased. Take one instance of the lumber which goes into almost everything a farmer has to do. He has to use a great deal of lumber every year even when he is not erecting buildings. Lumber to-day in Brome is three times the price it was twenty years ago, and more than twice the price of twelve or fifteen years ago. Nails are higher than they were.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Nails are manufactured in your town?—A. Yes, I know, but I think the farmer has to pay more for them. There is a greater difference today in the cost of production of the manufactured article and the cost the consumer has to pay.

Q. The farmer buys his carriages and wagons cheaper now than he could when you had your local shops?—A. Yes, but he has to buy two of them where he had, only to purchase one before. They only last five years now, where they used to last ten years.

Q. Nails used to cost five dollars a hundred pounds, and now they can be purchased for three?—A. I do not think nails can be bought for three. The difference between the wholesale cost and the retail cost of nails is greater than it used to be, and the same applies to other articles we have to purchase.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. He has to pay more for his clerks?—A. Yes, the retailer has to pay more to live, and has to make more money.

Q. Is there any milk from Brome going to Montreal?—A. Yes.

Q. What do they get for it?—A. I think it is sixteen cents a gallon at the station in the summer time and eighteen in the winter time. I am not very positive of those figures. I do not send it myself.

Q. What does the man in Montreal pay for it?—A. I cannot tell you what the freight rate is.

Q. But what does the man pay for it?—A. I think he pays ten or eleven cents a quart in winter and nine or to ten in summer. I am not quite certain of Montreal prices. There is a little agitation about it, and I think they have raised it.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I was just thinking of a friend of mine who sells his milk for three cents on the farm, and it is retailed in the City of Toronto to the consumers for nine cents; and I was wondering where the six cents went to. Take the

average sale of milk in Canada for the last five or six years and call it two cents. This fall it went up two and a half, and some a little more.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—That was in the country.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—In the factory. Then when they go to the city of Toronto, with their health office and the gentleman that handles the business, who is in favour with the health man, they mix it up, so that he gets about six cents out of it after paying the freight.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—And the delivery and the waste.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—There is not very much waste. On the whole the farmer has a tough row to hoe.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—He can stand it. He does a good deal of grumbling, and that helps him out.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—I would like to see how many consumers would go out on the farm and raise milk and potatoes at the price the farmer receives for them.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—The reason they are leaving Brome county is because they can only get three cents for their milk, while they buy it in the city for nine cents.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—They will move to the city and pay nine cents for it.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—Regarding the price of potatoes, a gentleman told me he had to pay two dollars a bag for them. I said to him: Will you go on a farm, raise potatoes and take two dollars a bag for them? He said, No, I would not. He would rather stay in the city and pay two dollars a bag.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—He could get a living in the city.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—How many will go out on the farms and take the prices they pay in the city to say nothing of the price the farmer receives for his goods?

By the Chairman:

Q. Have any considerable number of immigrants settled in your district in the last ten years?—A. A few farm labourers. When I say a few I mean a few in comparison with the population and the numbers that are coming into the country. We have not been able to get a great many.

Q. Where do they come from, as a rule?—A. Great Britain almost entirely—some Irish and Scotch and some English.

Q. Are they satisfactory?—A. Fairly. They are inexperienced in our way of doing things, but most of them take hold fairly well.

Q. You think their chances of success are fairly good?—A. Yes, only they are tempted to drift to the city. There is one difficulty in that respect that our farmers experience—it may be somewhat their own fault—there is not very much work in the winter on our farms, and the farmer who is able to employ many men all the year round has to be very skilful and manage his work very well, but probably three out of four of our farmers do not succeed in doing that. The consequence is that some of those immigrants will work for a season, and then the farmers will tell them they have no use for them during the winter, and naturally they will drift to the city. Some drift to the city also because they find they can get better pay; they can go in and work as street labourers, or tending on buildings, or something of that kind, and get twice or three times as much as they would get on the farm.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. While they are working?—A. While they are working, but they don't realize how much they are working. They hear of those wages going to-day, and they go to get them.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Chairman:

Q. Is there difficulty in securing hands enough to work the farms in Brome?—
A. Oh, yes, that is one reason why the farmers are not increasing in production or increasing their area.

Q. Do the children, as a rule, remain on the farms?—A. Not if they can help it. The fathers and mothers, both of them, advise them to leave the farm—especially the mothers.

Q. That is a very important statement with respect to the fathers and mothers; perhaps you can explain to the committee why the parents give that advice?—A. Because they know that they have had a very hard time on the farm, working early and late, and not gaining any great reward, and that they see other people earning a great deal more and doing a great deal better in the cities with less labour, and they want their children to have that advantage. They don't see a great deal of the failures in the cities, and don't know about them. They don't realize the difference in the conditions, the healthful surroundings and all that, between the city and the country, and perhaps they don't appreciate the value of their country surroundings; but they think that their boy or their girl is going to do better if he or she goes to the city than if they stay in the country; and I have heard a great many farmers' wives say that they never wanted their daughters to go through what they had to go through, but that if they could give them a little education and dress them up a little and send them off to the city they would do it. Farmers' wives have a pretty hard time of it in this country.

Q. You speak of the farmers complaining that the people in the cities have better times, and all that; now, what is the standard? Take Brome county, how about the farmers? Are their farms not comfortable, and have they not been during the last few years comparatively well off?—A. Yes, by dint of hard work and severe economy they have been doing well—better than they ever did before, I think on the whole—but still not as well, in their eyes, as the people in the city. In former days they did not know as much about what the people in the city do get as they do now, there is a greater expansion of knowledge and interchange of ideas; they see more of what is going on in the city. There are two ways in which the young people are attracted; first of all, by the glare and glitter and amusement and all that sort of thing, which goes a long way with the youngsters; and secondly, by the actual fact that wages are higher in the city, and work is less for the same pay. Well, the reply to that, of course, is that life and conditions in the city are not as favourable to the development and health and bringing up of families as in the country; still, that is ignored and not thought as much of, and perhaps not appreciated and not known.

Q. The young people leave the farms not because they are not comfortable there, or not because their parents are not pretty well to do, but because the city attracts them and life on the farm is rather monotonous and the work is rather hard?—A. Harder work.

Q. Where do those young people go, as a rule, from your part of the country?—A. They go to Montreal and Sherbrooke, and here, and some go west, not many.

Q. Yours is almost a border county; do many of your people go to the United States?—A. No, not many; a few occasionally; not so many of late years as there used to be. There is a large colony of Brome people down in Massachusetts. Occasionally one goes who has a connection down there; but of late years I think more are going to Montreal and other Canadian cities.

By the Honourable Mr. Baird:

Q. Are there many who come from the United States?—A. No. The country there is so absolutely the same on both sides of the line that there is an occasional interchange. Occasionally a farmer moves over from Brome into Vermont, and occasionally a farmer moves over from Vermont into Brome, but there is no general migration from Brome to the United States.

By the Honourable Mr. Taylor:

Q. On which side of the line are the farmers the most prosperous?—A. It is a little difficult to say. I think that on the whole the appearance of homesteads in Vermont is a little more prosperous than in Brome, but not very much.

By the Honourable Mr. Baird:

Q. The same people, I suppose?—A. Yes, the same kind of people.

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Is there a store down there somewhere about eighteen feet in Canada and twenty-two feet in the United States, where they do business at both ends?—A. Yes, there are several.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—That is everywhere along the boundary.

WITNESS.—There are some farms that are partially on one side of the line and partially on the other. I know a man who owns land partly in Canada and partly in Vermont.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are pretty familiar with this whole country, having travelled over it a good deal, east and west, and I have no doubt you have been observing everywhere you went; what do you think of the comparative comfort of the farmer's life, say in Brome or in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, and that of the farmer's life out on the prairie, say in Saskatchewan or Manitoba?—A. Well, of course that is a matter of taste, so much that it is hard to make a comparison; but one is a comparatively old country, with a good many of the advantages of older countries, and the other is a very new country. As far as my own personal taste is concerned I would a great deal rather live in Eastern Canada than in Western Canada. I have known men who have gone west and come back home and said they would not stay in the east for anything under heaven; but I have been west and come back east, and I would not go to live in the west for anything under heaven. That is a matter of taste. My taste goes in the direction of what we get in the east, and other people's taste goes in the direction of what they get in the west.

Q. I am not speaking of the relative attractions of the east and the west, but rather as to the facts; take the dwelling of the farmers in the east, are they as comfortable as those in the west, and are the material surroundings generally as good?—A. Yes, I think the housing of the farmers in Brome is superior to anything I know in the west, I think you will occasionally find a western farmer who has had a large area and made a good many thousand dollars for a few years out of his wheat, who puts up a very good house; but if you take the whole homestead, with all its surroundings, it is more comfortable in the east, as a rule, than in the west, in my opinion.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—No doubt about it.

Q. Something has been said about the loneliness on the farm; now, is not a settler who takes up a quarter section, one hundred and sixty acres, and puts up a dwelling on it, really more alone, as a rule, than the average farmer would be living in the older provinces?—A. Oh yes; in the east the houses as a rule are built closer together than they are in the west; but the western man, where he is at all successful on the prairie, has less difficulties at present to contend with in the way of cultivation of his soil and growing his crops. He is robbing the soil and selling his capital, but in the meantime he is making a lot of money. I know a good many men out there that will sell in a year off a quarter section more than one of our farmers would sell in two or three years, and expend less in getting it.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. And live in the city the bulk of the year?—A. Well, he can go away from his farm part of the time if he wants to. It is bad for his farm, but he does it. That is, if a man keeps stock, especially cows, he has to be at his farm twice every day of the year; he cannot get away. That is one of the difficulties. I remember talking to a very well-to-do farmer in the west, in the province of Saskatchewan, and he had been an Ontario farmer before he went there, and had been accustomed to keep a dairy, and cattle, and all that kind of thing, and speaking about good farming in Ontario I said, 'Why don't you do it here.' He replied, 'I can't get my boys to stay and feed cattle twice a day; they want to go off when they like, and when they grow wheat they can do that, but when we keep cattle they can't do that. The consequence is that we grow all the wheat we can and sell it, and we are free to do what we like all the rest of the time.' That is no doubt a condition of affairs that will last only as long as the virgin fertility of soil will last.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. When the soil plays out they will have to change their method?—A. Oh yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Do you know if the figures given here by Mr. Blue cover the same territory in 1911 as in 1901?—A. In Brome?

Q. No, generally?—A. Which figures do you mean?

Q. Mr. Blue said, 'In Lennox and Addington there was a rural population in 1901 of 19,182, and in 1911 of 16,767, a decrease of 2,415.' Now is that the same Lennox and Addington in 1911?—A. It is the electoral division.

Q. But the electoral division was changed in the census of 1901?—A. I cannot say whether Mr. Blue made any allowance for that or not. I cannot give you anything about the details of the census. I cannot tell you whether those figures are the figures of the constituency now, or the old constituency; but in a general way the figures of the census as published are the figures of the electoral constituency.

Q. But where the electoral districts have changed?—A. I cannot say whether any allowance are made for that or not. In Brome, for instance, it is exactly the same as it was.

The CHAIRMAN.—We shall have Mr. Blue again.

By the Chairman:

Q. How far does the existing system of education fit or unfit pupils on the farms for manual labour?—A. Under the present system of education with us, of course farmers' children as a rule go to the rural elementary schools, the better-to-do ones, and I think on the whole probably fifty per cent of them go on from that to the village model school or academy, which has the usual curriculum of the schools in Quebec, reading, writing and arithmetic, geography and history, and things of that kind. It just gives them a general education, with no technical information at all.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Not in the high schools?—A. No technical education, No. What we call academies, which correspond pretty well to the high schools of Ontario, prepare children to go to the university and right through to the end, and there is no technical education there at all.

By the Chairman:

Q. In addition to the movement of population from the rural districts into the towns, has there not been in your part of the country a considerable amount of what

one might call a transfusion of population—French Canadian people to a considerable extent taking the place of English Canadians in Brome?—A. Not very much. I have no figures to show just what proportion of people of French origin and English origin there are according to this last census, but from my knowledge of the county I would say that there is about the same proportion as there was ten years ago.

Q. That statement would not be correct as to a number of the other counties in what are called 'the townships'?—A. No, it would not.

Q. The French Canadians are to a very considerable extent taking the place of the English-speaking Canadians?—A. To a certain extent.

Q. Are the French Canadians who take the place of the English Canadian farmers as good farmers, on the whole, as the men whom they displace?—A. A good many of them are; and there is this fact which I have noticed: if there is a farm for sale a Frenchman will buy it rather than an Englishman; he will give more for it, and he will be able to live and prosper on it better, although he gives more, because he is more thrifty, more economical, and a harder worker, as a rule. The consequence is that a number of the best farms in the eastern townships, which were held at pretty high prices, that you could not get an English farmer to buy at the price, would be bought by a French Canadian, who would pay the price—undertake the obligation at any rate—and prosper, and pay for it, when no Englishman would undertake it. They are more willing to save and economize, and through thrift and energy and hard work succeed, when an Englishman will not undertake it.

Q. Then they are more industrious and less self-indulgent?—A. Undoubtedly.

By the Honourable Mr. Baird:

Q. I suppose the English population are gradually getting away from there on account of the surroundings—on account of churches and schools and that sort of thing?—A. No, not in my own county, and in a good many others no. The English population have all their own schools and churches and everything of that kind.

Q. But as this English population gradually drops off it becomes more expensive to keep up churches and schools?—A. That has not been noticeable in the part of the country in which I live.

Q. I notice that in Waterloo and around that section?—A. In the county of Shefford there is a little bit of it once in a while, when the English school has to be closed, but very seldom.

By the Honourable Mr. Tessier:

Q. There is not much change?—A. No. If a French Canadian population comes in and has to establish a Catholic school, there are two then where there was one.

Q. Besides that, the French Canadian has more children than the English?—A. In my county there is sometimes no separation; they both go to the same school. Of course when the French get to be the majority, then as a rule there is a separation. I don't think that has influenced many of the English people to move away from my part of the country. I believe that has occurred to some extent in Huntingdon and Chateauguay, but in my part of the country I don't think so, I don't think so in Stanstead.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Have you any deserted farms in Brome county?—A. Practically not. Occasionally a man moves away and lets his farm to a neighbour, and the neighbour runs it, but they are very few. There are not many vacant farms in the county.

By the Hon. Mr. Tessier:

Q. Have you many of your farmers that work in the United States?—A. There is more work in the county to do than there are workers.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. In my parish there are many who go to the United States and stay two or three years and come back?—A. I think that applies more to your parish.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think the people down in Rimouski do that. They have eight months' winter down there.

Hon. Mr. TESSIER.—They do it there on a large scale.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. The county of Brome has a large population?—A. It is a very broken county, with a good deal of rough land. We have two of the highest peaks in eastern Canada, and there is a great deal of rough, rocky hillside which has been cleared of woods, as a rule, and which is going back, and the problem of farming in Brome is becoming more difficult on that account. Where there were woods the men attempted to clear it for the money they would get out of the wood; then they sowed some grass seed on it, and pastured it, and at first for some years the pasture is very good. It is virgin soil, and the brush has been burned off, and there is a good deal of potash in the ashes, and the grass is very good indeed. Then gradually the weeds begin to come up, and in twenty or twenty-five years that land will not carry as many animals by at least twenty-five per cent as it did fifteen or twenty years before. Eventually it gets so bad that practically it will not carry half of the animals; and there is a good deal of that land in Brome. It has been neglected; it is impossible to cultivate it; it is full of stones and great boulders so that it cannot be ploughed, for it would cost more to plough it than it would be worth after it is finished, and it is dirty. It really ought to go back into woods, a good deal of it.

By the Chairman:

Q. Could you give an approximate estimate of the quantity of manufactured goods usually consumed on a farm of say one hundred acres of average quality by an average family?—A. I could not on the spur of the moment, but I would like to consider that and I could do so.

Q. Would it be too much to ask you to think over that?—A. I will. I came here rather on the spur of the moment, and as I told you yesterday I could only speak generalities and not give any details; but I will have some figures that I can produce in a short time that will perhaps be interesting on some of these problems.

Q. There are two general questions on which I should like to have your impressions; what, in your opinion, are the chief causes of reduction of the agricultural population over the whole country?—A. I think our present conditions in Canada are such that any man can earn more at other work than he can on the farm, consequently he is tempted to leave it. The second thing is that the system of education does not touch the true benefits of rural life, or at any rate has not done so in the past, and the glitter and amusement and companionship and all the so-called advantages of city life are extremely attractive to the young people, who will leave their homes and go for those attractions in spite of anything. That is due to a false system of ideals that are put before the people.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Don't you think it would be a good move to start a commotion in the country districts toward giving the farmers' sons more amusement—some of the city attractions?—A. I think people are going to make their own amusements; you cannot force them to amuse themselves if they don't want to.

Q. The farmer in the country goes to bed early in the evening?—A. He has worked so hard all day that he wants to get to bed. He has to get up at five o'clock in the morning to milk the cows. He can't sit up all night. I have experienced that myself. The first ten or twelve years I was on my farm I got up at four or five o'clock every morning, whether it was light or dark, and I was glad to go to bed at nine

o'clock, and tired out then. The average farmer to-day has to do that. He cannot go around taking in amusements at night as the city people can.

By the Honourable Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. What would you suggest as a remedy to get more people on the farm? Fifteen years ago I suppose seventy-five per cent of the people of the United States were on farms, whereas to-day there is only thirty per cent, and the number is getting less every year; what is to become of the United States and Canada?—A. We will have to change our whole system of education and training people, and we will have to stop discriminating against the farmers. Our legislation here discriminates against the farmers right along.

By the Chairman:

Q. As to how?—A. When a manufacturer wants to get the duties taken off his raw materials that are used in his factory he can get them taken right off, because there is a clause in our statute which enables the Governor-in-Council to do it. If a farmer wants anything that he employs in his business to be reduced in price and the duties taken off, he cannot do it; there is no such provision; it has to be material that enters into the manufacture of his goods, and if a farmer wants cheaper feed or things that are used in his business, they do not enter into the thing which he produces and he cannot put it on the free list. In the case of the manufacturer, he can.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. In the case of the manufacturer, is it not allowed to come in free because we have not the article in the country?—A. That would be the case in regard to the farmer; it is not always the case.

Q. But with the case of the manufacturer?—A. Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not. Sometimes it is made in the country; still it is allowed to come in free so that he can get it cheaper.

Q. Then if he gets it cheaper, does not the farmer get it correspondingly cheaper too? If he had to pay duty he would have to charge the farmer that much more for it?—A. Yes, but the farmer cannot charge that much more to his consumer.

Q. That is a protection to the Canadian producer; if the farmer wants to import something that he has not grown on his farm, but his neighbour has grown?—A. I will just give you an instance of what I mean. The farmers have been asking that spraying materials be brought in free; deputations are coming here to ask that materials for spraying trees and potatoes and other things that they have to use be brought in free. Those are things that do not enter into the material of his products, and the Governor-in-Council cannot put them on the free list; but if a manufacturer wanted to ask for one of those same chemicals to be imported free so that he could use it in his factory, the Governor-in-Council could immediately put it on the free list.

Q. And why not in the other case?—A. Because the law does not provide that he can.

Q. Why was not the law passed?—A. That is another matter. I am saying what the parliament of Canada has done. I say the parliament of Canada has discriminated against the farmer in that respect.

Q. Then it should have been remedied?—A. Perhaps it should. Remedy it now.

Q. But if the article is not produced in the country?—A. I don't care whether it is produced in the country or not.

Q. If you had fifteen years to remedy it; why didn't you?—A. That may be. You have your chance; go and remedy it now. I don't say we did everything we should do in fifteen years. It may take thirty years to do it.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. The farmer has better protection than the manufacturer has?—A. I deny that absolutely.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I don't see any prospect of the farmer ever becoming wealthy, having to sell his crop on the basis of a free-trade market.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—He has not.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Yes, I tell you to-day Liverpool—

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—He has the big consumption of his own country.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I know, but the home price is regulated by the foreign price.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Not always. They don't always export wheat.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Then on the other hand when he comes to buy a mowing machine, or any other machine that is made in the country, he has to pay not only the cost of building that in the factory, but the addition of the duty on this same article added to it, so that he has to pay through the nose at both ends, for they charge him as much as they possibly can.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—He is satisfied with the speculation.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—He seems to be. He appears to be happy.

By the Chairman:

Q. Take the farmers all over Canada, from Prince Edward Island out to British Columbia, I should like to know whether you think or do not think that on the whole they are pretty well off now?—A. I think that in comparison with the rest of the community they are not well off. It is all a matter of comparison. They have enough to eat and drink, they have fairly good houses to live in, they have plenty to clothe themselves with, they have enough to educate their children; but in comparison with the rewards of toil and labour that the other people in the community get, the farmers have the least reward.

Q. You admit that they are comfortable and all that?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. How does their condition now compare with their condition in 1900 or 1890?—A. They are better off.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How do they compare with the farmers of other countries—United States and England?—A. Well, it is pretty hard to make a comparison. There are parts of the United States where the farmers are better off than we are. There are other parts of the United States where they are not—a good many in which they are not; but the local conditions are such that you can hardly compare the two things.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Here is a factor, if you will excuse me. I was in Scotland this year and visited around among the farmers. I found a farm labourer who worked the year round for \$120, and they boarded him and did his washing. Now, you could not hire that man in this country for \$350, and besides that, you would be pretty sure not to get as steady a man. There was a woman there—a big, healthy, solid woman that could do anything—carry a swill pail, or milk cows, or do anything like that—and they were giving her \$50 a year. This is in the country near Glasgow. I went out to visit farmers and learn their condition, find what their land was worth, what they were getting for their butter, what their labour cost, and all that, and I could see right away that they were a great deal better off than we were, on account of the low wages of labour; the labour question made the difference in the problem.

WITNESS.—There is one thing very noticeable in Canada that I have been worrying over for several years back—the increased production of every farm product except wheat in Canada is very slight, in fact hardly anything, and that is due to

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

the impossibility of getting labour to do the work. Our farmers will not launch out or increase their crops their land or their business at all because they are so hampered with the lack of labour, and lack of labour is due to the fact that all the labour in the country drifts into the city because they get better pay there than they do in the country, and if the farmer were to give them wages which would compete with the wages they get in the city he could not pay his bills. I know that for the last five years, with the single exception of wheat, there has been a very slight, if any increase of production of agricultural products in Canada; I mean increase of production without regard to what becomes of it afterwards.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. That is pretty hard to get at by statistics?—A. It is pretty hard to get at, but I have studied that question with a great deal of anxiety and worry for the last five years, and I have come to the deliberate conclusion that that is the fact; and I see no prospect of increased production of those minor articles—the finished article, as we might call it.

By the Chairman:

Q. Mr. Derbyshire asked you how you thought the present condition of things could be remedied, and as I remember you gave a very summary answer?

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—He does not appear to suggest any; does not appear to know.

WITNESS.—It is a very hard problem. You cannot off-hand remedy a condition that has grown up through twenty years or more of development.

Q. The fact is, the condition has been growing for thirty years?—A. Yes, thirty years. You cannot at a stroke find a remedy. I think that we must try and educate the people to appreciate more greatly the advantages of rural life. There has been a little beginning at that, but it is very slight. Then we must so legislate that the farmer will not be discriminated against, and that his business will be relieved of all the burdens, whatever they may be, of which it is possible to relieve it. I have ideas about what some of these are, but I will have to think it over before I can express them altogether.

Q. Taking it on the whole, don't you think the eastern provinces compare not unfavourably with the New England States—I am speaking now of the farming population?—A. I think they compare very well. I have been a little through New York State and some parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and I think that as a general rule the farmers there are fully better off than they are in the eastern provinces of Canada; but take a state like New Hampshire, Vermont or Maine, and I don't think they are; and of course Ontario is immeasurably better off than any other eastern province, and it is probably as well or better off than any of the eastern states, except New York state. My journeys through New York state would indicate to me that New York is fully as well off, if not better off, than Ontario. Our eastern provinces, with the exception of Ontario, have a great deal of waste land, and their farming is almost all on what I call a retail scale through that fact.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—The best illustration you will get for comparison between Canada and the United States is across on the trolley line from Niagara Falls over to Buffalo from St. Catharines. Take it through Canada, it is all a garden; everything is nice and up-to-date, and the fields are flourishing, but go across the river, with the same land and the same climate, and the farms look as if the old man had been left alone and the boys went away and left him to work it, and everything is going to weeds.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—That is just what is happening there, and that is the reason why the United States is suffering as it is to-day. You see a little, old frame house right in that garden, with clapboards, one end of it fallen down, and not a

APPENDIX No. 1

good barn. Go through our section of the country and you find big, solid brick houses, up-to-date barns, and good healthy looking people. On the other side, in land that is better, they look like starvation; the reason is that the city has attracted the boys and left the old man and old woman there, starving to death in Paradise.

WITNESS.—I think there is another reason, too. That whole stretch of country from Niagara to Buffalo is just one big railroad yard. It is the railroads and the transportation conditions on the outskirts of Buffalo, and the railroads influence a good many miles on each side of them. I have noticed that there is an area around every big American city that is absorbed into the railroads' construction and work, and it is absolutely ruinous to anything in the nature of farming.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Go from our town (Gananoque) over to Clayton, and then drive from Clayton down to Ogdensburg through the country ten or fifteen miles out, and you find the same condition of affairs; their farms do not begin to compare with the farms on our side, or their buildings, or anything else.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher for his appearance here and the evidence he has given.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The committee adjourned at 12.15 to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SENATE,

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, February 23, 1912.

The committee met at 11 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN (Hon. Mr. Power).—Professor Robertson, who was to appear before us to-day, is not here. The committee will, therefore, adjourn.

THE SENATE,

OTTAWA, February 27, 1912.

PRESENT:—Hon. Mr. Power in the chair; Hon. Messrs. Derbyshire, Yeo, Baird, Thompson, Taylor and Beith.

Dr. J. W. ROBERTSON was examined as follows:—

By the Chairman:

Q. You are fairly familiar, Dr. Robertson, with the general results shown by the census with respect to the diminution of the population in some of the rural sections, more particularly in the older provinces, and the increase in urban population. That is the subject this committee are dealing with.

Dr. J. W. ROBERTSON.—I regret that I do not know enough to account in a way that would be satisfactory to myself, for the movements of population from rural districts to towns and cities. As far as I know, these movements have been con-

tinuous, with ebb and flow, from the foundation of every civilized state. In Canada recently the flow from the rural districts to the towns and cities has been increasing; and there has been a steady flow from the east to the west. Of these two movements one knows from observation, as well as from the general results of the census.

When one is seeking to understand the cause or causes, he must, I think, look beyond Canada, and look even beyond the last ten years which is the census period. One has first to get some knowledge as to whether the causes are inherent in our form of civilization or whether there may be some temporary or incidental causes that stimulate the flow or retard it. And then he must seek knowledge as to whether and how such causes may be modified so as to change the rate or direction of the movement.

One of the main reasons I think for the greatly increased flow of rural population to the cities and towns of recent years has been the increase of facilities for travel and for communication. It is easier to move, and there is much more knowledge brought to the rural population of what they may expect, whether the expectations may be realized or not. This has added to the pull, whatever the pull may have been heretofore, of the city community on the rural population. Then below the pull that has been intensified by these two improvements lies the desire for change which was the original impelling motive of the individual. If one studies what this is in Canada, he may discern some means of dealing with the cause and to some extent remedying the results that we all deplore.

The impelling motive on the part of the man himself: One thinks first of the movement of emigration, from other lands to Canada. If one asks these immigrants, which I have done frequently, as to why they moved, the main reason given is, to better the conditions and opportunities for themselves and their families. The conditions and opportunities mean different things to different people. If you push that further, even when you are asking the Canadian farmer why he moved from the country into the town, you will find that the impelling motives all are to better conditions for themselves, or in other words to obtain more satisfactions for themselves and their children. The apparent opportunities for satisfaction in one place more than another pulled the people that way. I ask myself the question whether the nature of the compelling motive is new and whether the impelling motive of desire has changed much in recent years. I begin to search for the reason why the people moved from Europe to Canada. Certainly, for a long time the movement from Europe to the States, and from Europe to Canada was to obtain satisfaction under political conditions that seemed more desirable. That was certainly the motive that started population towards this continent and kept it up for a long time. If you except the time when the people left Ireland because of the potato famine, the big early movements of population from Europe were due to the desire for better political conditions, and that has some influence and sway still. I think the movement from Germany is almost wholly a movement of people impelled by desire for better political conditions, according to their ideas of betterment. I think the movement from Russia is like that. I think the movement from Southern Italy, that we rather deplore, except for the construction of railways and similar public works, is due to another impelling motive, to get more money for labour, with no regard at all to political conditions. And especially in the case of those who move for desired political conditions, the strongest part of the impelling motive arises from the hope of a better chance for the children. These are all main-springs and they shed some light on the moving impulse.

In the case of Canadian farmers, who with their sons and daughters leave the rural parts and go to live in towns and cities, that desire and hope for a better chance for the children is the greatest impelling motive that brings about this flow.

APPENDIX No. 1

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Have not nearly all of them reached an age beyond the school age?—A. Take the movement of the well-to-do population and you will find a large number of farmers leave the country for the town for the sake of educating their children, and getting them started in life.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. That would be men who made a competence and have moved into town. Don't you believe that if they would stay on the farm and keep the boys and girls employed the family would be better off?—A. Yes, I believe that; and therefore I would like to discern the reasons why they move now. If you consider the object of life, the ideal of life, that is held before the young people on the farm, it is very largely that satisfactions come from getting money. I am not complaining of that, it is simply a fact which I recognize as existing in Canada. The young fellows with their rather short vision, because they are young, see that the town will give them at once in dollars and cents more in a year than the farm will. They respond to the desire to get what is held to be the highest good and they go straight for it to the town. If we recognize those as real conditions and real causes perhaps we can find an effective remedy. It is, so far as the movements within Canada, chiefly a question of a chance for the children and a chance for acquiring property. I need to keep these two things before me in considering any practicable remedy for the conditions in so far as they are undesirable. The chance for the children is one impelling motive, and the chance of acquiring property is another impelling motive. There are others to which I will refer later.

Your committee are considering causes of movements. One may at once eliminate the consideration of political conditions and opportunities in the movements of population within Canada. Such considerations settled Ontario and parts of the Maritime Provinces from the States by the U. E. Loyalists; but they do not affect the movement of the people from the eastern provinces to the western provinces, because they enjoy no more political liberty under such circumstances. The first conditions that have to be considered are those affecting wages, or, in other words, affecting the money returns from the occupation. The farmer does not get wages; he gets what may be called an equivalent. The material returns that come from farm labour are determined by what, for the time being, might be called the balance from the competition of products. The nation needs more than food and other farm products. There are many things in farming as well as in philosophy that concur in the axiom that man shall not live by bread alone. More now than ever before in Canada men do not live by bread alone, even as food. I have considered my own diet, and the percentage of money I pay for bread is a small part of the outlay for food. Many people who live in the simplest way pay out more for other things than bread. Under primitive conditions of life in Canada the main staples were wheat and potatoes; but to-day in Canada the proportion of his total earnings which even the labouring man pays for these staples is small. In the struggle for equivalents for the labour expended in production one is up against the question of how much labour it takes to produce the article. If one can get a reasonably clear estimate of that he may get some light on one of the reasons why a great many people have left the farm. I have spoken of these things in general terms in order to get my own thoughts clear rather than to give you much information, because one cannot have his mind engrossed with one subject and then deal with another until his point of view is established.

My first point of view is this: that the unit of human labour on the farm to produce a certain quantity of food is less than it used to be when there was no movement in Canada from the farm to the town.

By the Chairman:

Q. Less labour on the farm?—A. Yes, less human labour is required in the rural parts to produce a food unit. Take a bushel of grain as a food unit. Suppose we go back fifty or sixty years, when there was no question of the people leaving the country and going to the towns. We can trace from that a gradual change in the method of producing food. Mr. Holmes of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the year book of that Department for 1899, points out the results of a study to determine the amount of human labour required, for what I take to be the human labour of seeding and harvesting, to produce a bushel of corn, between the years 1855 and 1894. In 1855 in the United States, the human labour required to produce a bushel of corn was four hours and thirty-four minutes.

Q. How long ago would that be?—A. Sixty years ago. Counting the labour on the farm in those days as being worth eight cents an hour, the human labour to produce a bushel of corn cost about thirty-six cents. By the use of improved machinery and by the ability of a man to do so much more by the use of machinery than he used to be able to do by hand, the time required to produce a bushel of corn was reduced to forty-one minutes on United States corn farms in 1894. When one man's labour produces in forty-one minutes as much corn as a man formerly produced in four hours and a half, you see at once that if a similar reduction of labour can be applied to the staple crops, an immense difference will result in the number of persons required to keep up the production. It was estimated that in 1894 it cost ten and a half cents for human labour in seeding and harvesting, to produce a bushel of corn as against thirty-six cents in 1855. That is reckoning the labour as worth eight cents an hour in 1855 and sixteen cents an hour in 1894. Allowing the farmer twice as much an hour for his labour in 1894 as in 1855, the value of human labour in a bushel of corn was ten and a half cents in 1894 as against thirty-six cents in 1855. If you extend that consideration, into other avenues of production, you begin to see that it is inevitable that relatively fewer people can live by producing crops on the land and get a satisfying equivalent from their products.

Then take the case of wheat. Mr. Holmes' study went back to the time when it was practically all hand-labour, just the plough, the harrow and the sickle. The period was from 1830. It cost three hours and three minutes of labour of one man in seeding and harvesting to produce a bushel of wheat. That would be eighty years ago.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. When they ploughed with the old wooden plough and cut it with a sickle and threshed out with the flail?—A. Yes. The idea was to get an estimate that would apply to a countryside as to the amount of human labour on these two parts of the work of producing a bushel of wheat.

By the Hon. Mr. Beith:

Q. That was in 1890?—A. In 1830. Now, coming down to recent years, in 1896 the amount of human labour required was down to ten minutes per bushel of wheat, according to the article by Mr. Holmes.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Ten minutes against three hours?—A. Ten minutes as against three hours.

Q. Less men can produce it?—A. Less men can produce all that the people can buy.

By the Chairman:

Q. How much did it cost to produce a bushel of wheat in 1830?—A. Eighteen cents, or three hours of labour at six cents an hour in 1830 as against three and a third cents per bushel or ten minutes of labour at twenty cents an hour in 1896. I cite these figures to shed light on the question as to why people leave the land if their

APPENDIX No. 1

occupation is producing crops for food. When fewer people can produce so much larger a quantity of food, then a less number of people are required. If an equal proportion of all the people stuck to producing food, you would have a glut of food, as happened a while ago when wheat was down in London, England, to fifty cents a bushel. That was because you had capable labour with improved machinery on cheap western land, and such labour applied to the production of food out of accumulated fertility. It pretty well deranged the business of farming in all the older countries, and nearly bankrupted the agriculture of Europe. When wheat was fifty cents a bushel, those people could not produce wheat and get out of their labour anything like as much as they needed for their scale of living on farms. They could not get a satisfying equivalent. World-wide transportation with cheapened facilities for carriage made that possible.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Suppose it only costs three cents a bushel?—A. That is for the human labour in seeding and harvesting.

Q. You would require to have the seed?—A. Yes, and to meet other charges. A man would have to pay interest on his investments, provide for wear and tear of machinery &c. What I tried to make clear was the relative number of units of human labour required on the land for production in two important parts of the work on two kinds of crops.

By the Hon. Mr. Beith:

Q. The labour alone?—A. The human labour alone because that is what the movement of population depends on—the units of human labour required to do the work under modern conditions of production and demand. The use of farm machinery in the other departments of farm production have not reduced the need for labour nearly so much. For instance, in the case of animal products—in the case of beef, in the case of bacon, in the case of mutton, in the case of dairy products—machinery has not displaced hand-labour to nearly the same extent. In the production of these things there is still required nearly as much labour for the same amount of product as before. A man cannot feed many more cows now, even with the modern stable—a little more; the milking is nearly all done by hand; and the handling of milk and the making of butter, even in a creamery, does not displace many units of labour. It displaces some labour, but it does not displace very many units of labour in the whole rural population. It does not seem likely that there will be any further reduction in the number of men required on farms to produce wheat or corn; it looks as though there will be a very considerable increase in the amount of labour required to produce a bushel. The kind of farming that made it possible to produce corn and wheat with that low amount of labour per bushel was only possible when you had a great deal of cheap fertile land; and men did not hesitate to rob the land of its fertility in the process. When that kind of farming has brought about soil exhaustion, and with that prevalence of weeds, there comes the need of maintaining fertility and restoring it and keeping down weeds. That kind of farming requires more labour. So I think we are well past the low unit of labour per bushel of 1890 and 1900; we are well past the stage at which wheat and corn and other products will be produced so cheaply. In those products at least, from this time on we may expect that there will be a need for more labour per bushel. As the population increases, there will be more bushels consumed; and as the population increases in wealth there will be more bushels wasted. On those products there will be a larger number of units of labour required as compared with a date back about ten years ago. When you see that it will require more units of labour you begin to inquire, 'Will each unit get satisfactory returns in money or its equivalent?' If it does not, it will move to the location and the occupation that give it what seem to be more satisfactory returns. Before I leave that point I would like to observe that in Canada we will be subject in the

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

movements of our population, to the conditions in other countries, apart from what we may do in our own country. As an extreme illustration take the awakening of China. If those people who live on very little, with a very low scale of living and a low standard of life, should produce rice much cheaper for export than they have done hitherto what effect would that have on the world's price of breadstuffs? Or if modern education, with experimental stations maintained by the native states of India, should enable and cause India—which is not exhausted in fertility—to produce wheat very cheaply—and those people who produce it require very little as an equivalent to keep them at that job—what effect would that have on the price of No. 1 hard in Canada? And if in the Argentine Republic, where they have enormous areas of fertile soil and a climate entirely agreeable to the production of wheat—They use improved machinery and export the accumulated wealth of their soils in wheat, what price could our exporters obtain? If these countries for twenty, thirty, or forty years produce units of food in cereals at a very low cost because they need comparatively little to keep them living, will not the world-wide facilities for carriage and marketing put them in close competition with us in Canada?

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Our safety valve would be that as those people increase in intelligence their wants increase?—A. Yes, but it takes time to bring that about. I am speaking of the next twenty-five or thirty years. The rising of a whole population to meet its new wants does not occur quickly; it occurs slowly. We are up against that all the while, and beside those areas there is Siberia, which is very much like our Northwest. Those are four big areas that will have a great influence in determining the ultimate price that we will get for our primitive farm products. We cannot escape from their competitions; and if those countries produce at an exceedingly low rate, our people would seek to escape from the low price and consequently low measure of return, into some other occupation on the land or in towns. That is what did happen, when the production of wheat in the Northwest States and in our Northwest helped to bring down the price of wheat to its lowest. Before I say anything further, bear in mind that in my judgment there will never be a time when the unit of labour to produce a bushel of wheat will be as low as it was ten years ago—not in any country.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. You mean here, or India or China?—A. Anywhere.

Q. Under these conditions, where they live on nothing, cannot they produce wheat at as low a cost as it was ever produced on fertile land?—A. They might in regard to what they are willing to accept for their labour, but not in less than ten minutes of one man's work for seeding and harvesting. I mean that the unit of labour will never be as low as it was then when there was the application of the very best machinery to fertile soil in large areas by a very intelligent people who were willing to harry the land and impoverish it for the purpose of getting wheat to ship. I think we are past that at last, so our hope will be that those nations who produce food at a lower price will increase their demand for satisfactions as we do; and if their new wants, resulting from education and intelligence, do not create new demands the next twenty-five years is going to be a period of greatest stress in the competition.

I have referred to the movements brought about by the desire of people for satisfactory political conditions; these included the coming of the U. E. Loyalists from the United States, and the migration of others from European countries to this country. Then the desire for economic equalities, the demand for more wages, for better returns from labour, leads the man from the country into the town. That brings in other elements for consideration. From my knowledge of Canada and my intimate knowledge of why a good many people leave the farm, I come to this

APPENDIX No. 1

analysis—that there are three elements in what one calls satisfactions out of labour, out of occupation; and each of these elements has an influence in causing a man to determine where he will work. If a man does not get rather clearly in his mind an idea of the three elements which make up what a man seeks under the term satisfactions, he will miss seeing what could be done to arrest this undesirable tide. First of all there stands out—and I need only mention it in order to make my own thinking clear as well as to make the statement clear to you—the element of satisfaction from getting possession of material things—call it wealth or other name you like. To my mind that is the main impelling motive of modern life. It is not safe for a nation for its citizens to have as their grand impelling motive the getting hold of material things. And if I may use a parenthesis here, I venture to submit that in that respect Germany is growing immensely stronger than Great Britain, stronger and dominant to a degree that will tell in any struggle ten or twenty years hence. And that kind of strength could smash or smother us inevitably if we do not correct the tendency and trend of our social ideals and impelling motives. After being over both countries, I found myself impressed by the opinion that the German system of education, and the force of German sentiment, and the way the Germans live, show that the dominating idea which the individual follows is that of being a man of power as a citizen. That is noticeable to any thinking person who goes through Germany. You find it in the village of three hundred people, and in the little rural schoolhouses, and in the small industrial towns. You find hundreds of men in Germany working for a thousand dollars a year when men of the same calibre here would not think of working for less than \$5,000, and would not need to. Why does the German work that way? Because he gets satisfaction from having power—power to know things, power to do things, power to influence his community, and power to make Germany strong by his personality and his contributions.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is this the second heading. You said there were three; the first desire to get material possession?—A. I am speaking of that alone now as being the dominating idea in Canada; and incidentally illustrating by the statement that after being in Germany I found that that is not their dominating idea. I have been pointing out that not merely in the pull from the country to the town, and in the competition in products for markets, but in competition between civilizations for survival, results will depend on whether the people have as their main motive in life to get material possessions or to get and to exercise power as citizens and men; and I say that in my judgment Germany surpasses us all in having that higher motive. I do not suppose it is based upon unselfish altruism for the good of humanity, but because it is more satisfying to a German that he should be esteemed among his people as a man of power, serving his people in his day, than that he should be regarded as successful because he had acquired a lot of money. It pervades the general conception of satisfactions from occupations in Germany more than it does in England; and that must furnish an immense advantage even in market competitions.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. I find the Germans in this country go in for making material gain, and are successful?—A. Yes, they have the power. Then the next element in the desire for satisfactions from occupation is that of getting social enjoyments. Scan why a man lives and works where he does. It is first to get wages and get hold of possessions, and then to have means and opportunity for social enjoyments. These may be amusements or entertainments or association with his fellows, or some other social satisfaction. The cities and towns are much richer in opportunities for social satisfactions than the country; and in Canada the country is barer of opportunity for social satisfactions now, immensely barer to my knowledge now than it was twenty-

five or thirty years ago—barer and poorer. I knew country life thirty-five years ago in Ontario, when I lived in a purely rural locality five or six years, and then in a semi-rural community for a similar period after that. I know what existed in at least ten communities, for I knew those intimately. Sometimes I recall what we young fellows in my day, from the age of seventeen to twenty-seven, had in the rural districts; and on inquiring from teachers and farmers and other people what they have and do now, I am satisfied they have not nearly as much as we had in the way of opportunities for social satisfactions. If that present condition cannot be corrected, and cannot be improved in the rural districts, we are letting the pull from the town for social satisfactions prevail. I think it need not prevail. I think the advantage of the town is only apparent, but if we cannot make the conditions for social satisfactions appear to the country people to be equally advantageous, they will move. I would not do anything towards making a thing appear what it really was not; and I think that social satisfactions could be provided and could be enjoyed in the country to an equal degree with those of the town for the great mass of people.

I want to speak for a moment of the third element of satisfaction—the pleasure that the worker, man or woman, has from doing the work itself, apart from the money return from the product. The way we farm, under modern conditions in Canada, does not give a man as much opportunity for real satisfaction in doing work as it did in the older days. Take a simple instance. There is not nearly as much real satisfaction in doing the work of getting wood by the power sawing machine and all the rest of it, as there was in a man going into the woods and felling trees. I am not saying he is going to do that again, but I want to point out something that I think is very germane to this inquiry. I can recall the intense satisfaction with which for two or three years I went to the woods and cut the winter wood. I will never forget the real satisfaction in being able to wield an axe and being able to chop well—the real satisfaction in doing the work. I will never forget the real satisfaction I had in ploughing well, and I was never a very good ploughman. I will never forget the satisfaction that the Scotchmen on our home farm had in keeping the horses looking well, not for show purposes, but for personal satisfactions in their appearance and spirit. They took a real pride in that, and in having the harness polished. Such things are very important in keeping people satisfied at occupations; far more important than would appear at first sight, because there is immense satisfaction in a man doing the thing he likes to do, and in liking the act of doing it. The mood of mind a man is in from his work is no less important than the money he gets. The tawdry and slovenly way we follow farming in Canada is one of the main causes, in my judgment, for people leaving the farms. There is hardly any chance for personal pride or satisfaction in the accomplishment of the particular jobs on the farm. There are a few around some houses. You see the woman's pride in having the house kept well, and in having her garden, and such things beautiful, but it is a rare thing in Canada to find a farm that a man will take you over principally to show you on his fields the quality of the work, with pride in it. If we find that the joy from good work, well and neatly done, holds people on land, and is opposed to what pulls them off the land, there is a subject for study and action. I don't think there is much to be gained by a campaign for urging those who feel disposed to leave to stay on land by reasoning them into a different opinion. But if we could somehow help the men who now do well on land, in obtaining material and other satisfactions, to do better, and also help to multiply them, we would make that an influence of real power. That seems to me the safe and the wise way, and the way that invites action now.

To make clear what is possible as well as desirable, I would like to give you one or two instances. There came before our Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education at St. Thomas, Ont., a farmer, who had 100 acres, about three and a half miles out. I questioned him closely about many things, because he had taken the first prize for the best dairy farm in Ontario in a competition con-

APPENDIX No. 1

ducted by the *Farm and Dairy* of Peterborough. A man who could do that must have had a good deal of satisfaction from his farm. I inquired for our purpose, along two or three lines substantially as follows: 'How long have you occupied your farm?' He had been on the farm about twenty-three years, and the farm had been in use for about seventy-five years under the old Colonel Talbot settlement. 'How does your farm produce now compared with twenty years ago when you began?' 'I get twice as much revenue, and I could sell the farm for more than twice as much money now.' 'Have you got to the limit of your production?' 'No, I could double the production again in ten years if I could get enough of the right kind of labour.' And he was both able and willing to pay for it. Now, there is an example of a man who is staying on land; who has doubled the production of that land in twenty years; who has increased its market value to double in twenty years; and who says he could again double the output in ten years if he could get enough labour and he is able and willing to pay for it. There is a man who will be a means of keeping people on land. You see he is using more labour now than before, and he could use still more and pay for it, and that without exhausting either the fertility of his soil or reducing its value. I asked 'Do you follow any special farming like growing strawberries or celery?' 'No, I follow general mixed dairy farming. I am three and a half miles from town, so there is no increase of value from being close by a city.' I will leave it with you at that, because there is a lot to think about, as to whether other people could not be helped to follow similar methods. We are investigating that by means of the agriculture survey under the Committee on Lands of the Commission. Then I cite another case. Here is a man who came before us in Prince Edward Island, and I asked him: 'How are you getting on?' 'Very well.' Then he told this story. Something like twenty years ago, down there near Summerside, he went on a farm of 97 acres, owing \$1,100. He just kept his chin above water for a good many years. He said he neglected what was put within his reach by the work of the Dairy Department, as other farmers down there did for a while. Then he said, 'That is the sort of farming I should follow.' And he began to grow clover, and keep cows and make butter. 'How are you getting on now?' 'Well, I haven't any mortgage now.' The year before we were there he had sold \$600 worth of butter from the farm besides \$300 of pork. He sold a horse every second year was doing first rate, and was thoroughly satisfied with his condition. In going out to that place in the forenoon, before we held the session, the local member drove me. He is a lawyer, and an agent for a loan company. I knew the conditions, but he renewed my recollection of them. Twenty years ago, he said, four-fifths of that area were under mortgage to somebody; now less than five per cent of the farms are mortgaged, and the mortgages are mainly held by other farmers. That is, a whole district around Sunnyside, where better conditions have been brought about.

Large numbers of people have left Prince Edward Island, but people have not left those farms. Then I give you a further example. This man had two sons. Both boys work on farms. I asked how that happened. He replied, 'Four years ago, my boy was going to leave the Island for the west, and then he said he would like to take a short course at Truro at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. He went there, and when he came back he said, I will stay on Prince Edward Island.' He is on a farm near his father's. A younger son also took the short course at Truro and he was working at home. Here is a man who had two sons, had a poor farm, and was not well off when he began. Now he gets a good living, keeps live stock, is thoroughly established, has obtained good satisfaction, and keeps both his boys on the land.

Take the two other examples; the former ones are from general farming in rural districts; these two are from special occupations. Here is a man living near Simcoe, Ontario. He had an orchard on his farm that until 1906 never brought him more than \$75. As late as 1906, that was the best he ever did. In that year he joined one of the lately formed co-operative associations of fruit growers. From the same trees

and same area in 1910 he got \$350; and in 1911 he realized \$432.20. He says there is not much more labour but more intelligent management. As a member of the co-operative association, he must do certain things for and in his orchard or the association will not take his fruit. Membership implies not merely the privilege of shipping his fruit, but the duty of managing the orchard so that it will produce fruit of a grade that will be fit to ship with that of his neighbours. That means pruning and spraying and cultivation to make the land suitable for growing fine fruit. That is an example where, by co-operation with his neighbours, a fruit grower gets so much more material satisfaction that it pays him to stay on the farm. Besides, he gets much more social satisfaction by being an active member of this association of farmers. That is another anchor to the farm. That is all very advantageous. Take still another example—and I give these as examples that are typical, and not exceptional, of what could be done in other places and by other men. This illustrates the work of district representatives in the province of Ontario. These men act as local advisers, and become a medium of communication between the farmers and the Department of Agriculture; and they also teach in the high schools. Mr. Metcalfe, one of the district representatives stationed at Collingwood, asked a farmer there who was doing almost nothing with a neglected orchard of about one acre of apple trees, if he would not let him direct the management of it. The farmer consented. Here was a man, who never got more than \$50 off that neglected orchard; that was before 1909. Mr. Metcalf arranged to spend \$50 on this orchard for improvements to start out with. The first year under the improved management, under the direction of this district representative, the net revenue came up to \$250.

The other day I received a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1911 on a 3½ acre orchard managed according to directions and suggestions given by that district representative. It contained 195 apple trees, 1 crab tree and 2 pear trees. The total receipts from sales of fruit came to \$1,355.28. The expenditures for labour, materials for spraying, packages and hauling apples to the railway station, amounted to \$436.37.

This work was done under the supervision of the district representative and openly so that all the countryside could see. The statement gives details of exactly what he sold and the cost of pruning, spraying, cultivating, picking, packing and hauling to market. The total receipts were \$1,355.28, and taking off the expenditure a net balance of \$918.91 is left for management, interest on values and profit.

By the Chairman:

Q. Last season was an especially good one for fruit?—A. It was in Nova Scotia but just fair in Ontario.

The point is, here is a man getting \$918 net from 3½ acres of land after he had paid out \$436 from his gross revenue from it. Look at the rural population he helps to maintain. That rural population will have that much more money to spend. I have cited these four examples because it seems to me that if we could multiply them all over Canada we would have effective reasons for people staying in the country. They would want to stay in the country because they would have the material satisfaction and the social satisfaction. These men who increased the output from their orchards got a lot of satisfaction out of the orchards from doing work that reflects credit on management and handicraft.

The Committee on Lands of the Commission of Conservation has taken a forward step towards recognizing as illustration farms about forty of the farms that stand out by our agricultural survey, as being better than the others. Out of the survey of one thousand two hundred and twelve farms, and out of each group of the thirty-three groups of farms, one or two farms stand out as decidedly better than the others. We are now seeking to have these recognized as 'illustration farms for the Committee on Lands.' We want the neighbouring farmers to meet on these

APPENDIX No. 1

particular farms and discuss what they can do to improve their own farms by the adoption of similar or better systems and methods.

Then there must be brought about closer contacts between the products of the farms and the pockets of the men in the town who buy. The producer receives too small a share of what the consumer pays. Canada is not quite so bad as the United States. The United States is the country where the farmer gets a lower percentage for himself of what the consumer pays than any other country I know of. Probably Canada comes next to the United States in that regard. The farmer in Canada gets a much lower percentage of what the consumer pays than the farmer in England or Scotland or the European countries. It seems to me that is a very great injury and hindrance to the farming population. I do not call it an injustice. I do not discern who or what is responsible. Meanwhile the conditions work injury to those who live on the land and should be corrected. First of all, the wastefulness of our methods of collection and distribution of farm products require attention. There are far too many people in Canada engaged in the distribution business for the number of people served. There are far more people employed per unit of the product handled than there are in old countries; and besides the final distributions are made by costly means of horses and vans for very small quantities. These things cannot be corrected quickly.

The tendency in Canada, the feverish efforts in Canada, to push up the price of real estate in towns and cities, is doing the farming interest a serious injury. It threatens to be a lasting injury. I do not know anything that is doing the west more harm than the speculative efforts to advance the value of real estate in towns and cities. This may be outside of your inquiry, but I will cite an example to show what I mean. I will take it right here in Ottawa. A man held a piece of land that was worth less than a thousand dollars when I came to Ottawa twenty odd years ago. I know many examples like this. That land has been sold for eleven thousand dollars. It is large enough to hold two houses. The man who owned that land paid almost nothing for holding it. He was out of pocket the interest and hardly any taxation because it was valued very low. It is sold now for ten thousand dollars more than its value twenty years ago and two houses are put up on it. For all time, not merely for to-morrow, and next year, but for all time, the earnings of the people who live in those houses are mortgaged to the extent of nearly four hundred dollars a year, that is, four per cent on ten thousand dollars. The land owner did nothing to create value by improvements or otherwise; but he has made the two citizens, whoever they may be in coming years who live on that land, his debtors for all time. The personnel of the debtors may change, but the late owner has established the permanency of his exaction from the earnings of Ottawa to the extent of \$400 per year. That is going on all over Canada to-day. Whether a man works in a factory, or warehouse, or shop, or office, the amount of his earnings that are available to him to spend on products of labour is far less than it would be if he were not compelled to pay tribute to those who give no equivalent in labour or other service. That is not a wholesome thing for us as a young country to encourage. This is no theory of isms or ists. For example, in the case just referred to, the land-owner and his heirs will pocket the four hundred dollars a year for all time. The transaction itself, whatever the name or nature of the documents, has given a mortgage on the labour of the people of Ottawa for which no value was contributed by the owner. If you multiply such a case by four or five hundred times, and then on a smaller scale by several thousand times, you will learn something of the conditions in Ottawa which keep the consumer from being able to pay the farmer and other workers as large a share of his earnings for products as he otherwise would. That is how the excessive increase of the value of land for building purposes in towns and cities affects the farmer very materially and very injuriously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not see exactly how this interferes between the farmer and the consumer. Would not the man who pays four hundred dollars more than he

should, try to get his farm products as cheaply if he were not paying that four hundred dollars?

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—He would not have to if he was not paying that four hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN.—The difficulty is that there are middlemen. Would you not think the man in somewhat straightened circumstances would be more anxious to get to the producer?

Dr. ROBERTSON.—You have competitions between the two sets of workers; the men living in town and working have certain things to exchange. The men working in the country have certain things to exchange. If any set of conditions takes away from the man in the town a large share of his earnings giving him nothing for it, then less of his earnings are available to pay for what he wants in exchange.

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, but he is paying too much to the person to whom he should not pay so much, that is the middleman.

Dr. ROBERTSON.—Yes, he is doing that at the same time that he suffers from the exactions of this other condition. The big prices paid for real estate, and the profits said to be made, are also an immense draw on the rural population. In the west it draws the money they get for their wheat into real estate speculations often in towns.

Q. Supply and demand regulate the price for the products, if the production is a large one the prices go down and if an article is scarce the prices go up?—A. You may cause the demand to increase very much when you have more money to spend. I know a gentleman in Montreal who is earning a good salary, and he has cut out butter because he could not afford it at fifty cents a pound. He is raising a young family, and he cannot afford butter at fifty cents a pound, and so he cut it out. If he did not have to pay such an excessive rent in Montreal, he could buy butter, even at sixty cents a pound. The first claim on his salary is the claim for rent which is excessively high owing to land values. I have seen places near London, England, where a man could live in a far better house for two hundred dollars a year less. This extra drain of high house-rent for the workers tends to keep the prices of farm products down. One cannot dispose of these things in a sentence or two; but I think the statesmen of Canada should pay heed to and guide and direct the municipal authorities so that they will try and prevent that kind of thing from continuing or growing worse, because it will have very serious effects.

Q. You spoke just now of your acquaintance cutting out butter. Why is it that in a country like this, so well adapted for dairying, we should be importing butter from New Zealand?—A. We had butter at eighteen cents a pound a few years ago. The price was not high enough to keep men raising more heifers and growing more cows, and to keep the boys and girls on the farms. They left the farms until there was not enough help left to supply the increased demand. If butter stays at fifty cents a pound for three or four years, there will be a great many people making butter in Canada. Last summer, a quantity of butter was exported from Canada, and if the merchants had known that the price was going to go up they would not have exported to the same extent.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Yes, we shipped one hundred thousand packages of butter that we should not have shipped. When we came to inquire into it we found that we did not have enough to take care of our own people and we bought back from the same people to whom we sold.

Dr. ROBERTSON.—I revert for a moment to the element of satisfaction which I call social enjoyments. In the United States, Denmark and Germany, more than in Canada the rural populations are building up social life. By making sure that the people have social satisfactions in the country they are keeping the people on the farms. Per-

APPENDIX No. 1

haps the greatest movement has taken place in Illinois and Indiana, where they make the school a social centre. At the school house we in Canada once held the spelling bee and the singing class; and often the temperance lodge room was close by. These things went on for a long time. Now the people of the United States are making the school the social centre for all kinds of clubs, for weekly meetings for the parents and for social satisfactions by various means. They provide chances for neighbourhood recreations. I can recall twenty years ago going to a place in British Columbia, which was settled by Englishmen who devoted Saturday afternoons to recreation. They had a club-house, and lawn-tennis and games. The Canadian farmers sneered at all that as being utterly foolish and not suitable to Canada. Because they gave up Saturday afternoon to wearing flannel trousers they were sneered at. By sneering at social recreations we have made parts of our fertile country as poor as a desert field in chances for wholesome recreations and social enjoyments.

What I would suggest in that connection is, that it would be worth a great deal to get the neighbourhood school made a social centre. A social centre for the people to come together once a week, preferably on Saturday afternoons, to consider some new or better way of managing rural affairs and to have a social 'good time' together, the women bringing the baskets and providing the meal. There should be a hall or in summer a barn big enough so that if it rained the young people could have games inside, I do think that we Canadians are missing a great deal by not providing the rural populations with a chance for availing themselves of games for real sport. We are taking our sport, machine-made, arena-made for the gate receipts. We are taking our sport by looking at other people playing games. That gives mental and moral excitements without any of the physical advantages. It takes the combination of the three to be developing and satisfying. Country life needs at least Saturday afternoons for social satisfactions. Besides we need to tie up the activities of the children in the school with the activities of the grown people. Apart from the meetings and the meals and the games you would have competitions in different kinds of skilful work. That might take the form of personal effort on the part of the men and women in some handicraft or home art. For some years I have been meditating on that and looking into it in other countries. I do not see any chance for revival or survival in Canada of satisfactions in rural life unless the men and women acquire more skill of hand in home industries. Everything is machine made and factory made. I do not think any man will live in the country long by choice, unless he does something that gives him satisfactions and real pleasures from the processes of his occupation. You will find all through Switzerland, Denmark, Germany and more recently in Ireland that there must be the home industry for recreation, if not for profit. The home industry whereby a man develops skill of hand and creative power in making things useful and beautiful makes for a great deal of satisfaction. The people who for one or two generations neglect the development of the hand by making beautiful things seem to face towards coarseness.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. We want more manual training in our schools?—A. Yes, more education of the mind through the hand. Take the man who can make an axe-handle by hand. He has a special pride in doing that in addition to the value of the thing itself. In Switzerland they have wood-carving schools for the rural population, and these people make the most beautiful things in wood. It is not merely that they sell these things, but they have a certain contentment and pride in the ability to make them and from the processes of making them. A meeting will be held in the House of Commons this week in connection with founding of a branch for Ottawa of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. We all know of the pride a woman takes in doing fine sewing and embroidery. There are many occupations in the homes that bring about satisfactions and help to keep people in rural districts. One thing I find

tends downward; when rich people or intelligent people of leisure turn amusing recreations into serious occupations they are on the down grade. People can turn useful occupations of various kinds into satisfying recreations and run no risk; but as soon as people turn amusing recreations into the only occupation that consumes thought with time there is no escape from the devil. Handicrafts and home arts lead to the fine art of achieving joy by labour.

There are a great many things that will help to bring about social satisfactions on the farm. Good roads, so that people may visit each other easily and frequently, not merely for economy in conveying things, but as an inducement to go out often and to go easily and safely, add another element of satisfaction. The pleasure of doing work for its own sake and the pleasure of doing good work are closely related. We need to conserve the love of real good work with skill in operation as well as skill in management. We need to bring back that pride in workmanship, and in using tools and in housing and packing and harvesting things, and in sending things to market with a finish on them, which itself yields satisfaction. Let us get back to the older times and see how our forbears sent things to market. I can recall the time when butter was put in a basket in the daintiest kind of way. That had an effect not merely on the price, but on the producer in the pride of achievement in doing the thing beautifully well. We do work for a living, but it seems to me that work means more than earning a living. It means ability to get enjoyable living out of existence. If a man has a farm too big for his working force and no time to kill the weeds and keep things neat and in order, he cannot have that kind of pride and satisfaction. I look for great improvement in the rural conditions in Canada and in the satisfactions and contentments of farmers.

Our Commission received a good deal of testimony with regard to the scarcity of farm help. The only men who have little trouble in getting all they want are the men who can employ farm labour the whole year around, and provide a cottage or cottages. Our farmers cannot do that unless they adopt the system of the St. Thomas farmer or the Prince Edward Island farmer and follow such a system of mixed farming as will provide remunerative employment all the year round. By doing that, they lift themselves out of competition with places like Siberia and India and China. They lift themselves into another class. By that and other means it will be possible to satisfy better those who are on the land now; and bye and bye to attract from the towns a large number of working people to the land. In three or four ways to which I have already alluded we are beginning to bring that about. There is the organization of small rural communities into units for co-operation among many lines such as producing and marketing and providing for social satisfactions. In that development the school may be the best centre. Let the people come to that place once a week, summer and winter, and have accommodation for recreations and opportunities for social satisfactions.

If we do not do that, and accomplish social satisfactions in the rural population, there is not any prospect except that of still greater drain to the city and town from the rural population, with more discontent to keep the drain perpetual. Our central institutions might do more than they are now doing. I think every agricultural college in Canada, in every province, ought to have correspondence courses for farmers, and furnish lists of books for supplementary reading. If an expert from the college or the department came around once a month and attended those Saturday afternoon meetings, of course that would cost some money; but the ability of the people to pay the money would be so greatly increased that it would be one of the best expenditures we could make. By correspondence courses, by lessons, by letters and by these travelling counsellors, even if they could visit only once a month, contacts would be established with headquarters. A visitor to the locality in official capacity would bring new ideas, new interest and new enthusiasm. Such a plan would be exceedingly helpful. It would bring to the people more enjoyable experiences, more

APPENDIX No. 1

satisfaction and more material profits from the farms. It will take a good while to educate and train as many farming counsellors as would be called for.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. This movement of population from the country to the cities occurs everywhere, not only all over Canada, particularly in the eastern provinces—there is not much difference; it is about the same movement from the country to the city. Do you think more enjoyment for farmers' sons and daughters in the country would help them on farms? Don't you think that we should have a different system of education? Don't you think the present system is driving a good many young men into the cities, and that the education they get influences them to go into the cities rather than on farms?—A. I don't know enough to say that rural schools send the boys and girls to towns; but in my opinion, the system of education in the country schools now is not of the sort that prepares young people to live in the country with advantage. I am not prepared to say it drives them to the city and has prepared them for life there, because I think the education in schools in the towns and cities is almost as ill-adapted and ill-adjusted to the conditions of life in them. I come back to the opinion that the school, which was planned as a supplement to education to teach reading, writing and figuring, while the main part of education in the formation of habits of working, of thinking, of feeling, and of behaving, was left to the parents and society in general, the school has absorbed the whole field of education; and has taken all the time and all the attention and all the money for formal education without doing much more than teach the subjects which were and are mere supplements to education. I think the school should certainly above all things, train in the formation of habits—habits suitable for happy successful life in the locality. Further, I think there is immense waste in the time consumed in teaching subjects in school for the sake of the information content of the subjects. Take the subject of writing. I will speak of it for a moment. It now occupies a great deal of the school time and not with satisfactory results. Writing as an art can be acquired by a child in about six weeks before it is six years old; and it can be trained to write really well in less than three months. That is being done elsewhere. If that can be done, and if children can be taught to read intelligibly and intelligently in less than eight months, and to figure in addition and subtraction in less than a year, are we not making a mistake in supposing that elementary education should devote itself to reading, writing and arithmetic for five or six years, and neglect the formation of habits? I could show you, in our office, examples of writing brought by Mr. Bengough from one of those schools, written in his presence by several young children not over six years and written in a handwriting that is immensely superior to the ordinary handwriting of the children of our schools at eight, nine and ten.

By the Chairman:

Q. Where was this?—A. That was in Rome, Italy, and there are some similar schools now in Switzerland, in England and in France.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. The majority of children write better when they are ten years old than when they are twenty?—A. Yes; but here is the point, they would not lose the ability to write well if they were trained by this sensible method instead of the analytical method. If we start in to teach children reading, writing and figuring by means of analysis we are wasting time. We can do better by letting the child's ability to do these things develop through sense-training and the formation of sense impressions on the mind. It will then burst out into writing without analytical training, just as it bursts out into speaking. While I see defects and deficiencies in the rural schools, I would not say that the rural school gives the sort of education that is suitable for town life.

Q. Not suitable for farm life either?—A. No.

Q. Nor teaching a boy how to farm so that he will take an interest in it?—A. No.

By the Hon. Mr. Yeo:

Q. You spoke of the attachment of the Germans to their own land, their Fatherland; is that due to their education?—A. I think in large measure it is. They have certainly been able to reduce the emigration from Germany; I think it is only a tenth now of what it was some years ago; and they attribute that mainly to the system of education. When I mentioned near the beginning of my statement that the emigration from Germany was almost wholly a movement for different political conditions, I meant the migration by a small portion of the population to escape compulsory military service.

Q. So in respect of education we are deficient in Canada?—A. I think we have much to learn from them in the way of improvement.

By the Chairman:

Q. I was speaking to a member of the Senate, who lives in Ontario, and has an opportunity of seeing what is going on, and he said that the increased population in the towns in his part of the country was not in the last decade due to migration from the country, but he said the young men on the farms go out west, and the increased town population is chiefly made up of immigrants from the old country? What do you think about that?—A. I think that is the case in many towns such as Hamilton and Brantford, although there are many towns in Canada where the population is being increased by the migration from the rural districts into them.

Q. But this process that the Senator speaks of takes place?—A. In many instances.

Hon. Mr. BERTH.—A great number of young men are going out west, still I fancy the large centres are drawing more heavily from the rural parts. After a holiday I notice large crowds of people on the trains that are returning to the cities from the little towns after visiting their people there; I know that is the case near Toronto.

By the Chairman:

Q. The Committee would like your opinion as to the comparative advantages from the domestic and social points of view, of the lives of the farmers on the prairie and those in the older provinces? How about the comfort and the social conditions of the farmer on the prairie, and the farmer in the east?—A. I think it depends wholly on the estimate of life and its satisfactions of the man concerned, on the emphasis he lays on the satisfaction from getting hold of material things, or the satisfaction from social enjoyment and social service or from pride in his work. If a man lays emphasis on getting material possessions, evidently in many cases the west offers him the better opportunity. He would get more money quickly by going into a new district where there is virgin soil and having a chance to rake that off into usable wealth.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. And no opportunity to spend a dollar?—A. There is something in that.

By the Chairman:

Q. I recognize the fact that as a rule there is a better chance to make money rather quickly in the west than in the east; but one has to pay a price for that, and the question is whether or not the social conditions, the comforts of home and other things of that kind are not greater in the east than in the west?—A. It is almost impossible to compare the east with the west as a whole. You may compare locality with locality; for instance take a district around Portage la Prairie, around Bran-

APPENDIX No. 1

don, around Indian Head, or north of Moosejaw, or a score of other places, where the people have settled and done well, those people have nice homes, and they take time to see each other often, even more frequently than if they lived closer together in the east. If you compare localities with localities you will often find compensating advantages and drawbacks in each. I would say for myself that there was more opportunity for social satisfaction in a large way in the parts of the country where you have climatic and social and market and road and other conditions like those east of the Great Lakes than on the prairies. For myself that would be the case. Other men say, 'No, we would like to have the kind of work that the prairie calls for—rush in the summer, and a long winter of leisure.' That is their point of view. I think the proper way is to deal with every part of Canada according to its needs, and try to make conditions there which will hold the population in that locality; and I don't think it is possible to hold people in the east against the lure of the west for some years to come. There is the adventurous spirit and the desire to travel, and to young men of twenty or twenty-five that will pull them west. If a great many of the people from rural districts in the old land—England, Scotland and Ireland, and northern Europe—could be guided into the eastern provinces it would be better for Canada, and better for themselves in many cases than if they went west. I believe that in many cases they would do far better during the first ten or fifteen years by coming to eastern Canada than by going west.

Q. I think there is something being done now in the eastern provinces to divert at least part of the immigration in that way. I might add that I spoke to another Senator about the men going from the east to the lands in the west, and he said that a very large proportion of those men did not go to farm, but they were attracted by the chances of making money quickly, speculating in town lots and so on; that is a fact, isn't it?—A. That I don't know. I know of some that have gone for that reason and I know others who have gone to settle on land.

Q. A Senator who lives in the west and is in a position to know, says that a man takes up 160 acres and goes out there and plants his crop in the spring, then comes into one of the towns, and drinks beer, and plays pool until it is time to reap that crop, and after it is reaped he comes back to the town again, and he really does not live on his farm as he should at all. Of course a good many, in the winter, go out of the west, many of them home to the Old Country. Have you had any chance of observing whether that is the case or not?—A. I should say there is much less of that in proportion to population than there used to be, because when one goes about over the country he sees it dotted with small homes. Especially those who are from foreign countries come in and found homes and live in them.

Q. This gentleman was speaking rather of the men who went from the old provinces, I think?—A. A young man who settles there until he gets married, or has a housekeeper, does not have much comfort in living alone; he cannot get his food very well or keep his shack as an abode of comfort. But from my observation of the west I think it is being developed by people living on land and making their homes there in the main, and that those others are exceptions.

Q. What is the usual effect upon a farming neighbourhood of the establishing of factories in a village or country town? Which tendency is the greater—to promote farming with a view to supplying the local market, or to induce farmers or labourers to give up their work in the country for the purpose of working in the factories?—A. I think the tendency is equally strong in both directions, and I think wholly desirable. The places in Canada that I have seen that pleased me most and pleased me best were those in which the development of the small industrial town took the surplus farm workers into the factories. They married the farm girls and brought about close ties between the rural population and the town population. Berlin, Ont., and Victoriaville, Que., are good examples. If we can have that development rather than the development of a few big cities, it seems to me we will have a rural indus-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

trial population, because the population of a two or three thousand people town is largely a rural population. My opinion is that the influences in both directions are wholly desirable.

Q. That, qualified as you have put it, is one thing; but take Cape Breton; I for one have been disappointed that places like Glace Bay and Sydney have been built up by very large industries and yet farming in the neighbourhood has not developed to any great extent at all?—A. But that is not true of towns like Brantford or Galt or Berlin, or Victoriaville, or even Truro. Around the most of the industrial towns, not the mining centres, the farming of the locality has been improved, I think, in trying to supply products for the town.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. The farmers make more money on account of that industrial centre providing a local market?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN.—I don't know whether there is a possibility of inducing people in Cape Breton to devote themselves to farming. They have good farm land, and the best market in the neighbourhood, yet the people will not farm.

Senator Derbyshire moved that the sincere thanks of the committee be tendered to Dr. Robertson for his very interesting evidence.

Senator Baird seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock, at the call of the Chair.

THE SENATE,

ROOM 8,

TUESDAY, March 5, 1912.

The Committee met at 11 a.m.

PRESENT—Hon. Messrs. Power, Chairman; Derbyshire, Baird, Yeo, Tessier and Pope.

GORDON WALDRON, of Toronto.

By The Chairman:

Q. The census returns, Mr. Waldron, have been unsatisfactory from one point of view, taking the country at large, especially the older part; they have shown a diminution of the population in the rural districts, accompanied by a considerable increase in the urban population. Our committee was appointed to try and seek out the causes, and if we found them possibly you could suggest some remedy, inasmuch as you have thought a good deal about this subject. Perhaps it would be more convenient to let you go on and give your views, and then any member of the Committee can afterwards ask questions?—A. I have read, Mr. Chairman, the proof of the proceedings of your previous meetings, and I believe I understand the question before you. I have been for some time very much interested in the question of the movement of the population in Canada, and a little more than a year ago I addressed the Canadian Club on the question. At that time I drew public attention with some vigour, to the statistics disclosed, especially by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in its report in the Bureau of Industries. Those figures, I suppose, are pretty correct, especially as to the rural population. In the report of 1909 there is a very

APPENDIX No. 1

interesting statement, for twenty years, of all the townships in detail, and from these I drew the deduction that apparently ten thousand people a year were leaving the farms of Old Ontario. By Old Ontario, I mean south of Georgian Bay. Those statistics show some very interesting facts. The county of Huron, for example, between 1890 and 1909 lost nineteen per cent of its whole population. Grey County lost 19½ per cent.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. That is villages and everything else?—A. Everything.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. What year was that?—A. 1890 to 1909, as shown by returns of the assessors. Bruce lost 16 per cent, Dufferin more than 16 per cent; Durham, 24 per cent; Elgin 17 per cent; Lambton, 16 per cent; Lennox and Addington, 12 per cent; Middlesex, 15 per cent; Norfolk, 16 per cent; Northumberland, 16 per cent; Ontario, 17 per cent; Peel, 12 per cent; Perth, 13 per cent; Prince Edward, 20 per cent; Victoria, 16 per cent; Waterloo, 16 per cent; Wellington, 18 per cent; and so on. During the years 1908, 1909 and 1910, from the same source I learn that thirty-six of the old counties south of New Ontario there was a loss of rural population of over 28,000. That is, in the rural municipalities in the townships in 36 of the counties south of the Georgian Bay, that is what I call Old Ontario.

The census returns are coming out. We have had a statement of the population of about 5,000 towns and cities; we have had some other details, but we have not had any detailed statement of the population of townships, and until we have that or, as was suggested the other day in your inquiry, a detailed account or classification of the occupations of the people, we cannot speak accurately of the movement of rural population. What has been disclosed I have examined carefully and it appears to show this result: it leads me to the conclusion that Mr. Blue's statement, made the other day, that the rural population of Ontario had decreased by 56,000 is quite inaccurate, for the reasons which I will give you.

We now learn from the figures which he has published of this census that the population of the ridings north of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, that is of Parry Sound, Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, is 241,251. That is the population north of what I have been calling Old Ontario. There has been an increase in this district during the period of ten years of 116,000. As the whole provincial increase for the ten year period was 340,000 and the increase in 44 towns in Old Ontario of over 5,000 each, was 325,000, the conclusion is easily reached that the farms, villages and towns under 5,000 in Old Ontario have suffered a net decrease of 101,000. That, I am sure, is quite accurate, from the census figures already given. And as towns under 4,000, and villages and townships are really dependent upon agriculture, you may speak of that as the loss of the rural population in Old Ontario.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Counting all that has been gained in New Ontario?—A. No, in Old Ontario. The exact decrease of the rural population will not be known until the figures for the townships have been published, and it might be useful to have Mr. Blue supply you with a statement of the township population, then you will have accurately the most amazing movement of population I believe that has ever been seen on this continent. To take a few counties in addition to the figures I have already given: The county of Huron, excluding an increase in the town of Goderich, which, owing to a little railway development there connected with wheat shipping, increased 1,000 or so in the past ten years, the county of Huron decreased in population 9,593, the county of Bruce 9,985, or more than 19 per cent, and Grenville County 16 per cent.

Take Wellington where you have the Agricultural College with a staff of professors constantly lecturing to the people and expounding the results of scientific farm-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

ing; in ten years you have a decrease of 4,806, excluding the city of Guelph, and that decrease has been in the presence of a college and of the exhibition of scientific agriculture.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Where the best possible influence should be at work retaining the people on the farm?—A. Surely; in the county of Grey, excluding Owen Sound, in that ten year period there was apparently a loss of 9,593, or 14 per cent.

By the Chairman:

This information is interesting and valuable, as it quite confirms the information that we have already obtained. The committee would like to hear your views as to the cause; there is no question about the facts.

Mr. WALDRON—In the past ten years we put on an increase of population of 1,710,000. It is important to inquire where these people went to, and to what industries they applied themselves, and I cite the facts to make an observation on that. Mr. Blue's report so far as published, shows that 103 towns and cities absorbed 1,016,000 of this total increase. That leaves 700,000 of our increase for the townships and the hundreds of towns and villages under 4,000. It is my belief that when all the reports are in it will show that our strictly farming population over all Canada has not increased in ten years much over 300,000. In other words, of our increase we are applying to the land one in five, an application of people to industries which I regard as wholly dangerous and unsafe.

The causes of this movement of population have been much debated. Many foolish things, in my view, have been said. It has been ascribed first to what is called the "gas light theory," that is to say that young people on the land flock to the city as moths do to a candle; that is due to lack of good roads; to the development of implements on the farm, which makes it unnecessary to have labour at all; to the exploitation of social personages in the cities by evening papers; and to education. The binder came in the early eighties, and there have been no other serious improvements in implements to cause a movement of population. The roads of Ontario are good roads for all practical purposes. I do not know what democratic country the Hon. Mr. Fisher means by a statement he made the other day. If the people conduct their public school system and educate their children so that they have a bent or capacity for any kind of industry, I suppose it is not possible, nor do I think it wise, for any legislature to stop it. These are not the causes; the causes, in my view are economic. If one reads the history of Canada and goes back farther in the study of these statistics, it is quite apparent that the economic difficulties of the Province of Ontario were manifest in the '70's. We were not able to hold our own population; they were going away to improve their circumstances. Many of those counties reached their climax, in population, in the '70's. Huron, I think was over 50,000 in 1872; it is now about 36,000. Middlesex reached its climax, I think in the '60's, and so in other counties according to the date of their settlement. The difficulty has been that agriculture has not been profitable because in the later years, especially since 1878, we have increased the burdens of the farmer by taxation, by a national policy—I hope I offend no political feeling here.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE—No, you are just giving your opinion.

WITNESS:—We added to the farmers' burdens. Mr. Drury, before the Tariff Commission in 1905, estimated, with the assistance of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding, the cost to every hundred acre farmer by the tariff as being from \$130 to \$200 a year. But that is not the most serious part of the economic difficulty of Ontario. It is that because of the exclusion of his products from the markets of the United States, and restricting him to the one English market, with its limitations, he is limited and restrained in the products which he can profitably produce. It

APPENDIX No. 1

is manifest to any one who knows rural Ontario that that is a fact. Rural Ontario—and I am speaking of Ontario with respect to knowledge—cannot profitably grow wheat. I doubt if at the prevailing prices it can profitably grow beef.

By Hon. Mr. Pope.

Q. At seven cents a pound?—A. Yes.

Q. I disagree with you.—A. I am giving you my opinion. I listened the other day to a lecture by a professor, whose name I have forgotten, at the Guelph Stock Fair, in which he apparently threw doubt upon the ability of the farmer to produce beef profitably at current prices. He was speaking to the feeders. That is a problem for experts. I only say I doubt it. Ontario cannot grow wheat; it cannot ship what it does grow to the United States; it cannot take advantage of the British market. Now, we have been legislating on the assumption that the British market would afford relief for all the rural population of Canada. It has not done that; it has opened up the settlement of the west, and legislation has transferred our population from Ontario to the west, so that it might do the one thing that is possible, roughly speaking, under our economic conditions—that is, grow wheat in the Northwest. So that, our people have been compelled by their economic difficulties, and have been induced by the situation which we have created in the west. We have been obliged to resort to transportation, to spend nearly four hundred millions in promoting transportation, and the result of it has been to put the people in the West of necessity, because that is the only part of the country in which our great transportation system brings advantage to agriculture. I think the course we have followed was perhaps inevitable—for a long time inevitable. But I have the gravest doubts of its success. I feel convinced that the difficulties of the Northwest must grow to be very great, because, by this very system, it is compelled to one-crop farming with all its dangers.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Are you a free trader, or a low tariff, or high tariff protectionist?—A. I am in principle a free trader. Of course I don't come here making the assertion that we ought to have free trade here. I recognize the difficulties in the way.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE:—He was invited here on account of some public speeches that he had made in connection with the Canadian Club, that we felt just touched the spot of what we wanted to find out—what was the reason that people were leaving the country and going to the cities; in other words, that the farmer lives and has to buy everything that he buys with a high tariff, and everything that he sells he has to sell on a free trade basis.

Mr. WALDRON.—And he only can sell a few things abroad.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—What we are trying to find out was if this were really true; that is what we had in mind.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—I appreciate what you want to find out; what you want to prove.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think we shall let Mr. Waldron go on, if you don't mind.

WITNESS.—One crop-farming, as I say, will, I think, prove the axis upon which the success of the west will turn—the axis upon which the stability of the economic system of our people will turn. I am convinced that we are trying a gambler's experiment. I say that with great respect to everybody. We are trying a gambler's experiment in putting a great population into that country, in transferring the farmers of this province to that country to farm one-crop. Now, the situation in Ontario has become very grave. You have had the railways assisting the economic conditions in affecting this transfer of population. You have had the stimulus of the manufacturers towards settling the west so as to create a demand for its outfits, and so on.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

At the same time you have had trades unionism playing its part to take advantage of an easy opportunity to raise wages, and you have had a situation created which has literally sucked the labour off the land. It has sucked the mere farm labourer, the unattached, unrelated farm labourer, off the soil; the single man who did so much work in early days it took away first. It has taken away the farmers' sons, and uncles, and brothers-in-law, and now it is taking away the girls. So that, if you go into the city of Toronto you have a most amazing condition, an alarming condition, I think,—you have these manufacturers whom you are stimulating with the tariff and the transportation policy of great extravagance, inviting forty thousand or fifty thousand Jews and Macedonians, and that sort of thing, into that city, so that the whole centre of Toronto is now one solid ghetto. As a lawyer I know, for I see them transferring. They are living three and four families in a house. Housebuilding is being stimulated; the city is spreading out over the hills, building its houses with bricks at \$14 a thousand, with labour at 55 cents an hour for eight or nine hours a day, with money at 6 per cent. There is no 5 per cent money, there is no house being built in Toronto on borrowed money at less than 6 per cent. You have all that expense added on to a farmer. Of course, in the long run of economic balances, it shifts on to the producer at the end, I feel satisfied.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. And insurance money, life insurance and all, slips right to Toronto?—A. Yes.

Q. And that money is used against us in the production of anything we have to do on the farm?—A. Yes.

Now, by the immigration policy, by the boom policy, the railway building policy, the wheat policy, or the English-market policy—whatever you choose to call it—you have promoted a great movement of immigration into the country, followed immediately, of course, by a great movement of capital, chiefly to take advantage of the land speculation. When one of your railway companies builds a branch line in the Northwest as they have been doing for ten years, I think chiefly for land speculation purposes and not concerning themselves with the great problem of bringing the wheat out, immediately the land bounds from one or two dollars an acre to twenty or thirty dollars, and the gains are enormous. These gains are distributed among people in the Northwest and among the people in the cities, and it is sheer imagination to say that any benefit of it is received by the Ontario farmer. He is outside of all that tide of speculation and money distribution. It has been said, and you have all heard, that he has the home market. Let me draw attention to the county of York, in which the city of Toronto is situated. You will find that every township in the county of York has steadily lost population, except those that are intimately associated with Toronto, like York, and Tobicoke, and Markham townships.

Q. Those townships that are practically inside the corporation of Toronto for street car accommodation and everything?—A. Yes.

Take Georgina, Gwillimbury, King, Vaughan, Whitechurch—all those have lost population; and one has only to drive through those townships, as I have, to see the same disillusion that you see everywhere in what you may call the general farming districts of Ontario. If you drive along the road you see this: there is the old farm labourer's dwelling standing vacant, with the windows broken; there is another stuffed full of hay, or it is turned into a wagon shed, or it is falling to pieces.

Q. And then go into the village that used to be quite a scene of activity and you will find the town hall broken down, the windows of the old wagon shop smashed in, or some old cart backed into it, bull thistles and burrs growing up all along where activities spread in early times?—A. Yes. Now, of course, the farmer of Ontario, as I said, derives little benefit from all this. His so-called home market is a small affair for him.

Q. You live in the city of Toronto?—A. I do.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. You pay nine cents a quart for milk?—A. I pay ten.

Q. Call it nine; the farmer gets three cents for that?—A. I can tell you accurately; he gets about four cents delivered at the Union station, a trifle over four cents a quart.

Q. But I mean on the farm?—A. Yes.

Q. I have taken quite a lot of pains to find out the net amount the farmer got, and what the product was eventually sold for in the city, and I have found three cents and nine cents to be about the run; that is not the high price, but that is the average?—A. It costs over 100 per cent to distribute the farmers' product. I will come to that a little later.

As to the question of the home market we have no method of actually determining that question. We know that in the year 1910 we exported to all countries, of farm produce and animals and their products, \$144,000,000. We know that information was gathered from various sources by some information gathering department of this government, I think they call it the Census Department, and an estimate of the total production of farm products of the same year made it \$582,000,000. If you examine that report you will find that they evidently charged many things twice. For example, they have put in all the hay, and estimated all the silo corn, and put a value to it, and then there are the products, while clearly, of course, a great deal of that stuff revolves.

Q. It takes the corn and hay to produce the five hundred million dollars worth of dairy products that we make in the Dominion?—A. Yes. If you take the \$144,000,000, that is 26 per cent of the \$582,000,000; allowing the Department's figures to go as a statement of the whole agricultural production of the Dominion of Canada, \$144,000,000 is 26 per cent. That is to say, we export to foreign countries 26 per cent. But what becomes of the 74 per cent? Gentlemen have been saying throughout the country, and the farmers have been led to believe, and it has been part of a political policy—I am not arguing politics.

Hon. Mr. POPE: You are exceedingly close to it though.

Mr. WALDRON: The statement has been put to the public that 85 per cent of the farmers' products have been sold in the home market. There never was a more absurd—I won't say falsehood, but illusion. That 74 per cent is used for what? First, to feed the farm population itself; second, to feed the farm animals; third, to plant the ground next spring; and fourth, to sell in those magnificent cities and manufacturing towns which play so large a part in our political economy. My judgement is that not more than 25 per cent or 26 per cent of the products of the farm altogether go to the home market in the sense that the market is produced by stimulating manufactures. I hope that is not political. I believe it is sound, good sense.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. It depends on what you call consumption on the farm. That includes, you see, manufacturing of all products, beef and pork, butter and cheese, and so on; you will have to make that distinction?—A. There are some distinctions that I have difficulty in seeing.

However, if I may continue the statement in this way, I will say that the province of Ontario is in an alarming condition. For example, I find land values have fallen enormously. As I think I know the county of Huron; I have seen mortgages placed on land there in the last two or three years. Land was worth \$70 and \$80 an acre in the eighties. The other day in the township of Darlington, three miles back from the lake, where the houses are really like palaces, and, would cost, I should think from \$3,000 to \$5,000, they tell me the land is valued at from \$40 to \$45 per acre. Now \$45 per acre would not pay for the improvements on the land. I know of a case in the township of Sunderland, in Northern Ontario, where the executor is trying to sell a farm for \$12,000. The testator had kept an account of the cost of

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

the property and the improvements which he had put upon it and it amounted to \$23,000. I also know of a case in the county of Norfolk, where an apple dealer was in the habit, he says, of gathering and dealing in some eight or nine thousand barrels of apples a year and now his business is at an end, due, he says, to a scale on the apples trees, with which, for lack of labour, the farmers are unable to cope. He says that the farmers tried dairying and they were obliged to give it up on account of the lack of labour. They turned to growing beans, and they put on a rotation of beans and wheat; at first their yield of beans was as high as 25 bushels per acre. They are continuing that rotation, and while they see that it is ruinous, yet it is the best they can do. I know the county of Frontenac, I was born in that county. My father, with Col. Hamilton, started the first cheese factory. Col. Hamilton's son is now farming a large farm of 500 or 600 acres and he is obliged to give up his cattle because it is not possible for him to carry it on. He cannot secure the labour. All the useful labour is swept away by the cities, and such labour as they can get is the most worthless, immoral and incompetent. His brother lives in Leeds, or near to it, and is farming in a large way and he also says the same thing. The father was in the legislature and the sons are both of a political party to which the majority of this committee does not belong.

We have in Ontario the most astonishing and conclusive piece of evidence. We are spending a great deal of money on agricultural education. Of course, you see the economic interests which we have developed in Ontario. They instinctively saw what I am talking about and they have sought to meet it by providing an antidote. The antidote is on the one hand that the farmer must be educated in order to see nothing beyond his training, and not be able to get out of it. The other antidote is, as Mr. James, of Toronto, has been saying, to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It is all very well to talk that, but you cannot make two blades of grass grow where one grew before unless the economic conditions are fit. You cannot make a farmer take his little savings out of the bank to put into improvements unless he can see a return for it. He is, on the whole, a sound business man. You have in Guelph a most remarkable piece of evidence; four-fifths of the graduates of the agricultural college immediately desert the farm. We have them applying for work all winter long. I am one of the owners of the *Weekly Sun*, and we have them applying for occupation on the newspaper. They are obtaining general salaries of one thousand to twelve hundred dollars. Men who have their own farms, and who graduate from the agricultural college desert farming, and go away. These facts, in my view, are conclusive. It is the economic forces that are working here, and these young men are obeying them. The young men of this province, and every other province, are obeying the economic forces and they are going where they can improve their circumstances, while the farm is being reduced and impoverished, so that it no longer invites or retains population. There is another thing; we have thinned out our rural population until it has become incompetent, and we are scattering it all over the country where it remains incompetent. I spent some ten years in central America, having been attracted there by what appeared to be the profits of tropical agriculture. I spent nearly half a million dollars there, but I was finally beaten by this thing; there were no blacksmiths' shops, no factories, nothing whatever of industrial organization. I found that, in carrying on a large enterprise, I had to establish an industrial country and it was beyond my means. That is the growing economic condition of all Canada and its economic weight is, in my judgment, making itself felt. For example, you have some difficulty now in rural Canada in maintaining civilizing agencies, churches and schools. You have heard the clamour in the province of Ontario about teachers. One of the Baptist organizations met the other day and they provided a magnificent salary in Ontario, the rich province of Ontario so called, of \$625 a year as the best they could do for a clergyman, in most cases without horse or a manse. Look at the country press in Ontario; it is steadily decaying because of the very influence I have stated. I say again I have no faith in anything but economic causes as explaining

APPENDIX No. 1

the movement of population. I say that we have legislated our people into the west by creating economic conditions of one-crop and one market.

By Hon. Mr. Tessier:

Q. What is the remedy?—A. The remedy is a very difficult one, it baffles me to suggest a complete remedy. We ought to have a revenue tariff and we ought to have reciprocity. We must widen our markets, it is not politics, we cannot live as we do now.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Then the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of putting the people on the land and then starting out to find markets for this increased product was correct?—A. I did not want to come so close to politics, but I have never had any doubt about that. I do not see how anybody with the interests of Canada at heart can doubt the present necessity of widening our markets.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I think I have covered the ground.

By the Hon. Mr. Owens:

Q. Apparently there is a lessening of the rural population?—A. I have reached the conclusion that one thousand people have left the old counties in Ontario in ten years.

Q. The conditions of farming today in Ontario are more attractive than when you were farming?—A. How do you mean?

Q. By improved methods, improved machinery and better houses?—A. No, I think that is wrong. The houses in the southern part of old Ontario were built in the '60's and '70's, by barley and \$1.25 wheat. They are still standing. They are large houses. The houses built in these present days are narrow, poor affairs.

Q. In those days the sulky ploughs were not used?—A. They may be comfortable to ride on, but I do not think they are generally used.

Q. The self binder was not thought of?—A. The self binder came in in 1883, and that takes me back to my boyhood.

Q. In spite of these circumstances, the young men are still leaving the farm?—A. I say because of the present economic circumstances.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. I heard Prof. James deliver an address not long ago and he seemed to lay great stress on the fact that two blades of grass should be made to grow where one grows now; in other words that a cow that gives three thousand pounds of milk today ought to be increased to six thousand pounds?—A. Yes.

Q. That a farm producing one thousand dollars worth of products today ought to produce, under good cultivation two thousand dollars. We have examples of that in our country, where we have up to date bright fellows who have produced \$2,400 and \$2,500 off one hundred acres of land. They have selected their cows, and they are getting nine thousand pounds of milk, and the average of the province is only three thousand. What Prof. James is advocating is to bring up the 90 per cent of the ordinary farmers to the level of these good men?—A. He is depending on preaching and education to do it, when he ought to be depending upon economic profit to do it; that is what invites men to the highest effort.

Q. Our difficulty is that the good old farmer, who by thrift, careful management and good judgment made a living and raised his family, and educated them, moves into the town in order to further educate his family, and puts an ordinary man, who will work the farm on shares, in his place. At once the product of the farm goes down about half on account of lack of management, and knowledge of how to care for the dairy stock, the hens and other animals on the farm. That farmer who moves to the town become the curse of the town because he does not want to make any improvement. He will vote against sewers, or electric light, or anything that is

advocated for beautifying the town?—A. Of course. The burden of taxation, per capita, on the rural population has greatly increased. The cost of maintaining schools has gone up over 30 per cent. The per capita cost of municipal taxation has increased over 60 per cent.

Then you have a state of affairs that I want to call attention to. You have the country from Parry Sound down to what we used to call Northern Ontario, Muskoka and all the rest of it. There is a pitiful condition there. Last year I drove from Rosseau to Parry Sound, twenty-two miles. It was in the winter time and all the farms, to a large extent along the government road, built many years ago, have been abandoned. My driver was one of those lively village fellows, a machine agent, insurance agent, and real estate agent, and he had a great deal of this land for sale, and he was offering it for less than one dollar an acre, with buildings. One case I remember where the buildings would cost, I should think, at least \$1,500, yet he was offering it for 75c. to \$1.25 an acre. At Trout Lake post office, which is two or three miles from Port Carling on this Parry Sound road, there is a nice building with a post office; there must be a mile of wire fencing along the front, and there are 200 acres of land, but last year the owner sold it for \$250.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—What is the quality of the land?—A. In some cases very good land. Of course, it is broken and there will be some boulders. It rapidly diminishes so soon as your population grows thin.

By the Chairman:

Q. You spoke of labour which had been available on the farm being swept away to the cities. I have no doubt that is true to some extent, but a member of our House told me that in his part of the country the labour which came into the towns was not, as a rule, from the country; that the farmers' sons went away to the west, and the people who came into the towns were generally immigrants from the Old Country. In many cases that is true?—A. Perhaps I should not have said they were swept to the cities, they were swept to better employment; if they stopped in the city they went later to where the opportunities were better, but I think you are quite correct in making that suggestion. The cities are filling with Glasgow mechanics, with Jews from Eastern Europe, with Macedonians, for coarse labour in tanneries, &c., with Italians for street work and hod-carrying, and the like.

Q. You drew rather a melancholy picture of the condition of the farmers, but I think that in most of the provinces the farmers at present are decidedly better off than they were ten, or fifteen, or twenty years ago. For instance, there are not as many mortgages on the farms throughout Canada as there were twenty years ago?—A. That I am not prepared to admit, because I doubt the correctness of the information. It is difficult to ascertain, and I had intended to make the only test really effective as to that, that is to go to two or three County Registry offices and take specimen concessions and compare them today with what they were in past years. I am going to try and do that, and I would be glad to furnish you with the information I may obtain. I don't see how it can be that the mortgages have been greatly reduced, because the fathers of Ontario have been providing capital to set up their sons in the west, one would say, and must have been using their savings for that; and I am not sure—in fact I don't believe—that the farmers are as well off as they were when I was a boy.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the farmers are not as well off now as when you were a boy?—A. I will detail my reasons briefly. In the first place they work infinitely harder: it is a terrible drudgery. If you go to the county of Huron, down the road from Clinton towards London, you will find in practically every hundred acre farm house this condition—one man and one woman. They have waited late in life to marry, owing to the pressure of the conditions of which I have spoken. They have no children; a man and woman who must attend to all the pressing work of the farm; who are worked to death, who are worn out; and when it comes to the

APPENDIX No. 1

fall, the only chance to get their fall work done, which consists in threshing and cutting the silo corn and harvesting their roots, and so on, is to combine with their neighbours and do what we call 'bee' work. The woman has to pump the water for the cattle, and do all the chores, while the man is away at his neighbour's working, and in the end it is as it was last year, they don't get their fall ploughing done. The land is poorly cultivated and is over-run with weeds for those reasons. That is his condition. He has no time for church or for recreation or for any reliefs at all. Now, what could compensate him and make him better off than he was 25 years ago? Only great economic returns. But it cannot be, when they go away and desert it, that they have greater economic returns. I am sure they have not. I am sure his position never was worse in this province. I am sure of it, and I think I could establish it.

By the Hon. Mr. Yeo:

Q. Have you any idea what wages are paid generally to the farm labourer throughout Ontario?—A. I do know that they pay \$35 a month, with board and washing and in addition, perhaps, supply hire with horse and buggy,—or perhaps he walks off as a matter of course with the horse and buggy—at night, and on Sunday. Think of it; think of the changed social conditions in Ontario on the farm. You, Sir, (Sen. Derbyshire) would like to see the farmer dairying; but how on earth can one man and one woman carry on dairying? Who is to milk the cows on Sunday? He cannot hire help to milk the cows on Sunday. The general practice throughout Ontario now as to farm labour is this;—owing to the development of trades unionism, working with the economic conditions I speak of, when six o'clock comes the man puts his team in the stable, and he does not go to milk or do chores; he will not; he will leave first; and when Sunday comes, or a picnic day, or the 24th of May or anything like that, the poor farmer and his unfortunate wife must stay and do the chores while their labourer goes over the country driving the farmer's horse and buggy. It is an impossible situation, and the farmers are not as well off. It is idle to say that the farmers of the whole of Canada are as well off as they were when I was a boy. I don't think Mr. Walker knows. I don't believe him when he tells me that he is charging the banks with bank deposits; I think there are other explanations. Of course it would be possible to find out pretty accurately. The province has been at work for a good many years, there is a natural tendency to save, and savings have been accumulating; you have the branch bank system now pushed far and wide, and in every hamlet in the province all the people have been trained to carry their little deposits in the banks and to pay by cheque, &c. Now, to my own knowledge many farmers who are heavily mortgaged carry balances in banks. That is, their operating expense account, which they formerly carried in their pockets, or where they formerly got credit from the storekeeper and all round, they now pay cash, but they carry the money in the bank, and it goes to swell the great savings and deposits of our banks in Canada.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

The banks are getting rich with the eight hundred million dollars that they have got there.

By the Chairman:

Q. You attribute the condition that we are troubled about to economic causes?—A. Yes.

Q. I am not undertaking to say whether your view is correct or not, but it may be said that in England, where they have free trade, the tendency to leave the land and go into the cities, or to emigrate, is at least as pronounced as it is here; how do you account for the condition of things there?—A. Well, of course, I would speak with great modesty about conditions in England. England is a manufacturing country and not a farming country apparently. It pays the English people better to manu-

facture goods, apparently, than to grow farm products. They crowd into the cities to do that.

Q. But the men here are better paid; Mr. Fisher has laid a great deal of emphasis on that, that the men get a good deal better wages in the city than they do in the country and the same condition exists here as in England in that respect.

Hon. Mr. KERR.—You mean the provinces of Ontario and Quebec?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, of course, I am speaking of the older provinces.

Mr. WALDRON.—That men get better wages in the cities than they do on land?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, of course they do, and I have no doubt they do in England.

By the Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. Of course they need more wages in a city, where expenses are much higher?
A. Yes. You see that is going on in our cities. You have trades unionism working with protection, and working with the transportation policy, and working with the exclusion policy. Trades unionism keeps raising its wages.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—To get ahead of the tariff chaps.

Mr. WALDRON.—That raises the land, it raises the price of clothing, it raises everything; and there is somewhere a point where it will not raise higher.

By the Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. It raises the price of butter, eggs, and meat and everything that is grown on the land?—A. The cost of distribution goes up enormously in the city. The farmer wonders how it is that he only gets three cents a quart for his milk, and sees it selling in the city for nine cents.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. I was not here earlier, but with reference to the cost of those very products of the farm, and dealing with the conditions there, is it a fact that the young members of the farmers family are leaving the country and, instead of helping to keep the farm going, are leaving it to hired help?—A. I have drawn the deduction from the census figures already published that practically the rural population of Old Ontario has decreased a hundred thousand in ten years. That is what I have said, and I have no doubt that is true. It will so appear later. And I say that the people are leaving the land for economic reasons—that the 'gas-light' theory and the education theory and all the rest are mere minor causes, and that the reasons are economic. As to the only remedy, I have already said something. You open up the whole question of Canada's destiny. I don't believe that you can go on as you are. I have called it a gambler's chance that Canada is taking now in the development of the west as a one-crop experiment. I don't believe that that will succeed. I believe that the difficulties will come up and worry and perplex statesmen and others; but without raising greater questions, the only thing I can see in sight is a revenue tariff policy and reciprocity in natural products. That is my view. Many wiser men than I have held the same view, and a very wise one died the other day who held exactly the same view. I think it is almost astonishing that the social and economic conditions of Canada do not cause more serious consideration among Canadian men.

By the Chairman:

Q. It has begun to attract attention now?—A. You will see, and Canadians will see, the great original stock of this province dispersed and scattered to the winds, to be followed by what?—what Senator Derbyshire has spoken of here—the low-bred farm labourer who will become the occupant of the land. Take my experience the other day. I went into a large, palatial farm house that had been built by barley in the '60's and '70's, and I found there a man of about 35, thin and hard-worked. He drove me to his house at 11 o'clock at night, and asked me to make myself comfortable, while he went a mile away to a barn to take care of the stock, not having labour; and he

APPENDIX No. 1

swears that he cannot stand it, and he points to his mother, whom I saw in the morning—the only woman of his family left in his house, for he had never been married—and here I find two little girls in the house, brought out from some home, one of whom is a dwarf. Here charity imports are presently mixing with this population. You have scattered the old stock wide from here to Athabaska Landing, clear to Hudson Bay, and you expect we can remain civilized, that we can remain economically efficient? Nonsense. The thing is a montrosity in government or settlement of the country. How can this scattered population do good work or remain good?

By the Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. Does density of population make people better?—A. Why of course it does. Relative density, at all events, in rural parts. How are they going to keep up their schools? How are they going to keep up their church where people lived scattered in this way? How are you going to keep up and make effective your civilizing agencies, your country newspapers?

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. At a former session of the Committee I told of having seen on a farm near Glasgow an efficient farm hand who was getting \$120 a year, and who stayed the year round, and also a stout healthy woman who could milk and work about the place and who got \$50 a year; you cannot get help of that kind here?—A. You cannot get female help in Ontario on the farm.

By the Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. No, because the opportunities are so great for both man and woman to go along on their own account that of course they do so in wider areas?—A. When you say that what do you confess? You confess the economic inability of rural Ontario.

Q. Well, it brings about a greater equality than is brought about in Europe in the conditions there, and enables people with but little to get ahead, and even up with the average condition, which cannot of course happen under the conditions in Europe?—A. I don't know; nothing was higher in my view than the Scotch population.

Q. In the interests of the whole populace is not that the most desirable condition, that is practically possible?—A. No, I think those are generalities that I cannot admit.

By Honourable Mr. Kerr:—

Q. Dealing practically with the matter, is not the lure of the West really depleting our agricultural population?—A. Don't you see the lure of the West is a result of legislation and economic misfortune? That is to say, the United States tariff and the fact that we have no neighbours; we are shut off; they won't let us trade with them, then we can only trade with England; then we try to make it possible to efficiently trade with England by spending four hundred millions of dollars in developing railways, which of course, I think break down immediately the day of pressure comes. But the result of that is to make the condition out there the only place and condition where men can economically, profitably farm, and so they go there. You call that a lure. The lure is increased by the fact that a grand speculation in land values arises at once; the railway branch is pushed in—

Q. But I am taking the money-earning man, and getting away from the speculation altogether. In my own experience a young man of 21 came to my office, the son of a farmer in the township of Vaughan, and bought from me some land near Portage la Prairie at \$23 an acre; knowing the man and his family I did not get any cash down, but he paid me in three years by the crops he took off the place?—A. There are many cases like that, but you must not draw too much from that, because I have been ascertaining here as a deduction from the census figures that notwith-

standing all those great prizes and winnings in the West our agricultural population has probably not increased much beyond three hundred thousand in ten years in the whole of Canada.

By the Chairman:

Q. You made a reference in the early part of your statement to some statistics; could you give an approximate estimate of the quantity of manufactured goods consumed on an average farm of one hundred acres of average quality with a family consisting of parents and three children?—A. I have read what took place at the Tariff Commission in 1905 when Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Drury, who is a very intelligent young man, debated the question. Drury thought that the farm implements, the woollens and other manufactured goods for a family on one hundred acres would come to \$459. I think that is very low. I think he did not take account of many things in which manufactured goods play a part. Mr. Fielding said that was too small. Sir Richard Cartwright said that the tariff on those goods, as it stood, would be 30 to 35 per cent, and so, on Drury's figures, they calculated that the annual payment or tax paid by the hundred acre farmer was from \$130 to \$200. Those figures, I think, are pretty fair; I should think they are under the mark. It would take a good deal of study to get at all the costs.

By Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. Do I understand you to say that the average duty paid by the farmer would be equal, all over, to thirty or thirty-five per cent?—A. Thirty to thirty-five per cent, I think, Sir Richard Cartwright said.

Q. I hardly think that was said by Sir Richard Cartwright?—A. I read the official report of it yesterday, and my memory is doing its best to fulfil its function.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the usual effect upon the farmers of a neighbourhood of the establishing of factories in a village or country town. Which tendency is the greater—to promote farming with a view to supplying the local markets, or to induce farmers or labourers to give up their work in the country for the purpose of working in the factories?—A. I don't know that I could speak except theoretically on that. I don't know that I have much experience. I do know a little town of 2,500 which started a knitting factory and a clothing factory—you know the great industry of Canada is the making of clothing—and it did noticeably withdraw the girls, and female help became impossible, but of course it did not induce anybody to seek riches by supplying the local market.

By the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. What effect on a rural population, among women especially, does a departmental store have, especially one like Eaton's where they employ probably from 4,000 to 6,000 women between the shop and the factory; probably a third of those people would be imported, but I think a very large proportion of the others come from the country?—A. They come from the country towns and villages and to some extent from the farm. You will find that generally the farmer's daughter is better educated; that is to say, in our public school system if she is capable at all, she has taken a high school course, and she then becomes a teacher, stenographer, or bookkeeper or something in an office and wastes her life. Yes, there are thousands of the finest women Canada ever produced being wasted in that magnificent experiment in the development of manufactures—Toronto. It is a shame. But the economic conditions are always working; it is the economic conditions. Many things occur to me that I would like to say. I am familiar with two or three localities in this province since boyhood. I was born in Frontenac county and my parents in 1866 took me to

APPENDIX No. 1

Huron County, my memory goes back some years, and I have seen the disappearance of all the labourers' dwellings, along with the labourer, and the gradual pressure, or the gradual exercise of the lure, if you like, in the development of the economic conditions of this province. The farm labourers' cottages are all gone, also the little hamlet, the halfway house, and now you have just a bleak house standing with one man and one woman in it as the typical social unit throughout rural Ontario. The Minister of Education of Ontario reports that last year the rural school population fell off almost three thousand, and in that you are including the great new population in New Ontario, which in the main is rural, so that in Old Ontario it must have been very large, perhaps 4,000 or 5,000 of a decrease in the one year.

By Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. To what do you attribute the lessening of the labourers' houses and the population that you speak of?—A. I attribute that of course, to the fact that the labourer goes away; the labourer is invited away; then the cottage falls into disuse, and finally rots down, or is converted into some other use.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. For instance in Frontenac County many of the nine hundred men would be found making engines in the Kingston Locomotive works—big, stalwart, fine fellows. You say the labourer is invited away; he is not pushed away?—A. No, I mean in the economic development of the country where the farmer, who twenty-five years ago had two cottages and two workmen assisting him on his farm, he is able by the development of economic machinery to do himself all that he and two or three men did, and he does not require them. If he is making butter or milk he does not churn as he did then; he finishes his churning in about five minutes with a separator; if he is ploughing, he can handle as much land in a day as three of them did twenty years ago; if he is reaping he will cut his grain and bind it, and do as much at least as ten men could do twenty-five years ago; and so on all along the avenues of farm life—the development of machinery and appliances to care for the various situations, has it not lessened the necessity for this additional help, and so the people go away because there is no room for them?—A. That is one of the minor, and very minor, causes. My memory goes back to the '70's. In 1881 my father bought the first binder made by your firm, and it was a very clumsy, big affair; it was the best there was; it cost \$300 or \$325. What have you brought in since except the cream separator, as a real reducer of labour?

Hon. Mr. BEITH.—(To Senr. Jones) How have you reduced ploughing?

Hon. Sir M. JONES.—By the gang plough with the spring seat, by which you can turn as much in one hour, as you turned in three twenty years ago.

Hon. Mr. BEITH.—But not so well done.

Hon. Sir M. JONES.—Yes, just as well done, and in the larger farms you will find a man ploughing 25 acres in a day and doing it just as well. You asked me what has been accomplished since 1881. In every line of machinery used on the farm the development has been, in the utility of the employment, immeasurably improved. To-day the binder is worth twice or three times as much as the one your father bought in 1881, and he can buy it to-day for less than half the money he paid then.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. In the case of the immigrant who comes out as a farm labourer and is employed for a few months by a farmer, who dismisses him in the winter, we have to do with that problem, for such men will not stay on the farm in winter at \$5 a month instead of the \$25 or \$30 he was to have had from the farmer?—A. There you touch on a very difficult matter. In this country what industries can go on on the land in winter? Look at it. In the Muskoka district you have the people lumbering in the

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

winter. In Northern Ontario you will have more unfortunate conditions; there you will have an occupation which occupies the land during the summer, and the women do some agriculture and the man makes the real, substantial earnings of the family in those lumber camps in the winter—an unfortunate state of affairs. But all over this country what are you to do in the winter? That is one of the grim effects of our existence here. In the early days, when labour unionism and the other conditions I spoke of had not been effective, the workingman who came out from England or elsewhere built on the corner of a lot, or the farmer built for him, a little cottage with an acre of land, and the privilege of keeping a hog, and the keep of a cow; his children went to the school maintained by the farmer, and as they grew up they provided labour, they did chores, they relieved the tedious toil of the farmer, they were extremely useful as a family working in the community. As soon as the economic conditions of which I have been speaking began to be effective, the man and his children went where?—to the town or to the West or to the Soo, or any of those places where capital is.

By Hon. Mr. Casgrain:

Q. To better his condition, as he thought, and perhaps he did,—A. I don't know.

Q. We had people like that on properties I have been connected with; we had a family living there, and we employed them. They naturally lived out of the man that had the farm, and he could not give them very much, but they were there to be employed whenever we wanted them, at a very cheap rate?—A. Next to that, when the man of family went away, then the farmer sought to keep labour by hiring a single man, who worked in Michigan in the lumber woods in the winter, or went elsewhere in the winter, but he turned up in the summer—an itinerant, a traveller, and he was hired through the summer. But his wages increased, and he became less in number, and finally disappeared. He has gone; the railroads have come.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. Are there no ways in which the farmer could utilize labour during the winter for the improvement of his farm?—A. I will tell you about that. I have some knowledge of business. Not long since I had occasion to consider some means of dealing with a farm of 300 acres where there were two farmers' sons left where the family could get together about \$6,000 in money besides 300 acres of land; and being widely read in what wise men say, I advised that they get together and work this thing out seriously. I said: 'You must provide an industry which will keep labour at work during the winter so that you may have it in summer.' We figured out that it would cost as a capital investment at least \$6,000 in permanent investment, what you would call capital investment. They would have to build houses, and set up a dairy house, and hen house, make extra silo arrangements, and one thing or another. It would cost at least \$6,000 and nobody would venture on the enterprise. The conclusion was that it was not a good investment, and after studying it very carefully I concurred in that decision.

Q. That was mixed farming?—A. Mixed farming. It would take at least \$6,000 of capital to start.

Q. In that kind of dairying, in chicken, and poultry, and things of that kind, would there not be a large solution of the question of a dear market for the question of poultry and eggs and things of that kind that people are complaining about?—A. This family which I was advising with was not concerned about the problem in the city; it was only concerned to make money, and they could not see, and I could not see either, a safe investment of \$6,000 of capital with their land.

By Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. Was not \$6,000 a pretty extravagant estimate for investment in a creamery to take care of what they could produce?—A. I should be glad to submit to you the figures. At first I thought them extravagant, but they would have to stock up.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. The land is free, and the \$6,000 represents earnings from the property in addition to the increase of the property and the education of the family, &c.; they had \$6,000 to the good from the straight farm industry?—A. No, that was hardly so.

Q. You said it was earned by the farm?—A. No, I did not say that; as a matter of fact it was not earned by the farm. One member of the family had earned \$3,000 outside the farm.

By the Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Then your verdict would be that mixed farming, even on what we may call a scale which should warrant success, is not justified under present conditions?—A. I am quite satisfied as to that. How can a mixed farm keep labour all the year? Farmers don't go into it—there is the answer to everything. If it was paying the farmers would go into it.

Q. Then you can't blame those fellows in the West for going into the one-crop system?—A. It is the only thing they can go into.

Q. There are fewer yearly engagements in Ontario for farm labourers than twenty-five years ago?—A. Oh, much less. There used to be a good deal of lumbering going on all over Old Ontario—taking out square timber, chopping the wood, and so on, but now that has all ceased, as the wood is gone.

By the Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. Formerly the young men on the farm were kept at home by work at the creamery, or the raising of stock, or something of that kind; but now they go away and their place is taken by the farm labourer?—A. If taken at all.

Q. But whatever is done in the summer time, the farmer will not pay wages for the winter to keep them on?—A. He cannot afford it. Those who criticise the farmer must look at the farmer as they would look at any other business man. If you find that he is not hiring men in the winter time, that he is not giving high wages and is not offering a house, it is because the reason is economic. If he could afford to pay labour \$100 a month, he would be doing it, there is no doubt about that; that is economically incontrovertible.

Q. Take, for the sake of argument, a farmer around a city like Toronto; he could sell twice the milk that he sells today, for it is scarce, and it is dear on that account; he could sell in the city alone twice or three times the quantity of eggs that are sold today, because they are now imported, and so in various other things. Those are all products that could be continued during the winter months, for I suppose hens lay every month, except November?—A. If you breed them at the right season.

By Hon. Sir M. Jones:

Q. What do I understand your view is as to mixed farming in Old Ontario?—A. It is economically impossible.

Q. Is mixed farming on the decrease in the last fifteen years?—A. Why, of course; the disappearance of labour means that it is on the decrease.

Q. Then where do we get the largely increased product that would naturally come from mixed farming—I mean the pigs, the sheep, the steers, the cattle, the meats of all kinds, the butter and eggs, &c.; we get them, and we use twice and three times as much in the towns and cities today as there was 25 years ago; there are three times as many people to use them in the towns and cities as well?—A. No, hardly as bad as that.

Q. Well, say twice as many?—A. I am not quite able to say what it is.

Q. Take the cities; Hamilton has more than doubled its population of 25 years ago; Toronto has three times what it had 25 years ago; Brantford is three times what it was; other towns are more than double. I want to know where we get the actual necessities of life that are on the table, in every house in all those cities which

have doubled or trebled in population in 25 years, if mixed farming is largely on the decrease; it is not imported?—A. I would not admit the premises you lay down—that twice or three times the increase has been made.

Q. Statistics would show that?—A. As a whole, the provincial increase was 340,000 in the last ten years, and the increase in 44 towns in Old Ontario of over 5,000 population was 325,000 in the last ten years. The urban population now is pretty nearly 60 per cent of the province's whole population. Ten years ago it was nearly 40 per cent. That is the rate of increase.

Q. I did not say towns, I said the cities?—A. Well, cities increased in ten years 325,000.

Q. The cities in Ontario have more than doubled; I think they have trebled? A. No, I have the actual figures, which I have given you. Now you are importing meats from Australia and the United States. I could give you the figures if there were time.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. A man may not do mixed farming, but some have gone into specialties such as poultry raising, so that while mixed farming has decreased there is the specializing?—A. There is a very interesting testimony to the ability of the Ontario farmer to find an outlet. In the county of Essex for example, he is developing tobacco growing in a certain district with very great success, and there you immediately find an increase of population. We have been calling it French, but that is not the reason. It is because it was profitable; profit brought population. That worked in Essex and Lambton, and now up in the county of Huron you have the white bean industry. So along Norfolk and Elgin counties the bean relieves the farmer and affords him a way out of his great difficulty. Then you have a very interesting development, not of orchard growing, but of a perfecting in the conduct of apple orchards and the shipping of the product. No doubt a great deal has been accomplished there. There has been an example of scientific wisdom being immediately grabbed at by the farmers where they can. In Senator Beith's county, in Darlington, and Ontario county, the farmers are delayed in making their orchards profitable by the difficulties of labour. You have an example in one of Sir Edmund Walker's great speeches in which he pointed out what can be done by specializing in gladioli. He says that this year you could get rich by going and buying foxes. But the farmer has grasped at everything. He is an able man. He is the father of all, of you and me.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Sir Edmund Walker can handle a million dollars of money without paying any interest on it, and make a profit on it.

Hon. Sir M. JONES.—You must not quote Mr. Walker now to substantiate your views, because a little while ago you deprecated his views.

Mr. WALDRON.—I do deprecate his views.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—He is one of the noble eighteen.

Mr. WALDRON.—I am going to make inquiries in the registry office to see if they have information as to the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers, and if I find anything shall I send it to you?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, I think you might.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Derbyshire, seconded by Hon. Mr. Yeo, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Waldron for the trouble he had taken in furnishing the material he had given to the Committee.

The Committee adjourned at one o'clock to meet at the call of the chair.

ROOM 8.

OTTAWA, March 12, 1912. .

The Committee met at 11 a.m.

PRESENT: HON. MESSRS. Power (Chairman), Derbyshire, Baird, Yeo, Taylor, King, Beith—7.

The Chairman read draft of a circular containing questions which it was proposed to send out, and, after discussion, it was decided that names would be prepared by members of the Committee and handed in so that representative men in various sections of the country could be reached and their opinions obtained.

The Chairman read a letter dated February 27th, from C. B. St. George, Tramore, Renfrew County, giving reasons why farmers were inclined to leave that section and a later letter dated March 8th, acknowledging a receipt of a letter from the Chairman and adding further reasons.

It was decided to print the letter in its entirety.

After discussion, it was decided to receive answers from Senator King, in writing, to the question submitted. Senator Yeo expressed his willingness to give verbal testimony, and he was therefore called.

Senator Yeo:

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Just state, in your own way, what you find going on in regard to population and industries in your province, Prince Edward Island; to what causes do you attribute the decrease of population?—A. It is almost impossible to say. For the last twenty-five years our people have been going away, mostly, in past years, to the United States. Latterly, a good many have been going to the west of Canada. As our young men and women grow up they leave us.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. I suppose bad communication with the other parts of the world affects them?—A. That may have something to do with it; still, our people are very much attached to their own little province, and many of them go away and come back to end their days there.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Isn't it the most beautiful place in the Dominion?—A. We think so, and I think so myself.

Q. And the very garden of Canada as regards agriculture?—A. Very fertile. Of course our chief pursuits are agriculture and fishing. In the winter there is not much employment. A great many of our young men go away to get employment in the woods in the United States. They probably go away without the intention of going permanently; they go for a few years, and it ends in their settling down and remaining there. I think latterly those harvest excursions to the west have done a great deal to take our people away, for they get away on those excursions and drift all over, many of them going to British Columbia and other parts in the west of Canada and the Western States.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The CHAIRMAN.—Speaking of those harvest excursions, I had a letter from a gentleman in Halifax pointing out that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took harvesters out to the west at very low rates, and then when the men got out there they charged them very high rates to bring them east again.

Senator KING.—They take them out for \$12, and bring them back from Winnipeg for \$18.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is the same thing, I suppose. Is there anything wrong about that?

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—The thing is that if they can get 50,000 men to go out there at \$12 a head, you can see the money they have made, for they have to run their train anyway; and then when they get the men there they have land of their own to sell; then there is the free homesteading, and if a young man works there and earns some money and sees an opportunity of settling and taking 160 acres of land which in three years will be his, providing he does the settlement duties, he may take advantage of it.

By the Chairman:

Q. Mr. Yeo, you apparently have no very definite view as to the causes of this migration from the Island; has it always taken place?—A. It has, for a great many years past.

Q. Up to 1891 the population increased, did it not?—A. Up to 1891 the decrease was a very slight one.

Q. Up to 1881 the population increased?—A. Yes, they were gaining. Of course, the decline in wooden shipbuilding may have had something to do with it. When that industry was in existence there a great many men were employed at it.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Has the decline taken place with the fishermen, or do they hold their own?—A. I think many of the fishermen go away in the winter and return in the summer, do their fishing, and then go again. I think the fishermen have on the whole held their ground pretty well.

Q. Then it is in the farm population that the decrease has taken place?—A. I think so, largely.

Q. Is it not due largely to the new methods of farming by improved machinery?—A. I think not. I think there are very few farms but could profitably employ more labour if the labourers were there. In many cases the whole family have gone away, and nothing but the old people are left there, and, of course, when they employ help the wages are too high, and the labourers cannot get the wages they can get abroad.

Q. Have you many vacant farms?—A. Not in my county; farms are in very good demand, and have been bought up as they have been offered. I think in the eastern section of the Island there are some vacant farms, but I am not positive. I know land does not obtain the same price there as it does with us in Prince County.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Then there is not much room in the constituency where you live for those young men to go on the farm; they have to go somewhere else to get farms?—A. No, there are still farms to be got; there is no scarcity in that way. Prices are better, but they do better away from home. Many of them go away and earn the money to pay for their farms.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. With such magnificent soil and climate as they have there, could not any of those people make more money on their farms provided they went into intensive agriculture?—A. Well, with the prices that have been paid lately, farmers are doing

APPENDIX No. 1

very well; but in past years, take potatoes for instance, we grew large quantities of potatoes for such a little province, but there is no market for them. We are shut out of the United States market, and I know as a fact that in many years potatoes have been allowed to rot because they could do nothing with them; they have been hauled out to the dung heaps.

Q. This year?—A. This year potatoes have been in good demand, fair demand.

Q. In Brockville last week we had potatoes from Ireland?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you think they cultivate potatoes as well as is done in the Old Country?—A. Well, no, I don't think they do, perhaps. Without having a good price for them there is no inducement, and it has been rather expensive to keep the potato bug down; all this has prevented people from growing as many potatoes as they otherwise would.

I am of the opinion that during the coming year there will be a great many potatoes grown.

By the Chairman:

Q. I understood you to say there was difficulty in securing a sufficient number of laborers to work the farms?—A. Yes, there is always a scarcity of farm laborers.

Q. Dr. Robertson gave us an instance of some farmer in the Island who had been very successful?—A. I heard a case of that kind in Prince Edward Island from other sources, where a farmer had succeeded in making a good deal of money. I know many farmers, who have worked hard and who have made money, and are still making money. They have to work hard. It is a labourer's life, they have to work early and late, and all the family have to work hard. I know of many instances similar to that related by Dr. Robertson.

Q. At the present time, I suppose the most lucrative business in Prince Edward Island is fox farming?—A. Yes, they realize good prices.

By Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Do your farmers give boys a fair show on the farm? Do they give them something to show that they have an interest in the farm, give them a colt or a steer?—A. I have known many instances where they do. As a rule, when they get fit for anything of that kind they go away. I have known the boys to leave the farm as early as seventeen years of age. At first they go away to work for the winter and gradually they get away altogether.

By the Chairman:

Q. You have already answered the question 'Do children of farmers remain on the farm if not why not'?—A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of fact the daughters go as well as the sons?—A. Yes, the girls go; almost as many of them as the boys.

Q. What do the girls do when they go away?—A. Many of them go away to become nurses and others take up housework, and some go into the factories and stores as clerks.

Q. Do a considerable portion of the girls who go away come back; if so, in what condition are they physically when they come back?—A. A great many of them, when they come back, are not in as good health as they were when they left.

Q. How about their financial position? Have they more money when they come back than when they went away?—A. Some of them go away and earn a great deal of money. I know instances of girls who are careful and who save a good deal of money, while others do not save any. Quite a few go away and get married.

Q. Is it the general rule that they come back well to do and in good health?—A. The bulk of them do not come back at all; they settle down in some other place. Some of them come in in poor health and broken down, and others do very well and come back in fair circumstances. I do not know what the majority of them do.

Q. Have a considerable number of immigrants settled in your district since 1891?—A. No, not a great many. Within the last two or three years there have been perhaps ten or fifteen English families that have come there, and also a few Scotch.

Q. Were they farmers or farm labourers?—A. Farmers, very few farm labourers. A great many are doing very well, but a few went back to England. Some of the labourers came there and worked for a year or so and went away.

Q. As a whole, have the farmers and labourers done fairly well?—A. Yes, if they make up their minds to stay for a year or two they get to like the country.

Q. If the work of this committee has any effect, the important thing will be to indicate what remedy could be applied which would operate effectively to prevent this depletion of the population in Prince Edward Island?—A. It is hard to say that. If some of the suggestions made by Dr. Robertson were carried out it might help; but as far as I know, in a general way, the young people have amusements of various kinds, and the settlers are close together. I think if we had reciprocity with the United States it would give us a wider market, and give us a chance to raise more produce, which would benefit us more than anything else that could be done. We have no manufactures to speak of in Prince Edward Island—nothing which requires protection—and we want the United States market. Some years it would be of no benefit, but as a general rule it would be of great advantage.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—Would reciprocity in farm produce and lumber encourage manufacturing?—A. I do not know that it would. We are too small a community for that.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—But this large market would give you a place to sell your goods at all times, with more money?—A. It would give us a chance of sending our produce there at all times, and we want it very much indeed. We raise a good deal of farm stuff, sheep and lambs, and they go to the United States as a rule; it would be a benefit to us if we had an open market for sheep, lambs and potatoes.

Q. And everything you raise?—A. Yes, everything we have to sell.

The CHAIRMAN.—The staple products are oats and potatoes?—A. We have more to sell of those articles than of anything else.

Q. You think reciprocity with the United States would help to prevent this outflow of population? Do you remember the operation of the Treaty of 1854?—A. Yes, I remember it very well.

Q. Your idea is that a new Treaty on the same lines would have substantially the same effect?—A. I think so; perhaps not every year to the same extent, because we have a home market now which helps us considerably, but the home market is not large enough for all the produce that is grown.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. The greatest benefit we got under that reciprocity was during the American war, when there was a great demand of these things?—A. Oh, it continued right up to the time the Treaty was terminated.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any views on the subject of the school education? Do you think that has any effect on the question before us?—A. I cannot say that it has. It might be a benefit to us if there were a little more instruction in the agricultural line, but as a rule our farmers are beginning to understand the art of farming pretty well. I suppose the hard work on the farm has something to do with the young men going away, and I have always noticed where the oldest one of a family go, as a rule, the others follow. On the other hand, I know some instances where the whole family remain at home, not one leaving. As a rule our young people have a fairly good education, and when they go away they are generally successful.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. Have you travelled over western Canada to any extent?—A. No; I have just been over it.

Q. As far as you could judge, what are the comparative advantages, from the domestic and social points of view, of the lives of the farmers on the prairie and those in Prince Edward Island?—A. It struck me there was no comparison in the comforts. The comforts of the east are far ahead of the comforts of the west. I can quite understand a young man who was prepared to rough it, and did not mind what we did for a few years, going to the west, but I can never see how a farmer who is comfortably settled in the east, could leave it and go to the west. Probably he would make money faster there; but he would not have the comforts or anything of that sort.

Q. As a rule are the farmers in Prince Edward Island comfortable or not?—A. As a rule, they are comfortable. Whilst we have not any wealthy people there, we have no poor people, and no man need want if he desires to be industrious; if he has his health he can always get along and make a comfortable living.

The CHAIRMAN.—We should like to hear from Senator King in regard to the conditions in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. KING.—I know of no abandoned farms in New Brunswick which it would not be a crime to put a settler upon. I think Senator Baird will endorse that statement. There are hundreds of these abandoned farms that the settler could not live on—farms where men have made clearings, built houses, and conducted a lumber business, erected a log house, or shanty and bought the hay for one cow, but when the lumber played out they had to leave. I hope there will be no attempt made to settle these farms. While I say that, I may add that there are a large number of good farms in New Brunswick that are not being worked as they should be. Our people are going largely to the west. I go to the west myself very often. I have just completed my thirty-second trip, as far as the Coast in most cases, and I see lots of New Brunswick people.

By the Chairman:

Q. The population in your old constituency of Sunbury and Queens has decreased?—A. Yes.

Q. To what do you attribute the decrease?—A. I would have to go back a good way to be fair in that matter. The decrease in the population of New Brunswick dates back to the time of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1866 or 1867. Up to that time our province was increasing rapidly in population, keeping pace with most of the provinces of Canada, but since that time there has been a decrease in population.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—And the decrease will continue?—A. I am not so sure of that. I will say that had the reciprocity treaty continued down to to-day, New Brunswick would have been double in population what it is, and I think I can make it plain to the committee. I have been fifty years in the lumber business. In 1866 and 1867 we had a free market in the United States. Senator Baird says the war gave us a free market and good prices. There is something in that, but that does not explain the whole situation. Senator Baird knows that about that period a law was passed in the United States, known as the Pyke law, which admitted lumber cut in the state of Maine, and floated down the St. John river, to be manufactured into lumber in St. John mills, and re-shipped to the United States market free of duty. While we had the Reciprocity Treaty we were on the same terms, but when it was abrogated we had to pay, until the last tariff of the United States was framed, \$2 a thousand on rough lumber going into the United States market. It is \$1.25 on lumber now, but until the last revision of the United States tariff we had to pay \$2., while the American lumber cut in the State of Maine and floated down the St. John, went back into that market free. Of course we had to keep on lumbering in New Brunswick as it was about the only industry outside of farming, but we could not

afford to pay our men anything like the wages which they paid across the line in the State of Maine, New Hampshire, and the adjoining states. Our only market was Great Britain. Nearly all the lumber we produced those years went to the British market simply because we were shut out by the \$2. During that time I am safe in saying, speaking in round numbers, that we manufactured in New Brunswick two hundred million feet of lumber, the greater portion of which went to the English market simply because we were shut out of the American market, and we must have suffered a loss of \$2 a thousand on two hundred millions for forty years. That would amount to sixteen million dollars in that period, and while some of us who have been carrying on the lumber business did not become bankrupt, others did. Men left us when we could only pay our men from ten to fifteen or twenty dollars a month, while all they had to do was to step across the line and receive thirty or thirty-two a month. In the parish adjoining mine, three hundred young men left the country and went to Duluth. Men who have mills have to continue to work them, but we have to lumber at a loss; but the country is getting poorer and the men are leaving us simply because we can not afford to pay the wages, which we could pay when the lumber went into the United States free. I should like to know if Senator Baird can explain that statement? I think Senator Baird will corroborate my statement. For thirty years I was producing about sixty millions a year for the St. John market and Senator Baird's output was about the same, perhaps not quite so much, and Senator Baird knows as well as I do that during all those years we had to pay the St. John market \$2 a thousand feet. We had to accept that much less than the price the log was bringing in the United States market.

Hon. Mr. BAIRD.—That is so, but it was not our fault.

Hon. Mr. KING.—We could not afford to pay the wages which they paid across the line, and that accounts for the decrease in population in New Brunswick in the last thirty or forty years.

Hon. Mr. THOMPSON.—Reciprocity would have benefited us in that regard?—A. Yes, we could have paid men the same as they paid in the State of Maine if we had reciprocity. Senator Baird was selling logs of the same quality as mine; and he had to accept \$2 less than was paid across the river in the State of Maine; that has been going on for forty years.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—Q. And likely to continue for forty years, until every one is driven out of that section of the country, because they will continue to vote against their own interests.

Hon. Mr. KING.—Oh, no. I am not a high protectionist but I desire to place myself on record on that question at the present time before this committee, that we have never yet derived any benefit in the Maritime Provinces from the high tariff—I mean from protection—but I think the time is coming when we will. I think we will be able to show the people in the west—the people residing in the district where Senator Derbyshire lives, but further west—that we are going to take advantage of the western market on the coast, and we are going to invite your manufacturers to come down and locate there. We will be able to put our goods on board a steamer at St. John, run them down to Panama, and carry them up the coast, for one half the cost of carriage across the continent by rail.

Hon. Mr. DERBYSHIRE.—I agree with that, because that exactly applies to our particular town, Brockville.

Hon. Mr. KING.—We have the coal and iron in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, particularly Nova Scotia, and we can manufacture more cheaply in the Maritime Provinces than you can in the Western Provinces.

By the Chairman:

Q. Your idea is that if a remedy is to be applied, the most effective remedy would, just now, be a reciprocity treaty?—A. I am certain of it. There is no question that reciprocity would be an advantage to the farmers of New Brunswick.

APPENDIX No. 1

Q. You have spoken of the loss of labour in the lumber business. Is there still difficulty in securing hands enough to work the farms in New Brunswick?—A. Men are not apt to work on farms now when they can obtain \$1.75 a day on railroads. The amount of money paid on the construction of the N.T.R. has taken men off the farm, but the farmer has to contend with other difficulties. Potatoes have sold as high as \$3. a barrel, but I am positive there is not one farmer in New Brunswick who has any to sell. No one is being benefited, but the consumer is being hurt. He is paying \$2.50 and \$3 a bag for potatoes because the farmers have not any to sell. Most of those produced in New Brunswick came west here, after being bought in New Brunswick for \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bbl. Had we had reciprocity those potatoes should have gone into Boston, and thus have been worth as much in New Brunswick as they were in the State of Maine.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Don't you think the farmer could get as much help as he wanted if he had been willing to pay the increased wages?—A. Well, it has been hard to get help on the farm. I have known people to pay \$2 a day to men for cutting hay on the St. John river. They have to pay it, and that is one reason why there they are not doing more farming, because wages are so high.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do the children of the farmers in New Brunswick remain on the farms, and if not, why not?—A. Well, a farmer in New Brunswick now who will undertake to go to work this year and double his crop of potatoes because they are \$2.50 or \$3 a bag in St. John this year is very likely to have a cellar full of potatoes next year that won't be worth 50c. a barrel if the crop is good up near Montreal and further west, so that there will be no demand for them; and as he is shut out of the Boston market they won't be worth taking out of the cellars after next winter.

Q. With respect to the children of the farmers, do the children in New Brunswick remain on the farms or not?—A. Most of them go west when they get big and old enough.

Q. West, which way?—A. Largely to our own Northwest. They have been going to the United States. Fifteen years ago there were forty or fifty thousand Maritime Province people sleeping under roofs of Boston every night, but there are not many going down there now. The few that are leaving for the United States today are not the children, but the old people who have been left and who have abandoned their farms and gone to the United States to spend the balance of their days with their children who are living there. The class of people migrating from New Brunswick to the United States are the old people, and not the children, for it is cheaper to keep the parents there in the United States than keep them on abandoned farms in New Brunswick.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. As a matter of fact the population has been increasing in good lumber lands that have been cleared?—A. Is it fair to say that it is increasing when it is very largely by the French population? Seventy-five per cent of the population are French. The same thing occurs in Quebec; they don't migrate; I don't see them in the West. They stay on the farms; they like a wood farm better than a prairie farm. It is the French population in Madawaska that is increasing; not Victoria so much.

Q. Victoria largely too?—A. Is mostly French. Go over the population carefully and you will find it is French, chiefly. You will find in the English speaking districts in New Brunswick that the population is decreasing, and you will find that the French is practically the whole increase there. It is not because the land is

better, or that there is more lumber, but it is because they don't emigrate. The only place in my county that has increased is where I live, a small village that has increased 400 people; but the whole county has decreased. The increase is because we have two or three mills there and the payment of money in connection with the Trans-continental has brought the people. We have but one Frenchman in the parish.

Q. Have any considerable number of immigrants settled in your part of the country since 1901?—A. Our government in New Brunswick is making an effort, a determined effort, to bring immigration to that province. Mr. Wilmot, the Immigration Agent, has quarters in St. John; he is an active man, doing his very best. The government has an agent in England, and he is putting forth every effort he can. There are a few coming, but very few. I think the difficulty is just this: We have to do what we did not have to twenty years ago. We have all the immigrants for Canada practically landing on the wharves in St. John, and we ought to be able to stop them there. The Government has subsidized steamship lines, and immigrants all pass through our province; we ought to be able to grab some of them, but up to the present time we have not. I think if the more intelligent of these people went to Mr. Wilmot, and asked, 'What about the climate of New Brunswick,' he could satisfy them that the climate was all right, was as good as the North of Scotland, anyway, if not as good as any other part of the British Isles. Then if they asked about the crops he could take them out and show them the growing crop and satisfy them that as far as potatoes and hay and oats were concerned the crop was good. Then, the next question, and the most important question of all, would be, 'What about your markets?' Mr. Wilmot would reply, 'We have got St. John.' 'What is the population?' 'Forty thousand.' 'How much has it increased the last ten years?' 'Why, it has been forty thousand for forty years.' 'Well, what about that great market right in sight, and all around here, within a night by water communication—Boston; not Portland, but Boston, and the manufacturing places in and around Boston?' The reply would be, 'You cannot get in there; four cents duty on cheese; six cents on butter and everything else in proportion.' The immigrant says, 'Well, then, I don't stay here.' Somebody says, 'Well, we have Moncton.' Yes, but there are enough farmers around Moncton to supply Moncton. 'But we have Woodstock.' They don't need any farmers there. With the exception of potatoes we don't grow anything for export, and we are obliged to sell them up here, and in fact I will tell you what we are doing. I was in British Columbia last winter; we were buying our hay in Quebec for our lumber camps, and the C.P.R. was carrying it for us at a cut rate, and it was costing us \$25 a ton, when if it had been free of duty we would have just stepped across the American boundary, for our timber limits are on the boundary, and we would have bought our hay there. But we were paying \$25 for our hay. Our potatoes were driven clear to British Columbia, and our men in camps in British Columbia are being fed with our food, on bread made from wheat grown in Mr. Baird's county, and we are forced to follow that east and west transportation route, but it is not making this country rich.

Senator DERBYSHIRE.—You are in the cheese and butter business where you live; your farmers are all making money notwithstanding the tariff?

Senator KING.—Yes, but they would make more money if they had not the tariff. They are industrious, honest people.

Senator BAIRD.—Because they work harder and are better farmers?

Senator DERBYSHIRE.—Well, they stay right by it.

By the Chairman:

Q. You have visited British Columbia a great deal and are familiar with the conditions out there. Taking the domestic and social aspects of life, the character of the dwellings and the associations, how do the lives of the farmers and other rural

APPENDIX No. 1

people in British Columbia compare with those in the older provinces?—A. Oh, far better in the older provinces. It will not always be so, though.

Q. The people living in the country in New Brunswick as a rule are comfortable, their houses are comfortable?—A. Yes, they are.

Q. And have been for a hundred years?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Have you anything to say of the existing system of education, whether it fits or unfits young people from working on farms and manual labour?—A. In New Brunswick it is all right.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Have you any vacant farms in New Brunswick?—A. Yes, hundreds of them; they never should have been cultivated; they are no good. We have a lot of good farms on the St. John river, which Mr. Baird knows very well, that would be worth double today if we had larger and more extended markets than we have got. I don't believe in exporting hay, but we have a surplus of hay; we have to sell it somewhere, and if we had a larger market for our hay it would be better for us. Acre for acre, land of the same quality in the State of Maine, lying along side Mr. Baird's own county, is worth double what it is in New Brunswick, because they have the wider market for potatoes in the United States they grow there; and this year it is quite clear we could have exported potatoes to the American market from New Brunswick if the duty had been off. When they can send potatoes from Scotland and Ireland into Maine, we could have sent them. I live in a place where I could put a barrel of potatoes on board a steamer at six o'clock in the morning, and the next day at noon they would be in Boston, for 25 or 30 cents; but the 75c. per barrel duty shuts me out.

On motion of Senator Derbyshire a vote of thanks was tendered to Senator King for his testimony, and the Committee adjourned at 12.30 at the call of the chair.

OTTAWA, March 16, 1912.

The committee resumed at 11 a.m.

The Hon. D. DERBYSHIRE, called.

The Chairman:

Q. With what districts are you familiar?—A. The counties of Leeds and Grenville; that includes Brockville.

Q. To what cause do you attribute the increase, or decrease of population in these counties? There has been a decrease in the rural population?—A. Yes, not very much. There are not so many moving at the present time as formerly, but they are moving to the west from our counties. Their sons went out to the west seven or eight years ago and located in Saskatchewan or Alberta and, having done well, the old people are following them. Then connections of these same families also go west with the hope of bettering their condition. While they have not made anything like as much money out west as we have, they have made money in the increased value of the land. For instance, they get 160 acres of land from the country, and possibly they buy another 160, then these farms have made rapid advances in value on account of settlement going on in the country so rapidly and the building of railroads. I do not find any section of the country where more money was made, per acre, than in our own locality this last year. While it was considered a normal year in a great many

cases, I find a number of our friends saying it was a bad year. We sold over three million dollars worth of cheese in our district.

Q. In that one county?—A. In that one county. Of course, there are odd factories that send their cheese to other places, and an odd section of Lanark would sell in our district, which ever would be most convenient according to railway facilities. In other words, \$90,000 a week was paid out in Brockville for cheese. This money went into every avenue of trade. It is said that money paid out will be handled five times before it will eventually drop back into the bank. I cannot see why a farmer would leave our section and go to the west where there is no money except once a year and they are not positive about having a big thing even then. Every avenue of trade must prosper in our section on account of this financial prosperity that comes from the production of fancy cheese and the bacon pig which is raised in connection with this great dairy industry. A farmer who keeps twenty cows can also keep twenty pigs. He can raise them quickly to two hundred pounds weight by feeding them a little grain while out on a clover pasture; it is wonderful the rapid growth these animals will make. On one of the best farms in our locality, a farm of one hundred acres, this year the farmer was able to sell \$3,400 worth of milk, \$460 worth of pork and about \$200 worth of calves that were of special blood. They had to hire a man; they bought a car load of bran, and with their own help they ran the business; and this farmer is making money. I attended the factory meeting in that locality this fall, they had an oyster supper, and I was expected to address the meeting. I got from the secretary the names of three farmers on one road which was four miles and a half in length. I first asked for the smallest producer at that factory, the man who sent the least amount of milk per cow, and I found it was not quite \$17 per cow. Then I took the average farmer who had made \$40 per cow, and next I took this farmer that I was telling you about who had the best farm, and he had made \$68 per cow from the milk that he had sent to that factory during nine months. My idea is that the policy which is required for Eastern Ontario is to get after the man who is not doing good business. This \$40 man has a good home, is a good citizen, pays his taxes, has one of his boys attending the Collegiate Institute, one of his girls taking music lessons, and is a good man all round. The \$68 man is a man who has increased his wealth and made improvements, is a great success in that locality, and his farm is cited all over there. The \$17 man has to sell the little patches of grain that he has to pay the taxes in the fall, has no money, his children are in distress and have to leave the place on account of lack of management of this farm; the girls have to go to work at whatever they can get and the boys follow. An education would bring this man in three years up to the \$40 man, give the boy an interest in the business of the farm, and keep him there; there is not the slightest doubt of that. With reference to the \$68 man, every one around his place is busy, there is no anxiety to go to the west, and all are perfectly happy and contented. My idea is that the education which is required to bring these bad managers to a proper notion of the way to work their farms could be arranged by having one good farm in the community, not extravagantly managed, but managed as a first class farmer would run this farm.

By the Chairman:

Q. As a business proposition?—A. Yes. If the farmers were educated in this manner I think there would not be much trouble in keeping the people in our section at home. If you talk to the western people you will observe that they are great advertisers. Members of parliament here to-day laugh when you talk about the east, and yet they have not a section of country that has made the money that we have in our particular locality by careful industry.

Q. There is the \$68 man and the \$17 man. Would you mind just stating briefly, for the information of the committee, what the essential differences are between the ways of doing business of these two men?—A. The \$68 man is an active, energetic,

APPENDIX No. 1

bright fellow. In one of the addresses that was delivered at our Eastern Dairymen's Association it was stated that every animal ought to be tested; the milk of each animal ought to be weighed and track should be kept of the food consumed by this animal, and approximately the cost, so that each farmer would know whether the animal he was keeping was profitable or not. The \$68 man would go home and weigh the milk from each animal. The \$17 man thinks that is a waste of time.

Q. What was the essential difference between the two men. There must be a great difference between the \$17 man and the \$68 man?—A. The difference between them was that the \$17 man made no preparation a day ahead for feeding the animals. If they got fed they had to pick for themselves. They had to be tailed up in the spring of the year, because he neglected the care of them in the winter and because all his business was done in that careless, shiftless way, without any regularity in connection with it. If he went to Brockville and happened to be there till seven or eight o'clock at night, the cows were not fed till he came home. The \$68 man fed the cattle at the regular hour, had the stables cleaned every day, had the hose attached each day and the floors cleaned off. The stables were whitewashed regularly. The animals were watched to ascertain what should be given them to eat, not how little he could give them, but what food they could eat. If all the people belonging to the factory conducted their business as the \$68 man did, they would have had about \$4,000 more in that locality to distribute among those people who belonged to that cheese factory. If they had all done as well as the good man they would have been hundreds of dollars better off; if they had all acted as the poor man did, the factory would have been shut up for want of material.

By the Hon. Mr. Yeo:

Q. Has each man a hundred acres of land?—A. Well, the best man had one hundred acres of land. He had the smallest farm.

Q. Is the quality of land about the same?—A. They were on the same quality of land, about four and a half miles from the factory. It is much alike, but in one case the weeds beat the corn; no attention was given to the corn. The weeds eat out the potatoes, and the fences were down, while in the other case, it was absolutely clean; the corn was kept absolutely clean, they started the old mare in the spring of the year, as soon as they could see it, and had given intense cultivation to the corn, until the corn was so high that it drove out the workers. In the case of the \$17 man there was no cultivation at all. One of these farms was just as good as the other with regard to quality, if they had had the same man to push the work, but there is a difference between the two men. A great many of our people sixteen years ago became discouraged. Twenty years ago there was the biggest run of people from our section of the country to the west, on account of having to sell everything they had in a free trade market, that is, they had no special market at all but had to sell in competition with all the rest of the world, and when they came to buy a yard of cotton or to buy a mowing machine, or a horse rake, or anything in connection with the management of their farm, they had to buy it on a high tariff market. The consequence was that these people became discouraged and moved out of the section. I think the moving from our section of the country was a great mistake, but that was the thing which discouraged our people and which discourages our farmers to-day. There are good farmers who want to be appointed to office; they are here by the dozen from our locality, wanting to get on those commissions that are like the locusts that consume every blade from the face of the earth. They want to infest the land with one blessed commission after another. Take these commissioners getting \$7,000 a year each for two of them, and \$7,500 a year for the chairman; these commissioners, with their officers and staff will cost the country \$75,000 a year, to get information for the minister whose duty, according to my idea, would be to get it himself—to go out among

the people and become acquainted with them and what is going on. So he would have a knowledge himself of what requires to be done by legislation.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I do not think that we are supposed to investigate as to the propriety of appointing commissions. I think it is quite within the purview of the committee to hear any statement made as to the actual effects of the tariff, but I do not think it would be just the right thing for this committee to undertake to pass on the policy of issuing commissions or taking some other way of getting information.

WITNESS.—I was trying to show that there is an uneasy feeling, and why these people are uneasy and why even good farmers leave their farms. They see their neighbours being appointed to this, that and the other thing, and they think they ought to be appointed also, and it makes them uneasy. They want to get into something. Whereas, if we could keep them right where they belong, they would be useful citizens of the country—they would be large producers. Now there is another thing that happens with our well-to-do farmers. As soon as they become well-off and get a nice family and their farms are progressing, they rent their farms, possibly to the hired man, and move into some town or village to educate their children. They have plenty of money made, and the result is that the farm depreciates in value, the fences and buildings go down, the amount of product produced per acre goes down possibly one-half in some cases; the result is that when they go back they become discouraged and sell the farm.

By the Hon. Mr. Yeo:

Q. Yours is good grazing country, is it not?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it a good farming country?—A. Yes. It is broken land, but good grazing land, lots of grass and spring water, which is an essential thing for dairying.

Q. Have you cheese as well as butter factories?—A. We have, but we make a specialty of cheese. While we have factories to make butter in the winter season, our main business is cheese—cheese and the bacon pig, and I think that is where our great prosperity comes from. Because, in the manufacturing of our products at home, we use the hay, grain, and everything raised on the farm—all is put to the cow, and sold in the finished product, and this fertility goes back to the soil to raise better grass next year, and feed better cows. A good man will be weeding out the cows that did not do well this year—weeding them out and having heifers come in that will give more milk than their mothers did, providing he selects the sire and animals properly.

By the Chairman:

Q. The population of Brockville has increased, has it not?—A. A small increase.

Q. We have your ideas as to the slight reduction of the agricultural population. The young men have gone west, where they would have done probably better to have stayed east?—A. Yes.

Q. Here is a question which I have no doubt you must have thought over a good deal: How and to what extent the reduction of the rural population can be remedied? What remedy, fiscal or otherwise, would you apply if you could do as you pleased?—A. What they ought to have is an open market for the sale of their goods, a reduction of the tariff to cheapen the cost of goods required for their home use, and to make the business of agriculture more remunerative than it is at the present time. As you know, the farmer has first to pay his insurance policy; that is a thing that has become essential. This money goes to Toronto. Then he has to pay possibly two hundred dollars a year more than he would require on account of the high tariff against him on the buying of a mowing machine, a buggy and everything he buys in connection with his farm; it costs him about \$200 a year more on account of high protection than if he had a free market. Then he loses \$200 in the sale of his pro-

APPENDIX No. 1

ducts through not having an open market to sell in. He sells everything he has to sell in a free trade market, and buys in a highly protected market, which means a loss to him of \$400 a year, just the difference between having a comfortable easy home with prosperity, and not making it profitable. Now, the remedy that I would apply would be the education of these farmers, first giving them a good knowledge of what is going on everywhere else in the Dominion, lowering the tariff and opening up freer markets, and educating them so that they would diligently keep the best animals of their several kinds and make the business profitable that way. That, and giving the young people an interest in the farm—an interest in some part of the stock or a share of money from the factory, so they would feel they had some interest in the business. It does seem to me that the happiest thing that a man could have is to see a heifer that he has raised himself, having selected the sire and dam, when it came into milk, giving more milk than the mother. Or if it is a horse, a sheep or a cow, that the same thing should happen, the young animals should be better than the mother was. It ought to be a great thing in the pride of the heart of the husbandman to know that the things he has shaped himself have been to the advantage of his particular farm and ought also to be to the whole section.

Q. On this point you endorse what Dr. Robertson said as to a man taking pride in his work?—A. Yes, unless he takes a pride in his farm, first by having the best corn, clover and cattle, so that when a neighbour comes in he would like to show him these things, he will not be a success. Take a fellow who does not have anything of the kind, he goes in and sits in the house and visits with you where people would not see much.

Q. Is there difficulty in your section in securing hands enough to work the farms?—A. Yes, it is very difficult on account of the factories offering more money than the farmers, seemingly, want to pay. I dare say they could pay more, but they do not want to pay any higher wages.

Q. These factories are where?—A. In Brockville. Farmers come in and go to work in the factories.

Q. Do children of farmers, as a rule, remain on the farm, if not why not?—A. The reason they leave the farm is that they see that the young men or women who go to town get into a nice office, are well dressed, make more money and have less labour than they have if they stay on the farm. The consequence is that the girls will go and then the boys follow right along after them. The boys are bound to be where the girls are and so they leave the farm.

Q. Have any considerable number of immigrants settled in Leeds and Grenville since 1901?—A. Quite a few. Some of them have been quite useful, others have formed bad habits in the old land, and they have not made as good citizens.

Q. Where do they come from as a rule, England or Scotland?—A. They come from England, Ireland and Scotland. The bulk of the people that has come to us have been English. Some of them are very satisfactory, but others have learned to drink beer before coming to this country and they want to continue this here. They find fault with the country, and the whole trouble is that they want to live without working; they think the colony ought to provide them with a living. The man who does not want to work will not succeed in this country.

Q. How far has the existing system of education fitted or unfitted pupils for work on the farm, and manual labour?—A. The educational system at the present time does not go far enough in educating the boys and girls for staying on the farm. In my opinion every rural school ought to have a plot, and the teacher should be well up in the knowledge of growing plants and flowers and other things in connection with horticultural work. They ought to be able to show the pupil the kind of cultivation that ought to be given, and a certain amount of work ought to be done by the pupils so as to develop their ideas in that direction. They ought to be shown that there is

no work as nice as this kind of work; that although one may have to dirty one's hands there is no work like farm work, and nothing that is more honourable.

Q. There has been a good deal of complaint, as you probably know, particularly in Ontario, that lads that go through comparatively high grades in the public schools, when they come to be employed outside are found to be deficient in the essential rudiments, reading, spelling, and elementary arithmetic. I suppose there must be some foundation for that statement. It is also claimed that under the present system they teach a great many things which are not essential, to the neglect of the essential things. I gather from what you say that instead of going into what one may call the frills of education, it would be better if, in the country, they were taught a little more about farming, and horticulture, and particularly dwell upon reading and the old fashioned idea of teaching?—A. A great deal of the time that is given to physiology and psychology should be given to more practical subjects, to the things the pupil will have to use in every day life.

Q. You have been in the west?—A. Yes.

Q. What do you think are the comparative advantages, from the domestic and social point of view, of the lives of farmers in your district and on the prairie?—A. In our district we have first-class schools, good roads, churches, and the higher society,—good society for the young man to grow up in. A young man going out on a prairie farm is alone practically all the year round; he is alone all summer during the time he is putting in his crop and taking it off. If he marries and takes a wife with him they are isolated from all the enjoyment, from what we call the real enjoyments of life. I would not take all the land they have in the west and live in some of the sections out there. There is no doubt they make money on account of the increased value of the land, but they do not make so much money out of the crop as we do. I believe that the day will come when a great many of these people who have gone to the west will be glad to get back.

By the Hon. Mr. Yeo:

Q. Is there much unoccupied land in your county?—A. Very little; it is an old settled district.

Q. Is land valuable there?—A. From \$50 to \$100 an acre. Some farms have sold for more. I followed the late Senator Fulford from day to day, with the request that he should buy a farm, fit it up properly and show the people what could be done. Unfortunately he was called away. Mr. Hardy, a son-in-law, came to Brockville and I followed him with the same request until he bought a farm, where possibly \$200 or \$300 would cover all the sales of crop from that one hundred acres of land. The first thing he did was to put down a large open ditch. He seeded this ditch down so that the grass grew right up in it. He had tile every six rods that ran into that open drain. Where it had been supposed that there was very little water is now a running stream, and the cows can go down and drink out of it. It is beautiful water and running in quite a large quantity. The finest crop of corn that I ever saw in our district was grown this year on that land, where the wild weeds used to grow up. They were kinds of flower weeds that grew there on account of the water being under that land. The finest cattle and horses and pigs were put on this farm. He now has about 300 acres, and his sales from that farm this year would amount to ten thousand dollars. It has been a great object lesson for the neighbourhood, because it shows the farmers of that district that every foot of land ought to be under-drained. Another object lesson that was given on this farm was in cultivation. The minute the grain is taken off the plough is put right on the field and the land is ploughed lightly. Any weeds that are near the surface spring up and then the disc harrow is put on to stir up the soil and kill the weeds; on top of that the harrow is put on, and the last thing before the fall it is ploughed deep, and the earth is turned right up for the winter. The next spring the disc harrow is put on and, owing to the fact that it is under-

APPENDIX No. 1

drained, the water is carried off rapidly, the soil becomes warm, the crop can be put in early and gets the advantage of early spring rains, and yields an immense crop. If we could get all our farmers to do that we would have more than thræe times the crops we are getting in Leeds and Grenville. The crops could be doubled without any difficulty.

By the Hon. Mr. Owens:

Q. Is under-draining in that way expensive work?—A. Yes, it costs money, but he has the figures of the entire cost and it pays to do it. My idea of how to keep the people on the farm is to make farming profitable by under-draining, by keeping the very best stock, by intensive cultivation of the soil so as to raise an old fashioned crop of wheat and make the farm a paradise in which to live. They had a barn dance on this farm in the fall and at that time we could pick the grapes right off the vines. There was an immense crop of grapes on account of having this rich soil and intense cultivation. Everything was flourishing around that place. That is the kind of education that we want in Ontario. If we could get a few of our rich manufacturers and merchants to go out and do what Mr. Hardy has done we would soon get light on this subject.

By the Chairman:

Q. Where industries are established in villages or country towns, which tendency is the stronger, to promote farming and gardening, with the view to supplying the local market or to induce the farmers to give up living in the country in order to work in the factories?—A. With us the tendency has been to leave the farm and go to work in the factory. I think that is a great mistake.

Q. The tendency to leave the farm and work in the factory is greater than the tendency to develop farming and gardening in the neighbourhood of the town?—A. Yes. The great desire is to get into the town.

Q. Can you give an approximate estimate of the quantity of manufactured goods consumed on a farm of one hundred acres, where the family is composed of the parents and three children?—A. The average would be about \$300 worth of manufactured goods.

Q. What would be the municipal taxes upon such a farm?—A. About \$30.

Q. That includes all the taxation the farm would pay?—A. Yes; the taxes are not high in country districts, but they are when you get into town.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have a statement from Mr. Blue, Census Commissioner, which reads as follows:—

IMMIGRATION from United States to Canada and estimated value of effects and cash, from January 1, 1906, to January 1, 1912.

	Immigrants.	Wealth per Capita.	Total value of effects and cash.
		\$	\$
Calendar year, 1906.....	63,782	809	51,599,638
" 1907.....	56,687	885	50,167,995
" 1908.....	57,124	1,152	65,806,848
" 1909.....	90,996	811	73,797,756
" 1910.....	124,602	1,061	132,202,722
" 1911.....	131,114	1,539	201,784,449
Total for six years.....	524,305	.....	575,359,405

The committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1912.

The committee met at 11 a.m.

Honourable A. C. BELL.

By the Chairman:

Q. There has been a slight increase in the population of the county of Pictou?—
A. Yes.

Q. Has that increase been in the rural districts?—A. No, in the towns.

Q. A falling off in the rural districts?—A. I think so.

Q. In your opinion, what are the chief reasons for the falling off in the agricultural districts?—A. I think it is the attractiveness of the industrial life of the towns, the attraction that the towns exert over the people in the country who seem to prefer that kind of life. There is such an opportunity for labour that any young man can find work in any town in the country. A great many go into the mines and the large industrial establishments; quite a large number learn building trades and become carpenters and masons and bricklayers.

By the Hon. Mr. Derbyshire:

Q. Do you think the girls leave their homes at the start and the boys follow them?—A. As a rule, with us, the girls have gone to the United States. The class of girls who go out as domestic servants go to the United States. Quite a large number become school teachers; and, in recent years, a considerable number of them go to the Northwest where they receive larger salaries.

By the Chairman:

Q. There is a tendency for the people to migrate from the country into the towns?—A. Yes.

Q. New Glasgow, in your county, is a great manufacturing centre?—A. Yes, a large industrial centre.

Q. What remedy can be applied to this condition of affairs, which is regrettable I suppose?—A. Yes, I think so. The only remedy I can see is that immigration should be directed into the province of people who have been more inclined to live on the farm. Our native population does not seem to like agricultural life; they are largely Scotch highlanders and they seem to prefer the industrial life. There is another important matter in connection with the question and that is that the lands in the older provinces are becoming exhausted, and, in order to make farming successful it must be pretty good farming. It requires a great deal of patient labour and application and a certain amount of capital. In our locality there is a large inclination to invest any surplus capital by putting it in the banks or by buying some kind of stock, instead of using it to affect permanent improvement on the land.

Q. Is there difficulty in securing sufficient labour to work the farms?—A. Very great difficulty for any one who tries to farm on such a scale as to require much labour. It is practically becoming impossible to secure farm labourers.

Q. From what you say I would judge the children of the farmers do not as a rule remain on the farm?—A. No; in many parts of our county you will find nearly every house occupied by an elderly couple, or by a bachelor brother and maiden sister. There is not the increase of population on the land that there was at one time. Families are not so numerous, and there are not so many families. At one time

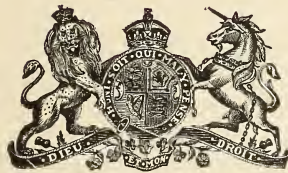
PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SENATE

ON

TAXATION AND TRADE RELATIONS



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF 13th FEBRUARY, 1912.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Mr. Edwards moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Casgrain,

That a Committee of twelve be appointed to examine into the incidence and demand of taxation in the several provinces of the Dominion, and also into the loss or gain sustained by the failure to secure access to the markets of the United States, and the course of interprovincial trade, with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath and report from time to time.

Said committee to be composed of Honourable Messrs. Bostock, Young, Casgrain, Talbot, Kerr, Thompson, Bell, Baird, Taylor, Pope, Gillmor, and the mover.

Also, that the committee be authorized to expend a sum not to exceed \$1,000 in carrying out the investigation herein referred to.

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion as amended, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION AND TRADE RELATIONS.

OTTAWA, March 25th, 1912.

Present: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Chairman. Hon. Messrs. Talbot, Thompson, Baird, Bell, Bostock and Pope.

Roderick McKenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba:

By the Chairman:

Q. Are you long a resident of Manitoba?—A. Since 1877.

Q. What is your business occupation?—A. Farming.

Q. Have you any other associations?—A. Yes, I am a secretary of the Manitoba Grain Association.

Q. You have been engaged in farming for some years?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the leading industry of the people of Manitoba?—A. Agriculture.

Q. What lines of agriculture?—A. Largely the growing of grain.

Q. What kind of grain particularly?—A. Wheat is the main product.

Q. In your opinion, must Manitoba remain largely an agricultural section, or will manufacturing become prevalent in that province?—A. I think agriculture will be the staple industry of Manitoba for all time to come.

Q. You do not think manufacturing could ever take any very serious hold there?—A. Well, it is possible to establish a certain amount of manufacturing under a protective system, but I do not think it is possible, under any circumstances, to establish manufacturing interests there that will be equal to the industry of agriculture.

Q. In other words, you mean that your facilities for manufacturing are not good?—A. Exactly; we have not got the natural facilities.

Q. Do you grow wheat to a large extent?—A. Yes.

Q. Where is your principal market?—A. Most of the export grain goes to the United Kingdom. A certain amount of it is absorbed in the eastern provinces, Ontario and Quebec.

Q. Looking to the future, will the United Kingdom continue to absorb your surplus grain?—A. From the progress we have made within the last decade, within four or five years, the three western grain growing provinces will produce more wheat than the United Kingdom can absorb.

Q. Do you happen to know the proportion of wheat grown in the western provinces that is consumed in Canada and the proportion that is exported?—A. About 60 per cent of last year's crop of wheat was exported on an estimated crop something like one hundred and twenty million bushels for the whole of the Northwest in 1910.

Q. It would appear from your answers that in a short time you will be producing much more wheat than will go to the British market?—A. Yes, the estimated yield for this year is one hundred and ninety-four million bushels.

Q. Are you engaged in mixed farming to an extent that is in the best interest in your province?—A. That is a question that might be answered in one or two ways. On account of the nature of our restricted market that we have for produce other than wheat we cannot enter mixed farming to any extent profitably.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What is the price of beef?—A. Pretty high.

Q. Butter?—A. Very high.

Q. Eggs?—A. Very high in the winter months.

Q. Products generally?—A. The difficulty is that just as soon as there is a certain quantity raised the price goes down, the market gets glutted. Our market is so small that if a comparatively small number go into that class of farming it gluts the market.

Q. How many cattle have you shipped to British Columbia?—A. I have not got the figures.

Q. How much farm produce?—A. I do not know about that. I might give an illustration. Last fall we had a good crop of potatoes in Manitoba, and farmers could only realize about 30 cents a bushel for them f.o.b. Winnipeg, with the result that a large percentage of the crop was not taken out of the ground. Potatoes have sold in Winnipeg for about \$1.50 a bushel.

By the Chairman:

Q. What do you gather from that?—A. I mean that on account of the narrow market there is no inducement for farmers to go into any other line of production excepting grain, for which we have always a somewhat staple market.

By the Hon. Mr. Bostock:

Q. Why should they not pit the potatoes in cellars?—A. The same thing would happen. In the spring of 1910 I tried to sell potatoes for farmers in Winnipeg for 25 cents a bushel. There were thousands and thousands of bushels taken out of the cellar that spring and thrown into the field.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Do you think it is good policy for a man not to take care of a crop after it is taken out?—A. After he has been put to the expense of putting his crop in the cellar and taking it out of the cellar in the spring for one or two years, the tendency is not to try it any more. You have to pay \$2.50 per day for men and their board, digging potatoes, and you cannot afford to put them in the market at 25 cents.

By the Chairman:

Q. As to the desirability of your engaging in mixed farming, is the growing of live stock on the increase or decrease?—A. On the decrease in proportion to the increase of population.

Q. If you could grow live stock would it not be very advantageous to your farming?—A. Yes. My own personal opinion, after giving the matter a good deal of thought, is that on every half section, or section, of land a man could grow, say, enough for one thousand dollars worth of cattle and their product in the year, without lessening his output of grain.

Q. That is, he would so keep up his fertility?—A. Well, there is that in it, and there is also the fact that at present, in order to keep the land clean, you have to summer fallow it every year, whereas if we could raise stock even to the extent that we could get the cost of handling them, we could raise food stuff on the summer fallow of land, just as well as to have it lie idle.

Q. Having regard to the enormous growth in the country, do you not think it would be profitable to engage in mixed farming?—A. Not possible. Supposing ten thousand out of one hundred thousand farmers would raise half a car load of potatoes, that would so glut the market that there would be no sale for it.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Have you seen hogs and beef sell at a low price?—A. Yes, we have sold hogs at \$2.75 per cwt.

Q. How low have you sold beef?—A. Two and a half a hundred.

Q. And butter?—A. Fifteen and twelve cents a pound.

Q. And eggs?—A. I sold eggs at eight cents, or three dozen for a quarter.

Q. You fear that if any large percentage of farmers started to go in for mixed farming, the low prices would again prevail?—A. I do not know as the extremely low prices would again prevail, because we have better facilities for transportation now.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What is the date of these low prices?—A. 1895 and 1896.

Q. You have not had the low prices lately?—A. We have had beef as low at \$2.50 and \$2.75 within the last five years.

By the Chairman:

Q. From what you say, it would occur to me that the markets in your country are restricted?—A. Yes. We are tied right down to just that one locality, the distance to other centres of population in Canada is so far.

Q. Just so long as the British market continues to be the outlet, what is your disadvantage in shipping to Great Britain so long as it continues?—A. Well, there is the distance, and the system we have of handling grain for export, that is to say our whole output goes through one spout, with the result that a few men can get control of that spout, and form a monopoly, so that we do not get the price we should get for our grain, even for export. The spout through which all the grain has to go is very narrow.

Q. You say that within four years the production, or the exportable possibilities of those three provinces will more than overtake the total requirements of the British Isles in wheat?—A. That is my opinion, judging from the progress we are making.

Q. If you depend for agriculture on those three provinces, then, beyond what England will still buy, and what you are using in Eastern Canada, what are you going to do with it?—A. I do not know.

Q. What do you think of the possibilities in that respect in future?—A. I think it is quite possible. It is one of the questions that has to be very seriously considered, in my judgment, and there is another point that we lose sight of often; the character of the wheat we raise in the west has only a limited demand for it. Our hard wheat commands a premium to-day in the British market. The European markets do not want to pay that premium, because the class of flour they require is not of such a high standard. The higher the civilization, the more they require of our type of wheat for macking flour.

Q. The subject of this inquiry is—apart from the question of taxation, of which we cannot make inquiry here—as to the loss or gain to Canada in our not having accepted reciprocity; having regard to present conditions and the future prospects, what in your opinion is the loss or gain to the western provinces in not having accepted that?—A. In my judgment, the present loss is very large, the direct loss; but the larger loss is the indirect loss we have. By that I mean this: had we a market that would absorb our farm produce we would raise it—that is, absorb it at a price that would pay the trouble of raising, because there is no business man, or no farmer, who would continue raising any commodity if he cannot get his expenses out of it. Now, access to the American market would give us a large absorbing market for the class of goods that we raise on our farms. I might put it this way. Four hundred and sixty-four miles from Winnipeg will bring us to Minneapolis and St. Paul, with a population in the cities themselves of half a million, and a large popu-

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

lation surrounding. Nine hundred and sixty miles would take us to Chicago, which is the centre of the population of probably twenty-five millions. Going eastward through Canada we reach Montreal at fourteen hundred and fourteen miles from Winnipeg, with a population of about half a million.

Q. What would be the distance from the centre of production to Montreal?—A. Taking Regina as the centre of production, which is pretty near what it would be, it would be over eighteen hundred miles.

Q. It appears to a great many thinking people of this country that one of the most desirable things is not to go on thus producing an enormous quantity of wheat in the Northwest, but to engage in mixed farming; if you had the United States market open to you for grain, would that not encourage the keeping up of this enormous production of grain to the detriment of general farming, raising cattle and other things?—A. Well, our country is a grain growing country, more so than any other that I know of. The people have been induced to come to this country because of the growing of grain. We advertise that western province as a grain growing country, and people come in with that understanding. Apparently we have now reached our limit unless we get some other transportation facility, and after inducing people from all over the world to come in here to raise grain the people of Canada have now created a condition under which they cannot continue to raise grain profitably.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. What do you mean by that? Do you mean that you have to have the American market or you cannot grow grain? Is that the sum and substance of that?—A. It looks to me now that that is the sum and substance of it, judging from our experience this year. We have grain we cannot get out.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you any abnormal conditions this year?—A. No, except in weather conditions, that we have more out-of-condition grain than we should have. Had not that abnormal weather condition obtained in August our yield of grain this year would have been much larger than it is, by at least ten or fifteen per cent.

Q. Is there anything in the statement that the larger amount of that grain would have been shipped under other conditions if we had clear trade with United States?—A. There is no doubt about that at all.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. You would not ship the grain in the condition it now is even if you had a market in the United States?—A. Yes, for feeding purposes we would ship that low-grade wheat; but what we lose more particularly on this year is the out-of-condition or the tough milling wheat that we have, whereas if we had got access to the Minneapolis market for that wheat they would absorb it and pay nearly the same for it as for straight wheat. What I want to explain is in reference to that tough wheat, of which we have a very large quantity. Twenty per cent of our grain goes no grade now on account of being out of condition, but a large percentage of that grain, if we had access to large milling and consuming centres, would be consumed in the condition it is in. For instance, the Lake of the Woods and Ogilvie Milling Companies, west of the Lakes, are running their mill very largely on tough wheat now.

Q. You say that is used for feed in the States?—A. It could be used for feed.

Q. Could it not be used in Canada?—A. We have not the stock to consume the enormous quantity.

Q. Would it not be well to move in that direction, of having enough stock to consume, as they have in the South?—A. Yes, but some years we do not have anything of that kind.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. But this is an abnormal condition you are talking about?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Condition of the wheat?—A. Yes, condition of the wheat on account of the weather. Last year in southern Manitoba we had a drought and no feed, with the result that what few cattle people had were sold off; they could not get feed on account of the local cost of transporting. We cannot take grain from northwestern Saskatchewan or Alberta to feed in southern Manitoba because of the enormous local freight rates we have to pay. I looked into that a year ago last fall, had some interviews with the railway companies in the matter, and I found this, that you could take a car of oats from northern Alberta to Liverpool cheaper than you could take it to Boissevain, in southern Manitoba. The British feeder can feed our grain cheaper than we can ourselves.

By Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. A moment ago, my friend on the right said, speaking of the feed grain, this was especially an abnormal year. The point is if you had that market, whether the grain is tough or not, you regard the American market as any advantage to you?—A. Undoubtedly.

Why?—A. Because in the first place, the price of that kind of wheat is always higher in the Minneapolis market than it is in Fort William, about ten cents a bushel higher.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. If they took the duty off, you would not get as much?—A. Probably not, but we would get an advanced price.

By Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Are you not afraid they would come over and sell wheat in your market?—A. No more than we are afraid the Ontario farmer would sell wheat in our market. The Ontario miller pays 20 cents a bushel more for Manitoba wheat than for Ontario wheat. Our wheat, for milling purposes, is worth more than any wheat grown in the United States, except that grown in Minnesota and Dakota. These are the only States in the Union that raise hard spring wheat. Their area for growing that wheat is limited. The fact of the matter is these two States and western Canada are the only countries in the world that grow it.

Q. You have a wheat that will sell in any market in the world?—A. No, because there are markets in the world that have no demand for that kind of wheat. Germany does not want it. It is of too good a quality for them. If it is of any interest to the committee I can give comparative statements of the prices of wheat in Liverpool that will bear out this statement. Here is a statement of the Liverpool prices, July 14, 1908: Australian wheat that day was worth \$1.14 $\frac{2}{3}$ per bushel. California, \$1.14. Blue Stem, \$1.07; No. 1 Duluth, \$1.17; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.19. That is, five cents above Australia, five cents above California, twelve cents above Blue Stem, that is the Oregon wheat, and two cents above Duluth. Two red winter and two western winter, that is Kansas wheat, \$1.08, or eleven cents less than Manitoba. Kansas wheat sells from ten to fifteen cents a bushel less than Northern wheat in Chicago and Minneapolis, and the relative difference follows it to the old country market. Argentina wheat, \$1.11 and \$1.08; eight and eleven cents less than Manitoba.

Here is August 25, 1908; the same relative difference obtains. I want to explain another point that is very significant; in October, November and December we lose our relative value in the Liverpool market. That is when our dealers are selling wheat there in order to break the price in Manitoba. November 6, Australian, \$1.18;

Blue Stem, \$1.12; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.17. It is below Australian in that case. And there are only two cents difference between Red winter and Manitoba one northern.

Q. That is on account of what?—A. Our dealers forcing it on the British market for a break in the market, so as to reduce the price of Manitoba wheat in the primary market, and our millers and dealers can get it cheaper.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Are not these the months when the greatest number are selling wheat?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Do not you think the forcing of our wheat on the market has something to do with it?—A. Yes, if we put too much on the market in the fall of the year, it depresses the market. There is that other purpose as well.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. How can you establish the fact that there is that other purpose?—A. I can prove the actual condition of the market.

Q. You suspect that?—A. I have more reasons than that.

Q. What are they?—A. That they go and sell there on a future market a quantity of wheat in order to reduce the price. If wheat is worth \$1.20 and a Manitoba dealer offers to sell for \$1.18, the British buyer will not pay him \$1.20. On February 13, 1912, Australian wheat was \$1.16; choice Chillian, \$1.17; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.25; No. 2 Northern, \$1.23; No. 3 Northern, \$1.20; Central Manitoba, \$1.20; No. 3 Alberta, \$1.20; Toledo No. 1, \$1.15; Red Winter, that is Kansas, \$1.13; Canadian mixed, \$1.15; Argentina, \$1.20; Russian, \$1.16. That is the situation for the last four years to my knowledge.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. What was the price of wheat in Minneapolis on February 13, when Manitoba was selling at \$1.24 in Liverpool?—A. February 25, 97½ in Fort William, \$1.07½ in Minneapolis.

Q. Then you got 17 cents more for it in Liverpool than in Minneapolis?—A. Yes, it cost that much to get it there.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. What is the cost of getting it over to Liverpool?—A. From Fort William to Liverpool the rate is something better than 30 cents per hundred, that would be 13 cents a bushel. The price I give in Liverpool is spot cash price.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Can you give us the price at the present time in Minneapolis and Port Arthur?—A. Yes, I have it, March 11, 97¾ Fort William, and \$1.09 Minneapolis. In September when the largest quantity of United States hard wheat goes on the market at Minneapolis the price there is lowered. There is not the same difference that there is at other seasons of the year between the two markets.

By the Chairman:

Q. Has it been pretty steady?—A. August 7, there was only three cents difference; August 15, six cents difference; August 22, eight cents difference; August 28, six cents difference; September 5, \$1.02½ Fort William, and \$1.02¼ Minneapolis.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Would our No. 1 bring more in Minneapolis than their No. 1 Northern?—
A. Yes, I think it would.

Q. How do they sell in England?—A. There is no American hard wheat going to England at all. There was a difference of two cents a bushel four years ago.

Q. Sometimes you said Winnipeg, I presume you meant Fort William, all the time?—A. Yes, all the time.

1911.	FORT WILLIAM.				MINNEAPOLIS.				Number.
	Wheat, No. 1, Nor.	Oats, 2 c. w.	Flax, 1 n. w.	Barley, No. 3.	Wheat, No. 1, Nor.	Oats, 2 c. w.	Flax, 1 n. w.	Barley, No. 3.	
Aug. 7....	1.011 $\frac{1}{4}$	.361 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.591 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.045 $\frac{3}{8}$	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.16	1.05	1
" 15....	.971 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37	2.15	.60	1.033 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41	2.40	1.10	2
" 22....	.991 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	2.08	.64	1.071 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	1.13	3
" 28....	1.011 $\frac{1}{2}$	.391 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.68	1.07	.42	2.30	1.14	4
Sept. 5....	1.021 $\frac{3}{8}$	.40	.....	.72	1.023 $\frac{1}{4}$	.43	2.65	1.121 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
" 11....	1.001 $\frac{1}{4}$	.421 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	.72	1.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.431 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.42	1.14	6
" 18....	.991 $\frac{1}{2}$	.423 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.30	.73	1.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.431 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.57	1.18	7
" 25....	.991 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	2.10	.72	1.091 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	2.28	1.16	8
Oct. 2....	.991 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42	2.20	.74	1.081 $\frac{1}{2}$	.441 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.321 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18	9
" 9....	.981 $\frac{3}{4}$	.42	2.22	.....	1.091 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	2.33	1.18	10
" 16....	1.01	.433 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.25	.....	1.10	.45	2.46	1.15	11
" 23....	1.011 $\frac{3}{8}$	.441 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.27	.72	1.121 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	2.39	1.18	12
" 31....	.971 $\frac{1}{2}$	.381 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.66	1.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44	2.14	1.20	13
Nov. 6....	.981 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	1.031 $\frac{1}{2}$	.451 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.101 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.18	14
" 13....	.971 $\frac{1}{2}$	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.65	1.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.461 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.07	1.18	15
" 20....	1.001 $\frac{1}{8}$	.411 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.66	1.061 $\frac{1}{2}$	.461 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.06	1.25	16
" 27....	.98	.381 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46	1.97	1.19	17
Dec. 5....	.941 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37	.....	.....	1.01	.46	2.02	1.18	18
" 11....	.941 $\frac{1}{2}$	.371 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1.00	.45	2.021 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13	19
" 18....	.951 $\frac{1}{4}$	.371 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.58	1.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.451 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.12	1.17	20
" 26....	.93	.36	.....	.....	1.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.441 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.091 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.18	21
Jan. 2....	.931 $\frac{1}{2}$	.361 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.89	.59	1.081 $\frac{1}{4}$	.451 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.121 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.22	22
" 8....	.941 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	2.00	.65	1.081 $\frac{1}{2}$	.461 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.17	1.30	23
" 15....	.95	.371 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.91	.67	1.051 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47	2.131 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.27	24
" 22....	.961 $\frac{1}{2}$	.391 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.68	1.06	.48	2.141 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.25	25
" 30....	.961 $\frac{1}{2}$	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1.071 $\frac{3}{4}$	.481 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.14	1.28	26
Feb. 5....	.971 $\frac{1}{2}$	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1.071 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50	2.121 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26	27
" 12....	.971 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.01	.....	28
" 19....	.961 $\frac{1}{2}$	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.76	.....	1.041 $\frac{3}{8}$	.491 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.01	1.27	29
" 26....	.96	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.83	.63	1.041 $\frac{1}{2}$	.491 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.031 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	30
Mar. 4....	.98	.401 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1.081 $\frac{1}{4}$	.501 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.02	1.25	31
" 11....	.971 $\frac{1}{4}$	.42	1.821 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1.09	.51	2.031 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.25	32

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the general average difference?—A. I think this year it would run about nine cents, last year for the whole year it was ten and a quarter. Of course we are up against the freight, because under present conditions we have to pay the railways an equal rate to Minneapolis and Fort William. That is temporary, of course. From Brandon the same rate applies to Minneapolis as to Fort William, and the same at Portage la Prairie.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are actually that much short?—A. Yes. I have barley, oats, flax and wheat on this list. The difference in barley is a great deal more than it is in wheat.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Give us a little barley now?—A. No. 3 barley, August 7, 591 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in Fort William and \$1.05 in Minneapolis; August 15, Fort William, 50 cents, and Minneapolis, \$1.10; September 5, Fort William, 72 cents, Minneapolis, \$1.121 $\frac{3}{4}$.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Same grades of barley?—A. Yes, they are called the same. In Minneapolis barley is all sold on sample.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Is that brewing barley in both instances?—A. Yes; our No. 3 is supposed to be a brewing barley.

October	2,	Fort William,	74 cents;	Minneapolis,	\$1.18
"	23,	"	66	"	1.20
November	13,	"	65	"	1.18
"	20,	"	66	"	1.25
December	18,	"	58	"	1.17
January	2,	"	59	"	1.22
"	15,	"	67	"	1.27

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Have you had any experience yourself in shipping barley to Minneapolis?—A. Yes, I shipped two cars of barley to Minneapolis.

Q. When?—A. In the first two days of December last.

Q. And how did you come out on that shipment?—A. I shipped two cars of barley, sold one car at \$1.04, no commission; the inspector in Winnipeg inspected a sample of this car as No. 3 barley, and the price at Fort William was 65 cents. I shipped another car of feed barley and sold in Minneapolis at 97, no commission; freight rates from Brandon to Minneapolis on the Great Northern, 13 cents per hundred lbs., the same as on the Canadian Northern railway or the Canadian Pacific railway to Fort William. After paying \$674 duty on those two cars, they netted \$614.60 more than we could sell at the elevator in Brandon, and \$353.20 more than we could realize on shipment to Winnipeg. That is my experience in shipping.

By Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. There is a wide difference in barley—more than any other grain?—A. Yes.

Q. Why is that?—A. Because of the shortage of the barley crop in United States for the last two years.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Are the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta well adapted for growing barley?—A. Exceedingly well adapted, and we want to go into barley more than anything else now, in order to clean our land.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. It netted you that after deducting the duty?—A. Yes, I made \$353.20 more on those two cars of barley after paying the duty than I would have got if I shipped them to Fort William.

Q. How much was that?—A. 61½ on the feed barley as against 50.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. How many bushels had you?—A. About twenty-five hundred bushels.

Q. About 11 cents a bushel?—A. I think it was 20 cents on the No. 3 and less than that on the feed.

By the Chairman:

Q. You have made the statement that there was an abnormal condition, that there was a crop failure in the United States in barley?—A. Not a crop failure, but a reduction in the yield.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. Would the present conditions and the conditions of the past two years be average conditions?—A. No, I do not think they are average conditions. We can hardly expect that barley will maintain the high prices in the United States it has in the last two years, because it sells higher than northern wheat.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Why do the farmers not all ship their barley there?—A. One reason is the local freight, and another reason is that it is not everybody that knows it, but most of our barley is going to Minneapolis since that time.

Q. This is rather an abnormal state of affairs?—A. Yes, abnormal.

Q. And your people came in quickly enough to take advantage of it?—A. Yes. December 18th the price of northern barley at Fort William was 58 cents. The Manitoba people commenced shipping barley to the United States, with the result that a month later Winnipeg people were paying 68 cents, a 10 cents raise, while there was no raise in Minneapolis.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. On those carloads of barley shipped over to Minneapolis, did you pay the duty of 30 cents a bushel?—A. Yes.

Q. And still after paying that you had a profit of 14 cents a bushel more than you would have got there?—A. My experience is not unique. A lot of farmers did the same thing since.

Q. A lot of farmers near the boundary are continually smuggling barley across?—A. In the month of December there were 145,000 bushels of barley entered for consumption in the Pembina customs office, for the duty on which 30 cents a bushel was paid. A large quantity of that, not all of it, was simply hauled across by the farmers with their teams.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. And they paid duty on it?—A. Yes. Forty-five thousand dollars duty was paid in the month of December in one customs house in the United States.

By the Chairman:

Q. What might be considered about fair average conditions between the two?—You say this is not usual?—A. As far as barley is concerned. Well, if we go back there is something very significant in the past history of the barley trade with the United States. For the decades ending 1890, when the McKinley Bill was put in force, the average export of Canadian barley to the United States was nine and a half million bushels per year, and our total export of barley last year was only one and a half million bushels. We are growing a great deal less barley to-day than we were twenty years ago, simply because it will not pay.

Q. You mean over all Canada?—A. Yes, over all Canada.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Do you consider it good policy for farmers to export grain like barley?—A. Yes, if they can export the grain at a better profit than they can feed it to stock and export the stock. It is a question of money.

Q. You do not attach any value to the fertilizer that is left in the country?—A. Well, a farmer on a section of land does not attach very much value to the manure he can make out of a few head of cattle. It would be all right for an Irish peasant, or people that operate a few acres of land.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would you claim that you can go on for all time there growing wheat without raising cattle?—A. I think this, that whatever fertilizers we want for prairie land we have got to go outside that of stock.

Q. Then do you pretend to say that stock raising and other mixed farming will never prevail in that northwest country?—A. No to any very great extent. I maintain at the same time that if we have conditions created so that we can market that product at a profit there will be a large amount of mixed farming entered into without reducing, to any great extent, the production of grain.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. I suppose the increase of the home consumption and that sort of thing would have some effect upon the export of our barley?—A. The increased consumption in Canada of course.

Q. Speaking of the difference between a million and a half and nine millions bushels?—A. But we have always got to keep in mind that the home consumption—grain used for home consumption—would have to pay the same price as that for export.

By the Chairman:

Q. That is a very important question. To-day the United States and Canada are both exporting somewhat to the British market. It is true that the American export is rapidly falling off, but the question occurs to me, how is it that the United States can pay more for our wheat than we in Canada are paying while they themselves are to some extent an exporting country?—A. They do not export any hard wheat. I am afraid there is a good deal of misconception as to the export of the United States wheat. They export no hard wheat, or that class of wheat that comes into competition with our western wheat. They export considerable of soft wheat, for instance what they grow on the Pacific coast they export. There is none of the Pacific coast wheat comes for consumption to Minneapolis or Chicago or the eastern States, because of the excessive freight rate.

Q. Then it is your contention that it is altogether for home consumption that they are willing to pay this high price?—A. Yes, and for mixing. It is quite possible, and very probable, that some of this flour that is manufactured out of the high priced wheat as a blend, goes for export. There is where our millers have the advantage over the United States millers—they get the raw material so much cheaper.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Is it not true that most of that goes for export? They export a large amount of flour from the United States to England?—A. Yes.

Q. They would not be exporting soft flour?—A. Yes, they export Kansas flour.

Q. To England?—A. Yes.

Q. But it is mixed; it must be mixed?—A. To what extent I do not know.

Q. I would think some Continental parts would take soft flour, but I would not think the British market would?—A. You will find Kansas flour quoted on Liverpool and London markets. True, at a lower rate than Minneapolis flour.

Q. I think the Minneapolis mills use our wheat for export flour?—A. I have here a comparison of prices of flour, if it will be of any interest.

By the Chairman:

Q. I would like to ask a question here. It is true that Britain is, and will always be a large importer, and that a certain amount is going to the United States, and perhaps a larger quantity will go to the United States; now the price of hard

APPENDIX No. 2

wheat is higher for mixing purposes over there, which I think we could understand pretty well; but this is the point: Even as conditions are now, and even if exportation to the United States increases, just so long as England is a large outlet, what market is going to control the price for that which is consumed in Canada?—A. Both. It is a case of competition then. If you have an article to sell and you can get two or three customers instead of one you are more likely to get a good price. If the United States miller and the Canadian miller and the British miller get in a common market to bid for wheat they will raise the price one against the other.

Q. But that does not cover the ground exactly. Britain pays less for a similar article of wheat than the United States pays a higher price for. You have quoted prices of hard wheat in England, and you have shown that it is worth more in the United States than it is in Canada. That is admitted. I think the idea is that the United States will pay a higher price for the flour they consume; that is the real truth; but the point is this: Just so long as England is an importer and pays somewhat a less price than the United States, is it the exportation to England that is going to make the home price, or is it the higher price for wheat that goes into the United States?—A. When the question of reciprocity was under discussion last summer, the Tariff Commission appointed by the Unionists under Chamberlain, made an investigation as to what effect it would have on the importation of Manitoba wheat, and the report they presented was that the British miller would have to pay more for the Manitoba wheat if reciprocity was introduced, for the simple reason that there was another competitor to them for Manitoba wheat.

Q. Then your conclusions would be that as a consequence the general average price of wheat to the Canadian consumer would be higher?—A. Yes.

Q. The price of flour or wheat, either?—A. Not flour, not necessarily. The price of wheat would, because the price of flour is regulated by trade conditions—protection, and so on.

Q. Your conclusions would show that for wheat and barley, and other grains it would be an advantage; that is your opinion?—A. Yes, decidedly.

Q. What would be your opinion on the live stock question?—A. It would also be an improvement.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Before Mr. McKenzie leaves the wheat question, I would like to ask him if Canada can export much more wheat to Britain than she is exporting at the present time?—A. The United Kingdom requires about two hundred million bushels of wheat. Sixty per cent of that at the present time they use soft wheat, and only forty per cent hard wheat. Now, as you say by the price I quoted, they are paying from five cents a bushel upwards more for their hard wheat than for their soft wheat, from five to ten cents a bushel. Now, under no trade condition will they be induced to buy more hard wheat or that higher proportion of hard wheat at a higher price. In my judgment the result will be that if we are confined, say next year even, to the British market for our out-put, our hard wheat will come down to a level with the price of the soft wheats of other countries. The fact that when we press too hard on the British market during September, October and November, the price is reduced to the level of the soft wheats clearly proves to me, that if all the year round we are pressing them with more than they can absorb the result will be that they will reduce the price of our wheat to the level of the soft wheats of other countries.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. In what countries is hard wheat produced?—A. North America is the only country that produces hard spring wheat to any extent, except Northern Russia, and there is little if any of that comes to Britain for the last number of years; so that the

United States and Britain will have to depend on Northwestern Canada, and the States of Dakota and Minnesota for their hard wheat. Now it seems to me the most advantageous condition would be to make that one reservoir for hard wheat where all the millers of the world would have to come in and bid for hard spring wheat. The result could not be but to the advantage of those hard wheat States.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. You said that the report of that Unionist Commission that investigated the subject was that as a result of reciprocity they would have to pay more for their wheat?—A. For their hard wheat.

Q. How was the price just previous to the 21st September when they anticipated reciprocity?—A. Well, it did not seem to affect it much. The price in Minneapolis, the last day of August, 1910, was only five cents a bushel higher than in Fort William. September 6th, 7 cents; September 13th, 11 cents.

Q. Is that last year?—A. No, it is the year before. I want to show that it is a year where reciprocity did not affect it. Last year in August the price of wheat in Manitoba was coming down, and when our wheat began to be forced upon the Winnipeg market the relative price of it went down. The same thing occurred last year.

Q. What were last year's prices?—A. On August 7th last year Fort William was \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Minneapolis \$1.04 $\frac{1}{4}$. On September 5th Fort William was \$1.02 $\frac{3}{8}$, and Minneapolis \$1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$ —only one-eighth of a cent difference higher in Minneapolis. On September 11th prices were \$1 and \$1.04, the difference increasing. September 18th, 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$1.04 $\frac{3}{8}$ —that is two or three days before reciprocity was defeated; September 25th 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$1.09.

Q. So that there was just as much difference the year before at the time the grain was beginning to move, as there was this year? So that, apparently, the prospect of reciprocity did not affect the market very much.

Q. Did that British report say how much more they would have to pay for their hard wheat?—A. They estimated about five cents a bushel.

Hon. Mr. BELL.—They generally talk about quarters, not bushels; are you sure it was a bushel?

WITNESS.—Yes; oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—Forty cents a quarter.

Hon. Mr. BELL.—They seldom speak about bushels when they talk about wheat.

Q. What do you think the effect would be if the farmers of the Northwest Territories—not the older sections, but the country as a whole—had good storage facilities on their farms for their wheat and sent it to the market gradually?—A. There is a certain per centage of it held every year—

Q. But there is a large number who do not hold it at all?—A. It seems to me to be unreasonable to expect that farmers could not realize enough on their crop to pay the cost of production before the close of navigation; that is to say, we ought to have conditions so that farmers could realize upon sixty per cent, or sixty-five per cent of their crop before the close of navigation.

By the Chairman:

Q. If naturally the market conditions would not take it, what then?—A. Of course, if you create a scientific condition so that the grain was simply put on the market, as it would absorb it, that would be certainly the ideal way.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. If farmers had storage facilities, as the eastern farmers and a great many people in the east claim we should have, and we shipped our grain out gradually in

APPENDIX No. 2

that way, a load this week and a load next week, and so on, would not that prevent us from shipping by car load lots and deprive us of the advantage?—A. Yes. Oh, we could not think of that system at all.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. I have been under the impression that our banks not advancing to our farmers on grain in good storage, as I think they ought, has forced a great many people to market when they should not go?—A. I do not think there is any doubt about that.

Q. And that has forced them to make great sacrifices in order to meet their autumn notes that must be paid?—A. Our business situation, our fiscal situation in the Northwest is simply deplorable. All our liabilities fall due in November and it forces everybody to sell then in order to meet their obligations. If our banking system were such that they would advance money to a farmer to enable him to meet an obligation, if you will, that he incurred for raising the crop—

Q. Say, fifty or sixty per cent of its value, which would be about the cost of production?—A. Yes, there is no question at all that that would meet the situation very materially. There would not be the same pressure to sell.

Q. It might mean that the farmer would realize all the year round a better price for his crop?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. That is the prevailing idea in the east?—A. It is the same in the west, too. We have no difference of opinion as far as that goes.

Q. In an enlargement of the market such as is suggested, what would be the effect of growing live stock in the west?—A. Farmers would increase their output of live stock.

Q. To what extent would that be the case?—A. Well, my own impression is that sixty or seventy-five per cent of our farmers—this applies to Manitoba especially, it will not apply to the same extent to Saskatchewan, where they have very large farms—but I think seventy-five per cent of our farmers would go into raising stock gradually. Of course, they would have to provide for housing them. There is a very strong desire on the part of Manitoba farmers to go into stock in order to obviate this continually having a certain portion of their land non-productive every year, in summer fallow. We could grow feed stuffs on that and clean the land just as well as if we had summer fallow, if we could get enough out of the stock to pay for the cost of handling.

Q. Why would stock-raising not be profitable to-day? Why would the opening of the United States market improve that condition? Explain that?—A. Because of the higher price, the larger consumption.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. The drought of 1910 caused a large number of farmers of southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan, and even southern Alberta, to get rid of their stock?—A. Yes, that is true.

Q. Then the crop of last year, 1911, being very large, with lots of feed, they did not have the stock to feed it to?—A. No.

Q. If there had been reciprocity between Canada and the United States could they have got the stock in the neighbouring States at a reasonable price?—A. I think they could. I have not looked into that question very much, but I think some of the southwestern States and central States could provide stock if we had access to their market.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. We have some stock this autumn in Quebec from Manitoba?—A. I do not know anything about that.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. I thought you said they needed stock in Manitoba this fall to eat up the damp grain?—A. Not so much in Manitoba; in northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta there was a good deal of that stuff. We have not so much in Manitoba.

Q. How do you account for the shipping of stockers from Manitoba to Quebec?—A. I cannot account for it.

By the Chairman:

Q. There was a large amount last year to Ontario?—A. Yes.

Q. The reason for that a year ago was the absolute dirth of fodder in your country?—A. Yes. This idea prevails among our people on account of the market condition we are up against a situation in marketing stock that you people in the east are not. There are simply two institutions in the west that buy our stock, and they give us the price they like for it. Farmers in the west find it more satisfactory to sell their stockers in the fall and sell their grain than take the trouble of feeding them. They make more money out of filling the grain than they do out of feeding it.

Q. You are speaking of beef now?—A. Of beef, yes.

Q. Personally I have been under the impression that if mixed farming and stock raising prevailed to a far larger extent in the western provinces it would be greatly to the ultimate interest of the provinces, but I may be wrong?—A. I have no doubt at all that that is right; but in order to institute that condition you would have to provide a satisfactory market for the product, for no business man or farmer is going to continue raising an article at a loss.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Beef is a very high price?—A. To the man who eats it, yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Are the facilities for housing, watering, &c., for the long winter in the open prairie on part of Manitoba, and the great part of Saskatchewan and the southern part of Alberta, good or bad?—A. Very bad, very difficult, and it cost so much to provide the necessary buildings. In many places the question of water enters into it.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. And that will be permanent?—A. That will be permanent. There are other large areas well adapted for the production of stock.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. If you have been over Northern Saskatchewan and middle and Northern Alberta you will find that they do go in pretty extensively for mixed farming?—A. Oh, yes.

Q. Where the country is naturally well adapted for it?—A. Yes. Of course, we must remember that large areas of three provinces, more especially Manitoba and Saskatchewan, will never be stock-producing areas because they have not the natural facilities; they are good for growing grain.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. A rotation of crops is as important in that section as stock raising?—A. Decidedly, we have got to have rotation of crop. No more than two crops of wheat in succession can be raised profitably. Perhaps on the new land they can raise three or four crops. Wheat, oats or barley, and then summer fallow, that is the rotation.

Q. Can clover be grown in the West?—A. Not very successfully. Some places where the land is protected and the snow lies on it in the winter months, it will grow. Alfalfa grows well in the West.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Chairman:

Q. How are you going to diversify your farming, as your country fills up, if you cannot grow grasses?—A. You can grow, timothy, brome and rye grass, they do not kill out in the winter.

Q. Your opinion is that, so far as selling your products in the west, free trade with the United States would be an advantage to the west?—A. Decidedly.

Q. Would it be a disadvantage in any regard?—A. I do not see where, I cannot see where we are going to lose anything by it, or where it would be a disadvantage to us in any way. It would certainly be a means of alleviating the agitation that is going on now.

Q. Would any of the products from the United States come into competition with you in your own market?—A. No, except in an abnormal season, supposing we had a failure of oats. I remember one year I had to import oats from the United States and pay the duty on them. We can always raise oats cheaper than they can in the United States. The price of oats is higher in Minneapolis than at Fort William. We raised a higher class of oats; in our northern country we can raise a higher class of cereals than they can south of us. We need not fear their competition in any way. It is possible that in some years butter or eggs might come in.

Q. They only come in when you want them?—A. Yes, when our crop fails. Then, on the other hand, it gives access to large centres of population. It creates a more stable market, and the people would not be afraid if they produce a little more that the markets would not absorb it at a good price. Our farmers were selling potatoes in Winnipeg last fall f.o.b. Winnipeg at 30 cents a bushel, and potatoes were selling in Chicago at \$1.05 a bushel f.o.b. Chicago. The duty on potates is 25 cents a bushel.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Did you ship any potatoes to Chicago?—A. I do not think there were any shipped this year; some years we have shipped them. In order to supply a market you must have a continuous trade. You cannot go to a city and sell a few cars one year and then drop off. Continuous channels of trade have got to be created. If we always have access to a market, when there is a demand we can get access to it.

Q. We have now got our channels of trade from east to west?—A. Yes, but they are not sufficient. We are getting too big. We have out-grown these channels, and now we want other channels.

By the Chairman:

Q. So far as the results of the elections are concerned the people in your province pronounced adversely to your view?—A. The farming population did not.

Q. Do you feel that you speak the views of the Association with which you are connected?—A. Unquestionably.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You say you speak for the farmers, what per cent?—A. Fifty per cent of the English speaking farmers. We have quite a large farming population of French speaking and Galicians.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Have you any farmers there who would be opposed to free trade with the United States on natural products?—A. No, I do not think so.

Q. Is there a man living on a piece of ground out there who would be?—A. No.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Have you heard of any farmers, in connection with your Association who are opposed to this extension?—A. I have not met any farmers who were opposed to trading

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

with the United States. There were other elements that were introduced into the controversy that changed their attitude.

Q. You really only speak for one-half.—A. When I say one-half the farmers, the farmers that belong to the Grain Growers Association is the only organization of farmers, there is no other organization that can speak for the farmers of the West.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Fifty per cent of them are connected with the Association?—A. Yes.

Q. The balance of the farmers, who are not identified with your Association, would not be adverse to trading with the United States?—A. Not at all.

By the Chairman:

Q. Provided that the expansion of your production continues, particularly this hard wheat, for which there appears to be a limited market, what will in the near future be the effect on the three Northwestern Provinces if the markets to the south of you remain in the present restricted form?—A. My judgment of that is, that under existing conditions, with all our products going through one spout we are not going to make any progress. Let me put it this way: we had fifteen million acres in crop in 1911. It is estimated that four million acres were newly broken for 1912 crop, so that will increase our acreage next year by four million acres, what will add eighty million bushels to our yield. If we get that increase we cannot get it out to the market. We will not have any transportation facilities in 1913 other than we have this year, and the transportation facilities simply broke down this year. Add eighty million bushels more on top of that and our crop will be marketed at a loss of ten or fifteen per cent.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Would it not be prudent not to grow quite so much wheat?—A. That is to say it would be more prudent to stop expanding.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. The United States is exporting about as much wheat and flour as we are growing?—A. No.

Q. They are exporting one hundred and sixty odd million bushels of wheat; I take Senator Beveridge's statement for that. You say mixed farming is not going to relieve the situation, and you say we are going to have four million acres; we will not because we did not get any fall ploughing done. You are looking to the growing of several hundred million of bushels more. United States is growing more wheat each year than they did the year before?—A. No.

Q. Yes, she is; I have the figures. Under these circumstances if you cut out mixed farming you are going to give that country a black eye. It is all right to talk wholesale, because it is a big wholesale country?—A. My judgment is that the biggest black eye we can give our country now is to say that we have got to decrease our yield of grain production. The United States does not export any wheat that comes in competitions with ours. The biggest portion of wheat they export is soft wheat from the Pacific coast. They do not export any hard wheat. They do not come in competition with us. The wheat production in the United States does not keep pace with the population. It is a matter of fact the exports of the United States is not more than one bushel per head of population. The production of wheat in the United States is less than seven bushels per head; our production is thirty bushels per head. Six hundred and sixty-four million was their average for the last five years, and they have a population of nearly one hundred million. It takes five and a half bushels per head to feed the population. It is only a matter of a few years when they will overtake the full production. Now the United States wants hard wheat to keep up

APPENDIX No. 2

their standard of flour, even for home consumption, and the only place they can get it is in Western Canada. Last year they raised 190,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, of which only 150,000,000 was hard spring wheat. That is a very small percentage. The American millers are willing to pay a premium to get our hard wheat, so as to maintain the high standard of their flour trade, and supposing we do grow 200,000,000 bushels more, it is a pretty small matter in comparison with the world's production of wheat. Last year it was estimated to be over three thousand five hundred million bushels. If you add our extra one hundred million on that you would not know the difference. If we are wise enough to get the open markets of the countries where hard wheat is consumed, there is no trouble for us to keep a market for the large increase in our grain production.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Why should we be so anxious to get an open market when we have a monopoly of hard wheat?—A. We want to get in the United States market.

Q. You say we have a monopoly, and they will have to come to us for it?—A. We have not an absolute monopoly because the United States raises some.

Q. You are presumed to be on oath and you have just said that they have to come to Canada for the wheat, you are making evidence pretty fast?—A. I did not say they had to come here for their hard wheat, if I did it was a slip of the tongue.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. You do not think they will have to come here for hard wheat?—A. I think that is our market for some of our hard wheat. And if we get that market it is going to relieve the pressure on the Old Country market for that class of wheat.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. If the American market were open would that relieve our congestion?—A. Yes, because we would get our grain down there on a shorter haul, and the United States roads would come after it.

By the Chairman:

Q. It has been claimed by some that that would relieve the situation in the west as far as damp wheat is concerned?—A. There is no question about that at all. My impression is that the United States market would have absorbed all the tough wheat we have over the requirement of our own mills.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. If we sent all our wheat down there would not it affect the price on that market?—A. No. The British miller and the Canadian miller would have their share of it. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., and the Ogilvy Milling Co. are running their mills west of the lakes on this tough wheat. If we had reciprocity we could get that wheat to the United States market, and that would help our lack of transportation.

By the Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. You say we have a larger proportion of the quality of wheat they want in the United States?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. They need that hard wheat and they do not grow very much of it?—A. Yes, and they can only get it by paying a penalty of 25 cents a bushel. If that were removed they would use more of it.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Who maintains that duty?—A. They were willing to drop it if we agreed to it. Evidently we are maintaining it now.

Q. The 25 cents is placed there by the United States Congress?—A. Yes, but they offered to drop it.

Q. If they are very anxious to get wheat at a lower rate they can take off the duty?—A. We should meet them half way and help ourselves.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Do you know anything about the capacity of the mills at Minneapolis?—A. There are mills in Minneapolis capable of milling one hundred million bushels of wheat a year. Besides there are mills tributary to Minneapolis that have a capacity of another hundred million. They have a market there for two hundred million bushels of wheat.

Q. Are they all running to-day?—A. I do not think they are all running to full capacity. Our fifteen or twenty millions of soft wheat would be a comparatively small matter to these mills.

Q. If they were all running it would be on export trade?—A. Partly on export trade.

Q. That would be for the British market?—A. Yes, and other foreign markets.

GEORGE LANE, Esq., Calgary, Alta.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are a resident of Alberta?—A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been a resident of that country?—A. Twenty-nine years.

Q. What business have you been engaged in?—A. Ranching, cattle, and horses.

Q. You have some views on the situation of farming in the west?—A. I consider I am a mixed farmer; I raise some oats, wheat, and alfalfa.

Q. Is the live stock business increasing or decreasing in the western provinces?—A. It is not increasing. Five or six years ago we had about nine hundred thousand cattle in the province of Alberta, and to-day we have only about five hundred thousand.

Q. Are you a representative of any association of live stock growers?—A. I am president of the Horse Breeders Association of Alberta and vice-president of the Western Cattle Breeders Association of Alberta.

Q. What is the reason for the decrease in the number of cattle in Alberta?—A. I can only give you my opinion. Any statement I make I have figures to prove. What started the decrease in cattle in our country was the low market and the long haul. We were exporters. The export trade between our country and Great Britain has never been satisfactory to the cattle men. It cost us from \$28 to \$32 to market our cattle, and what the last witness said about the wheat would also apply to the cattle. When we send cattle to the old country in October and November they commenced to break our market. I have known cattle to net back only \$34 per head. These were cattle three and four years old and steers weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds when they left the ranges; they were all grass cattle. In 1905 we exported 49,991 cattle to Great Britain; in 1906, 74,733; in 1907, 42,960; 1908, 61,810; 1909, 67,257; 1910, 51,627; 1911, 11,869.

Q. Would these cattle be raised on the ranges or by farmers?—A. Mostly range cattle, some from the farmers. I call myself a mixed farmer. For instance I had one thousand acres of oats, one thousand five hundred acres of winter wheat, and I am raising alfalfa.

Q. Your evidence is to the effect that the live stock industry is diminishing in the Northwest provinces?—A. Yes.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. And you state that the markets and the long haul are the reasons?—A. That is one of the reasons.

Q. Any other reason?—A. Yes, we had an over-supply of cattle, and the price was getting very low. The abattoir people are the only outlet we have to sell to. There is a certain class of cattle that we cannot afford to carry over. We sell a certain amount of butchers cattle.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Did the embargo placed on cattle in England affect you?—A. Yes. My opinion is different on the embargo question to that of others. I think it hurts our trade, because there is no competition in Great Britain against the butcher. When we had competition a farmer would come up and buy a steer that was just between a good butcher's steer and a feeder. The same thing was true in Omaha, St. Joseph, and Chicago. There the abattoir people have to come up against the farmers. If the farmer wants a steer badly he makes the butcher pay for him. A great many people in my country do not agree with me in that, but that is my reason for saying it.

By the Chairman:

Q. That applies as against the whole of Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. You believe that the live stock industry is on the decline, and you state that the long haul and the markets had to do with that decline very largely, and the embargo has had its influence. Would a freer access to the United States market help the live stock interests of the Northwest?—A. Yes, I think so, very much.

Q. Why do you think so?—A. Unless you are thoroughly acquainted with Alberta and Saskatchewan you cannot realize it. We have absolute proof of the fact that the cattle we raise in Alberta are better than the cattle raised in Montana, or in the State of Colorado.

Q. You mean better bred?—A. No, they get bigger. If I start in Old Mexico and buy a thousand head of two year old steers, we take half to Alberta and send the other half to Colorado. In three years from that time we go to the market and our cattle will weigh from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and the cattle from Colorado will not weigh more than 1,100 pounds. Every 500 miles as we go north is good for 50 pounds, from the time we leave the boundary line in Old Mexico until we get to Canada. I sent some of our grass and some from Colorado to Washington to try to prove there was more strength in our grass, but the analysis did not give us any satisfaction. What makes hard wheat in Manitoba?

Q. To what extent would the freedom of the American market for our live stock benefit the stock raisers of the west?—A. That is hard to tell. It would stimulate and give the people confidence. They would start breeding cattle on the same basis as in Montana, Kansas and North Dakota. I think Alberta is just as much like certain parts of Kansas as it can be. In Kansas they carry 3,066,333 cattle, and last year they raised 51,000,000 bus. of wheat. Now, take Kansas and you can put it into one corner of Alberta. I am personally acquainted with Kansas and in my opinion Alberta is a better mixed farming country than Kansas. I say we are capable of carrying two million cattle in Alberta, and that would give us 450,000 head a year for sale. I do not think you can get these people to go up against it, and raise these cattle. We have been up against it too long. The great country has gone just on account of the treatment that we received and the prices that we received for our cattle.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. We have not very many buyers?—A. I have been an exporter and I have taken hold of this trying to beat the buyer. I do not believe you can remember any

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

of our exporters that have got any money in this country to-day. I doubt if you can find an exporter in the Dominion that would like to see his boy grow up to be an exporter.

Q. Gordon Ironsides made some?—A. Do you not think they made most of it out of the butchers and from you and me on our cattle?

By the Chairman:

Q. Alberta has run down from 900,000 to 500,000; Kansas has 3,000,000 cattle and is only producing 50,000,000 bushels of wheat?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Conditions are better for raising cattle down there?—A. No I think not. Kansas is a winter wheat section, and they run their cattle on the winter wheat a great deal. Iowa has 4,468,422 cattle, and you could put her in a corner of Alberta. South Dakota has 1,532,751; Montana has 900,000. Montana has gone into sheep a great deal; she used to carry 6,000,000 sheep. I got this statement in Washington.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the reason that there are not many buyers?—A. Because they do not like to take any chances of exporting. Toronto has been able to take care of herself. She bought 40,000 stockers from us a few years ago.

Q. You have exported?—A. Yes, I followed my cattle to England, and was in Liverpool; I was interested in a lot of cattle being sold at Manchester and went down there. Nobody knew me, and I waited around until they commenced to sell the cattle. I did not say anything when they were being sold, but the sweat rolled off me, and I thought that any man that did not have any more sense than to send his cattle over there for these people to handle, like they handled mine, did not ought to have any money to go into the business.

Q. Would you have more buyers if you had the freedom of the American market?—A. We would likely ship direct to the American market. That would open a field for us.

Q. Did you ever ship to Chicago?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you come out?—A. I paid the duty and made a little more money than I did exporting. We tried to export cattle, and at the same time get the privilege of a Chicago market. We shipped them in bond, and if we did not get a good price in Chicago we sent them on to England, but the customs officer noticed it and put seals on the gates of the cars.

By the Chairman:

Q. I have known a considerable number of cattle to be shipped from Ontario to Chicago?—A. We shipped quite a number of cattle there, and it pays when the market is extra good, but we could not do it to-day.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. How is the present market?—A. There would be \$5 to \$7 a head in favour of Chicago. We are now getting the highest price we ever got for cattle since I have been in Alberta. When the Canadian Pacific railway was built we received \$64 a head. They were not weighed because we had no scales. To-day the same steer is bringing about \$80. We are getting about 6½ cents a pound for extra good cattle for home consumption. British Columbia and Alberta are using about 135,000 cattle a year; Manitoba and the Fraser river are using about 150,000. Take 500,000 cattle and all you can take out of that is about 100,000 beef.

Q. The conclusion that naturally would be arrived at is the reason we are limited in our production is because our home market is limited?—A. Yes.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. The production of cattle is running down in your province because of the long haul and the restricted markets?—A. Yes, the bad markets.

Q. If the American market were opened up it would largely increase the production of cattle in the west?—A. Without a doubt.

Q. What would be the effect, as to fertility on the northwest provinces, if you raised more cattle?—A. Alberta is a mixed farming country. We had in cultivation last year 3,250,000 acres of land. We had about 400,000 acres broken down last summer, which will make about 4,000,000 acres in cultivation. We are always liable to frost. If the immigration is not stopped, in three years from now we will have 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for export from Alberta alone. We ought to be able to feed 2,000,000 cattle with the rough feed that we would get when we have a frost, or we can raise lots of that rough feed and we would make money. The people in Colorado have made money out of cattle. Water is a great thing in raising cattle, and our country is better watered than Colorado, and we can raise bigger cattle. You must have a market before you can get people to go into that business. There are two other things that put the people out of the cattle business. In the first place, the government leased some land and induced men to start in the business and then they cut them down by putting a two years clause in their leases, causing great dissatisfaction. The late government did that and made the people dissatisfied with the cattle business. It looked as if they did not want cattle and wanted all wheat. I believe there are 8,000 real estate men in these provinces and every one of them is talking wheat.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Is not it a fact that all the acreage is being taken up has something to do with the reduction of the number of cattle?—A. Kansas is a thickly settled country and she has got 3,000,000 cattle.

By the Chairman:

Q. If my information is correct, Alberta is essentially a stock raising district and is more suited to mixed farming and cattle raising than wheat growing?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. You cannot have mixed farming without stock raising?—A. Although Alberta is a great country, sixty-five per cent of the mutton we use comes from Australia or the United States. We do not raise 25 per cent of the pork that we consume.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What is pork worth?—A. I do not know what it is worth just now, it is a fairly good price.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. You could not raise hogs in competition with the United States?—A. No, we pay million of dollars for pork coming into Alberta.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. You raise a number of horses yourself?—A. Yes; I do. I and my associate have in the neighbourhood of 1,000.

Q. What effect would reciprocity have on the horse business?—A. I do not think it would have had much effect. It might have made a little difference for a time. I am President of the Horse Breeders Association, and I presume some men will not agree with me. It is my opinion that if the duty had been taken off the horses coming from the United States it would have been one of the best things for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There are not horses enough in the two provinces to supply the farmers with the number they need on their farms for their work, and they are using steam ploughs and gasoline engines, and that gives the agents of the expensive

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

machinery chance to get in and sell to the farmers. The farmers would not buy this expensive machinery if they could get horses at a reasonable price; it would be in favour of letting mares in free of duty. My reason for saying this is that the horses brought from eastern Canada, and the United States to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, passing through Winnipeg, was, in 1909, 19,741, valued at \$5,428,775; in 1910, 33,571, valued at \$9,232,025; in 1911, 26,072, valued at \$7,169,800. This does not include horses which came in from the United States duty free as settlers' effects. It would have been better for the farmers if they could have got horses in free of duty, especially good sized mares because we are very short.

Q. Do you sell most of your horses to farmers in the three provinces?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you ship any to Victoria and Vancouver?—A. I have not; my neighbours do.

Q. How do prices compare in British Columbia, with Seattle and Oregon?—A. I never paid any attention to horses in Seattle. We cannot buy them in Oregon to make any money.

By the Chairman:

Q. You are like myself on the lumber question. Notwithstanding you are in the horse business you have no objection to horses coming from the United States free of duty, you think it would be a great benefit to farmers of the Northwest?—A. I am here to tell what I think and I tell you I believe the statements I have made to be the fact, although I dare say I am going up against some opposition; I am President of the Horse Breeders Association of Alberta, and I expect some of them will say I am hurting their business. I do not think I am hurting it at all. If they would only take the right view of it we would get rid of the steam plough and the gasoline engine.

By the Hon. Mr. Baird:

Q. Do they not do more work than the horses?—A. If you have ever farmed, I think you will agree with one that they do not. While at the same time these steam-ploughs bankrupt many a farmer.

Q. Do not you think if all the duties were removed from farm products, and if your stuff was shipped to the United States it would reduce the prices there?—A. No, it would be like throwing a bucket of water into the Ottawa river thinking it would raise it, that is my opinion. We would not go over there with a great deal of produce for a great many years. We would still have Great Britain, as we always have, and we would have the United States as well. The United States has been raising less wheat during the last ten years while our production is increasing. I have the figures right in front of me; she is not exporting wheat or flour to any great extent.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. As a horse breeder from Alberta do you mean to say you are not afraid to have the duties removed and that you can compete with the world in raising horses?—A. I would remove the duties at once for the benefit of the country. I do not think it will hurt me, and I am one of the biggest breeders to-day. I am sending horses from Winnipeg to Athabaska Landing and Peace river, and I am sending them to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Horses must be cheaper in the United States because they send them by the hundred into Calgary and pay the duty?—A. I went to Chicago three weeks ago where they were selling fifteen hundred horses that day. I have a lot of money in horses and I wanted to know the situation. At one time I was afraid of the gasoline engine and the steam plough. I wrote to a good many countries to get the situation of affairs.

APPENDIX No. 2

I interviewed the big piano people in New York and found out what it cost them to move their freight, and the difference between the gasoline engine and the horse. I also got figures from Armours in Chicago. I am assured by the big handlers of freight that they will have to reduce the charge 25 per cent before they will hurt the horse business. They are working in Philadelphia with gasoline at eight cents a gallon, and they are not beating the horses. I saw fifteen hundred horses sold in Chicago. They realized an average price of \$175 a piece for what we call chunks. Whenever they put up a good mare she realized from \$225 to \$300. The people are hunting for good mares to-day because they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

Q. You are interested in sheep?—A. In regard to the sheep business we have practically no sheep in the three prairie provinces. I have no way of telling exactly how many sheep we have but I do not think that there are over 125,000 at the outside.

A great many of our sheep come in from Australia and New Zealand in chilled meat form and a great number of the live sheep come in from the United States.

I had occasion to look into this sheep business about a month ago. We had a great deal of frozen grain in Alberta and a great deal of wheat and oats were not cut at all. This makes great sheep feed and of the cheapest kind. I went down into the State of Idaho and the State of Montana and looked at a good many sheep. I was offered by one man, by the name of Bicknell, at Twin Falls, Idaho, 20,000 yearling wethers at \$2.50 each. This man had a rate for stock sheep at \$100 a car for 1,000 miles over those railways and he thought that this rate would apply in Canada. I practically bought those sheep with that understanding. When the railways found out that the sheep were going to Alberta they practically doubled the freight, making it \$188 a car. This, with the duty of 25 per cent killed the deal, notwithstanding the fact that all this feed could be bought in Alberta at your own price. A great deal of the wheat and oats that was frosted could have been fed to these sheep at a very handsome profit. Much of the grain which was left standing in the fields will be burned this year, and this should be fed to sheep. But I had to call the deal off because when the duty and freight were added to the cost of the sheep in the United States, the New Zealand and Australian mutton were the cheapest.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. You consider this a rather extreme year?—A. Yes. To-day on the level strip of country from Calgary to Fort Macleod the Canadian Pacific has moved out of the province 19,000,000 bushels of grain and she has got between Macleod and Calgary, on the Alderside branch, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat yet to move. A certain amount of this wheat will spoil. The people living close to the station, say within two and a half or five miles were able to market their wheat right from the threshing machines, but the man who lives back ten or fifteen miles could not get cars for his wheat, and these are the men that the machine men and the banks are annoying. If you ask the farmer he will say, 'Yes, they are after me, but I cannot get the cars and I cannot get my wheat to the market.' Some bad things have been said about the elevators, and I think the people here ought to know it. They have been grading the wheat. A farmer will bring in a load, and it may be graded No. 3 or No. 4. The elevator man will say I have not any room in No. 4 bin, it is plumb full. I can put it in No. 5 or No. 6. The farmer goes away and comes back later in the afternoon, and the elevator man then tells him the bins are all full except No. 6. I have this from comparatively reliable sources. I have some information here from some of the banks that I will show to the Chairman. It does not make a good showing for the farmers of the country; it is not very encouraging. I think unless something is done to right that, it is going to put the country in a bad shape. I honestly think you have either to make arrangements to take care of this grain or you must stop the people coming in.

Q. Do you think it would help if banks or somebody else, or some other system advanced money on this grain properly stored on the farms?—A. Well, they get

tired awfully quick at that, and the banks have a good argument. I spoke to a bank manager and he said: 'We do not want to do that, we do not know just how that grain is; we are afraid it is damp over there; and if it is damp it is going to spoil, and the farmer has not anything else to depend on.' Well, you cannot say a word against that. There is that poor bank manager who has to look after the bank's interests.

Q. Could not the government step in there?—A. Well, I think it is all up to the government. I do not see how any one man can take care of a thing like this. I will hand the chairman some correspondence from a leading bank that he can read, but it is not for publication. When the Senate wired me to come down here I passed right along through the train and wherever I could get information from men I did so, and I just give you that to show you how people are doing ten or twenty miles back. There is a lot of grain twenty-five miles from the railroad in Alberta.

By the Chairman:

Q. This is very interesting correspondence, and we are very glad to get it, and it is very good of you to bring it; but do you apply this in any way to our inquiry as to whether reciprocity would be beneficial or hurtful to the stock and grain growers in the Northwest?—A. I just wanted to give anything that would show any kind of relief needed that the government could give.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What would it cost to haul wheat twenty-five miles?—A. I paid ten cents a bushel a few years ago, and I was just exactly twenty-six miles from the train. I had 7,000 bushels, I do not know what the boys made out of it. They hauled 105 or 106 bushels with a four horse team; it is down grade.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is Alberta a province well calculated to raise sheep?—A. We used to raise a good many sheep there, but I am not a good enough sheep man to say. I think Senator Pope would know just as well about that as I do. All I want is not to see the grain go to waste. When the first frost hit the wheat a dealer whom I knew, had five thousand acres of wheat that was frosted and I went and bought a thousand acres of this wheat the first day and put 3,050 beef to feed there. Two days afterwards I bought another thousand acres from him, measured off 70 yards square and counted up the bulbs, weighed them and took the wheat out of them and went back and bought another thousand. I got about twenty-five hundred thousand bulbs of this wheat; I got from 700 to 800 bundles to the acre. This was frosted wheat. I tell you the stuff was like that, and this stuff has got to be burned.

Q. You say this is an abnormal year and there is more grain going to waste than usual, but you are liable to that condition more or less every year, and I understand your conclusions are that if you had more cattle to feed you could feed them to great advantage in such years as the present with wheat, and generally there are years that you could do it likewise, but not perhaps to the same extent?—A. That is just what I was saying, that if we had the sheep and the cattle in the country we would be able to feed this grain.

Q. The fact that you have not the stock that you should have you attribute to two things, the long haul and the lack of markets?—A. Yes, that is it.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You live in southern Alberta?—A. Well, I live right in Calgary, my ranch is out from High river.

Q. That has been considered a sheep country?—A. There are not many sheep in there. I think we ought to raise a certain amount of sheep in Alberta.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. How many sheep are there in southern Alberta?—A. About fifty thousand.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you know of any loss you would have sustained if you had adopted reciprocity?—A. Well, I certainly think that a lot of this grain would have been moved out earlier if we had had reciprocity. The loss would be that the grain did not get out.

Q. Would the importation of any article into the country have caused a loss?—A. There would have been anywhere from one to five million sheep fed in this country; they would have eaten all this grain. The duty is too great. You could have stopped Australia. The figures that I made were right against New Zealand. The reason sheep did not come from Idaho was just the price of New Zealand mutton against the price of Idaho mutton with the duty and freight added.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

If you had had the duty off, as the reciprocity treaty provided, you would have the mutton from New Zealand and Australia just so much cheaper, less the duty?—A. Well, we would have just made them come down to the price.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. There would have been no duty on that?—A. I want to say this, you stop and look across, and you have got from, ninety to a hundred million people. To-day, according to their census they have sixty-one millions and some odd thousands of cattle. Ten years ago they had sixty-eight million cattle, and they have twenty-one million more people to eat this.

By the Chairman:

Q. And this is a growing condition; you give that as a fact, that the benefit that would accrue to you to-day is a growing condition continually; that is your view, that that market is a growing market in favour of this country?—A. The southern market, yes sir, I am speaking of wheat and cattle and mixed farming

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Do you think it would be to the advantage of the farmers generally, whoever they may be, in a mixed farming community to have free mutton and free beef from the southern countries coming in here—or from Australia and New Zealand and so on?—A. Well, it is free anyhow.

Q. Oh no.—A. Not from New Zealand?

Q. Oh, no.—A. What is the duty?

Q. The same as it is anywhere against the world.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would you be afraid of those distant countries?—A. No.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. I think you said that is what you figured on?—A. I figured against New Zealand mutton I just went to Burns and those people and they told me they paid so much for the carcasses; I did not pay any attention to the duty.

By the Chairman:

Q. What you wanted to indicate by that was, that it would be an enormous advantage to have fed what was going to waste on the ground to herds of sheep?—A. Yes, and you have no chance to save it; it has gone on the ground now.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. I asked whether meats coming in from New Zealand and Australia and other places free would be an advantage to the farming community?—A. My experience has always been that chilled meats you ship anywhere, you have to take 2 cents less than the fresh meats, and they cannot compete with the fresh meats. I would say you need not be afraid of Australia or South America either. South America is the only country to-day that might furnish meat to the United States, and South America is the country that United States is looking to get their meats from. It won't be in our day; we cannot get cattle enough if the immigration keeps on as it is, in Alberta. You were exporting something like one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand cattle out of Canada a few years ago and this dropped to 74,000 last year; you won't get five thousand from Alberta this year, and you will get very few from western Ontario, for they have not cattle enough. The mutton that is being killed in Toronto to-day is coming from the United States and killed right there. Now, take two million cattle in the province of Alberta and you would get only four hundred and fifty thousand beef a year out of it, and we are eating in Alberta now a hundred and thirty thousand head. Manitoba is not growing many, nor Saskatchewan, and they are taking about one hundred and forty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand head.

Q. What about British Columbia?—A. I count British Columbia with one hundred and twenty thousand or one hundred and thirty thousand, taken with Alberta.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Our own home market takes all our cattle?—A. Just about, and you cannot get the people back into stock raising; they are afraid of getting up against what they have been up against.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Do you think it would be a good idea if the regulations with regard to settlement required men to put stock on these preemptions as their duties rather than being compelled to plough?—A. I do for Alberta, especially in certain parts, I think if the homestead regulations could be changed so that a man could run a certain amount of cattle or sheep in a place, and not force him to plough and do so much of that, that it would do more good to the country than the present way.

The Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1912.

The Committee met at 10 a.m.

E. J. FREAM, called and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is your office?—A. Secretary of the United Farmer's of Alberta. I have been Secretary for nearly four years. I have been resident in Alberta for nearly nineteen years, I have been a farmer, but am now devoting my time entirely to the work of organized farmers.

Q. What is the principal business occupation of the people of your province?—A. Largely farming; a little lumbering; a little mining.

APPENDIX No. 2

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Were you summoned down here to give evidence?—A. Yes, Sir.

Q. I understand that you came down specially to represent the farmers in reference to the Grain Bill?—A. I am representing the farmers in reference to the Grain Bill, but I am here on the summons of the Senate.

Q. Well, I do not know what authority the Senate had to summon you; it was never brought up before the meeting; I understood you came down specially in reference to the Grain Bill; that was your statement the other day?—A. We are killing two birds with one stone, now we are here.

Q. Why should the country pay you for your expenses coming down here?—A. I have nothing to do with that.

Q. You expect the Government to pay your expenses down?—A. The telegram summoning me here said that our expenses would be paid, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that that question arises at the moment, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. TAYLOR.—The Committee ought to be informed of it.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—The only information we wanted, Mr. Chairman, was that we met a few days ago and there was not of any evidence of the witnesses here mentioned at all.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—I understood that the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Secretary and to call some witnesses, one from each province.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—We were to give in the names that were submitted.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—I have no objections to the men.

The CHAIRMAN.—I quite admit that I have some responsibility in the matter, and it is quite true that probably, strictly speaking, I overstepped my authority. The situation really was this: We met first for organization, and then we had a short meeting as to our procedure, and Mr. Pope himself wrote me two letters making suggestions, on both of which I acted. I immediately sent out the request that he suggested I should send. It was first suggested that we should examine some witnesses from British Columbia. Every effort was made to get those witnesses from British Columbia. In fact, two or three attempts were made, and we utterly failed. Personally I was very desirous that we should carry out that view, and commence with British Columbia and work this way. We utterly failed. Those gentlemen have gone. We tried to get them, and in fact we met twice expecting to have them. One time our Secretary failed us in not carrying out the instructions of the Committee. The other time the gentlemen promised to be here, and failed, and as they were going away, and have gone, we failed to get them. I tried to get a further meeting. There are so many Committee meetings sitting just towards the close of the session, we found it almost impossible to get a convenient meeting. I took the responsibility, on speaking with two or three members that were convenient, feeling that we should really do something before we adjourned this session, of wiring the present witness, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Greene and Mr. Lane. Now, so far as I know, those were the only ones that we wired for. As to these gentlemen, Mr. Mackenzie I have seen before and know something of; the rest I knew nothing of, and had no knowledge whatever of what information they would give us, or anything about them. I know nothing of their political complexion or anything about them at all.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—You must have been living an innocent life.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Who furnished the names?

The CHAIRMAN.—My information this morning is that there is one Liberal in the party, and three Conservatives, so there is no political significance in this.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—They were all gentlemen who took a very active part in supporting reciprocity.

The CHAIRMAN.—That I do not know.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—You could not get many from out there that did not.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That is neither here nor there.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—I do not think we should be discussing that, but I know, of my own personal knowledge, that several of these gentlemen were all, before reciprocity came up, Conservatives.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not want to shirk my own responsibility, and wherein I may have transgressed I tell you so at once. I am more nor less responsible.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—That is all right.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—What I object to is these gentlemen coming down representing the Farmer's Unions out there and opposing this Bill, and at the same time being paid by the government as witnesses on this inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN.—The opposing of the Bill is another question, I do not suppose that any one who is opposing the Bill, or provisions of it, are opposing it in a partisan spirit or anything of that kind. You want to improve the Bill if you can, I suppose.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—I thought they came as delegates from these Farmers' unions specially for that purpose, so that they are being paid by the country to come and give evidence in favour of reciprocity.

The WITNESS.—I may say, as far as Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Greene are concerned, neither of them was coming to Ottawa until they were summoned. The representative from Manitoba on the Grain Bill was Mr. Wood, and from Saskatchewan Mr. Meharg.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will we proceed, gentlemen? The subject of this inquiry, Mr. Fream, is into the incidence of taxation as affecting the various provinces, and as to the loss or gain there would have been in reciprocity as affecting the country. You understand the object of the inquiry; would you have any objection to tell us as to the production of your province, as to the markets that exist, as to the future prospects of the markets under present conditions, and what they would be under enlarged markets, and so on?—A. On the production of the province, first we have, of course, grain and hay especially, and in a diminishing scale cattle, sheep and hogs. Horses are a little on the increase. Speaking generally, our market at the present time is Great Britain for the bulk of our produce, and, to a very limited extent, British Columbia.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Do not you send any grain east, to eastern Canada?—A. It practically all comes this way.

Q. I thought you said England?—A. I said to a large extent it is England.

Q. And British Columbia?—A. England and British Columbia; then quite a large quantity of oats comes into Ontario and Quebec. At the present time we are face to face with the fact that our output has exceeded our local demand.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. In what?—A. In hay, oats and anything except stock, and with our long distance from markets it is a very severe handicap upon us to make things go out.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Last year they shipped hay from Quebec to British Columbia; that is because you were short of hay, I suppose?—A. Yes. We, in Alberta, were strongly in favour of the proposed reciprocity pact for the reason that it would give us the increased markets to the south.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. In what line?—A. In all our lines. We looked upon it to a large extent in this way: when we had to dispose of our products we had to sell on markets fixed by the free trade country of England, but when we had to make purchases we had to do it upon a protective basis.

Q. Have the United States not a large surplus of all these products to export?—A. It is becoming more and more a consuming country.

Q. Are they not exporters of all these lines?—A. To a certain extent.

Q. To a large extent?—A. To a decreasing extent yearly.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What do you export out of Alberta?—A. We export grain; oats, wheat, barley, and a certain number of cattle.

Q. A very limited number?—A. It is becoming more limited on account of our lack of market.

Q. You have not the cattle?—A. No, and we will have less cattle, simply because the farmers of the country have no confidence in the existing conditions relating to markets.

Q. It is grain, practically, that you export; you are importers of everything else?—A. We are grain exporters to-day, yes.

Q. And the other products you are importers of?—A. In the matter of the grain trade, speaking generally, we believe that the tariff as it now exists, is, to a large extent, responsible for the monopoly in the carrying trade on the part of the Canadian railways, and it is working to our detriment.

Q. In what way?—A. In the way of the large prices we have to pay. We are compelled to-day to bring our produce twice the distance which we should bring it, if we had fair competitive rates. Our logical market for this surplus is by way of the Pacific coast, and if we had a rate which would enable us to take our grain that way it would mean that, as far as Alberta is concerned, we would not be a party to the congestion which is now existing each fall.

Q. If you had what?—A. If we had equitable rates to the west to enable us to get out stuff—

Q. To the Pacific coast?—A. To the Pacific coast and around that way.

Q. Have you ever had the Railway Commission to deal with it?—A. They are investigating it at the present time.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. And you have two roads building that way?—A. We hope to get rates in the future, but that has been a big handicap to us.

Q. What do you anticipate will be the benefit of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Panama Canal?—A. The benefit of the Hudson Bay Railway will be in the fact that we will have a competing route and another port open about the same length of time that Fort William is open now. With a longer water haul from there we will be able to get our grain out cheaper. The Panama canal looks to us the logical route from Alberta for the reason that the Pacific coast ports are open twelve months in the year, and we will be able to ship our produce out of three steadily. We anticipate our business will be done more and more from the coast, if we only get our railroads to do it.

Q. And you will have three railroads going there?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. What has been the ratio of your increase in wheat the last few years?—A. I have not the figures with me. It has been increasing at a rapid rate. In 1910, our output of spring and fall wheat was about 36,000,000 bushels, oats, 57,000,000; barley, 4,000,000; hay, 274,000 tons.

Q. You have doubled in a short period, in a few years?—A. Yes, and we are increasing more rapidly now.

Q. And still plenty of room to increase?—A. Yes.

Q. Depending on a favourable market?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Were those crops exported?—A. Those figures are our estimated yield.

Q. In Alberta alone?—A. Yes, in Alberta. To show how we have increased, in 1900 we had 43,000 acres in wheat; in 1908 that was increased to 271,000; in 1910 to 533,000; in 1911 to 1,616,899 acres.

Q. Have you the average crop per acre of that increase?—A. No, I do not think so; that is not given in my figures. The yield in 1911 in wheat was 36,143,000 bushels, and the acreage was 1,616,000. In oats we had 1,178,410 bushels, and our comparative year was 56,000,000 in barley—156,000 acres in crop and our yield slightly over 4,000,000. That was in 1911.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Have there been any shipments of barley from Alberta to the United States?—A. Not to any great extent.

Q. Some?—A. I think there has been a little shipped from Southern Alberta.

Q. You are not familiar with the details?—A. No. There is a big demand in Alberta at the present time. For two years in succession quite a large portion of Alberta suffered from frost or drought, and on that account, as quite a lot of that frost of this year was in the barley area, we had not as much good barley in the province as we generally have, although we had 4,000,000 bushels.

Q. Mostly feed barley?—A. Yes, frosted barley.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Is that six-row barley?—A. It is a conglomeration; you can call it what you like. That has been our trouble in the west, the maltsters making a demand for the six-row barley has hurt us.

Q. The Canadian maltsters want what?—A. They want the six-row barley.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Have you any idea of the quantity of frosted wheat in Alberta this year?—A. Frosted and spoiled wheat, I should say at least 50 per cent.

Q. Frosted and otherwise damaged?—A. At least 50 per cent of our crop.

Q. Where is the market for that?—A. At the present time our only market is the east.

Q. Ontario and Quebec?—A. It has to come through Winnipeg. Some of it has been going to Minneapolis, since Minneapolis and Duluth have a special rate.

Q. Can you tell us the rate per bushel on the injured wheat or any of the grains from Calgary to Ottawa?—A. I think it would be about 45 cents a hundred.

Q. All rail?—A. Yes.

Q. That would be about 30 cents a bushel?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What would be the rail and water route?—A. That, I suppose, would be approximately 35 cents, I think an average of anywhere from 8 cents up for the water route.

Q. What is the rate from Calgary to Fort William?—A. Twenty-five cents.

Q. Do you think that grain could be shipped into Ontario and Quebec and sold at a profit?—A. Not our damp, tough grains. I know of cars of grain that have been shipped in the last few months to Fort William and Winnipeg, and where an

APPENDIX No. 2

advance of \$200 and \$150 was made upon the car, and the farmers had to return some of the money to the commission man.

Q. During the twenty years that you have been engaged in farming in Alberta, is it your opinion that there has ever been a market closer to Alberta than Ontario or Quebec?—A. I have always thought that we should be looking more to the south for our markets.

Q. To which grains could be shipped to advantage if it were not for the duty?—A. I think so.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How would that affect the building of the Hudson Bay railway?—A. It would give us more competing lines, that is all.

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. You can sell this coarse grain and injured grain in the south?—A. Yes.

Q. How do you account for the scarcity of stock in southern Alberta at the present time?—A. The lack of markets.

Q. What had the drought of 1910 to do with the decrease of stock in southern Alberta?—A. It might have affected it to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand head of stockers. That is the only time we ever shipped stockers out of Alberta?

Q. If American cattle could be brought over at the present time would it be an advantage to the Canadian farmer to buy American cattle to feed the injured grain?—A. Most decidedly. Last fall, after the defeat of reciprocity, at the request of our live stock men I took the matter up with the government and requested a suspension of the duty on cattle so as to enable the farmers of southern Alberta to get in these stockers. That will show you that the farmers of southern Alberta realized that they could have done large amounts of feeding with their damaged grain if they could have got stock into the country.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Why don't you feed cattle in Alberta?—A. We have no staple market at the present time.

Q. Where have you been shipping?—A. To Pat. Burns.

Q. Do you export?—A. Yes; the large men, who have enough to make up a trainload, have tried it but the man who has less than a carload cannot ship.

Q. He can sell to others who can ship?—A. Yes, if he will take their price.

Q. They can sell cattle in that way?—A. At the price that is offered. We have only one or two men prepared to handle stock on commission; men who once try shipping stock do not make a second attempt.

Q. Why?—A. On account of the treatment they get from the railway companies.

Q. Is there not a railway commission in Canada?—A. Each individual cannot make a protest.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Do they not treat all alike?—A. Every time the Railway Commission comes into western Canada our live stock commissioner has complaints about the kind of treatment the company metes out to independent shippers.

Q. Have the commission not put things right?—A. They put things right in one case and the same thing happens again in the next case.

By Hon. Mr. Thompson:

Q. Your farmers have sufficient enterprise to raise cattle if you had a market?—A. Yes, the section of country I lived in before moving to Calgary was the mixed farming section of Alberta. They are going in for dairying to a large extent. Men who are turning off twenty beef steers six or seven years ago are to-day without any.

Q. If you had an opportunity of selling on the American market you would be able to raise a number of cattle?—A. Yes, we would be able to sell them to Chicago market.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Who would handle the cattle there?—A. In Canada we have no such markets as they have in Chicago. As I understand it, the buyers come to the market in Chicago and purchase from the farmer.

Q. Have you ever heard of the beef trust in United States?—A. Yes, I have also heard of the beef trust in western Canada.

Q. Which is the worst?—A. We think the beef trust of western Canada is.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. If the duty were removed, notwithstanding the beef trust, you would get a higher market for your cattle than you get at present?—A. Yes.

Q. You sometimes ship and pay the duty and make money?—A. Yes, but when they make the second trial shipment they find so many difficulties in their way.

Q. What firms buy cattle for export to Great Britain?—A. Burns, and Gordon & Ironsides.

Q. Does Burns ship any?—A. His buyers say that he does. The general opinion is that Burns buys the thinner cattle and uses them in British Columbia and hands the export ones over to Gordon & Ironsides, who ship them to Great Britain. I was in charge of a set of scales for several years and every spring and fall Burns would have his cattle sorted out and a certain number of them billed right through to some point near Quebec and the thinner cattle and cows were billed to Calgary. Very thin cows he had billed right through to Vancouver Island.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How would the chilled meat industry affect the cattle market of the west?—A. If we could get what we are asking for the chilled meat industry would be a benefit to us. We estimate that we have at least, in southern Alberta, ten millions bushels of grain not yet marketed. A large amount of that will be tough. I do not think we can market the bulk of that profitably in eastern Canada on account of the long haul. If it were not for the duty we could market it in the United States.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. If the duty had been removed a great deal of it would have been marketed new?—A. Yes.

Q. Approaching spring there is more in jeopardy than there was in the beginning of the winter?—A. Yes, a large portion of it will be completely ruined.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. What proportion of it is still unthreshed?—A. From 25 to 40 per cent.

Q. How could that have been marketed?—A. That could not have been marketed, but there is a large amount that could have been marketed and if it had been marketed the rest would have been threshed.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. It has been stated that some of the mills of Ontario are running on tough wheat?—A. Yes.

Q. Could you not sell to them?—A. They can get all they want at home.

Q. There is a market in Canada for some of the tough wheat?—A. Yes, but very little will come from Alberta on account of the heavy freight rates, 45 cents a hundred. The general rate from Alberta to Fort William is 25 cents, and the rate from Fort William to Ontario and Quebec points is 20 cents.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. No special rate given?—A. No special rate given. The rate to Minneapolis is 25 cents.

Q. If you sold your cheaper wheat in the States for feed purposes you would have to compete with corn?—A. Yes. We know that the market is there for it and people are prepared to come after it. We can get a living price in that market. A lot of the wheat that is damaged is of a higher quality than feed wheat.

Q. Cannot it be ground in Minneapolis in bond?—A. That does not decrease our freight rate. Wheat shipped to the United States, at the present time, has to be consigned to Kingston, Ontario. It means only an alternative route.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. The wheat can be ground in Minneapolis and exported?—A. It can but I do not think it is being done. The milling in bond rate is not in force this year. If our grain is shipped to Minneapolis to be ground into flour we have to pay duty. We have been told that our logical market for oats was British Columbia. We ship a certain quantity there. I find at the present time the market is glutted. Feed oats are worth \$25.50 a ton in Vancouver. It would be impossible to sell ten car loads at a cut price under that to-day. Our freight rate is 32½ cents a hundred for local consumption. In Montana oats are worth from 50 to 55 cents a bushel, but on account of the duty it is impossible for us to take advantage of that market.

Q. The demand in Montana is merely for local consumption?—A. They seem to be short at the present time.

Q. That is a temporary market?—A. These temporary markets exist all the time in some part of the western States. This year it is Montana, next year it might be Oregon or Washington.

Q. The United States are exporters of oats, they can supply their own demand?—A. If we were not handicapped by the duty we could take advantage of that market.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. These points would be near to you?—A. Yes, that market is ours from our geographical location.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. It would be a good thing for you and the United States if the tariff boundary line were obliterated?—A. Yes.

Q. That has always been the case?—A. It is always that way. I do not mean obliterating of the line, I mean obliterating of the tariff line.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What do you think of mixed farming?—A. If we could get the markets we are a mixed farming province. On account of the lack of markets our farmers are going out of cattle and hogs. As soon as we reach a good price then it goes down to such an extent it is impossible to make money.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Is not that the case in other places?—A. That is the case with us. In our hay market to-day, we have a large quantity of hay in Alberta.

Q. What kind of hay do you raise there?—A. Timothy, mostly, for shipments of that kind, but I am talking now of timothy. We are offered to-day \$7 f.o.b. Alberta, common points for shipment to the coasts, that is to Vancouver. It costs us \$2.50 a ton to bale it. That means that the price of our hay net to the farmer is about \$4.50 a ton. The British Columbia local market is glutted. There is a big shortage in the United States, at Seattle, Portland and all in through there, and we cannot get our hay to those points on account of the duty.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Q. What price could you get f.o.b. Alberta, for delivery at those points?—A. We cannot get a through rate to there; only local rates, and that, with the \$4 a ton duty, shuts us out entirely. If it were not for that \$4 a ton duty we could ship through; the rates could be established.

Q. You do not know what it would net if you did ship?—A. To-day it would not net us more than the \$7 a ton. It pays us to-day just on the same basis that we are with our market at Vancouver.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Last year they shipped hay from the States to British Columbia?—A. Yes.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How does it come that both from Ontario and Quebec we are shipping to Winnipeg and they are paying \$11 a ton for it f.o.b. when it is pressed?—A. Ask the railway companies what they are charging for freight.

Q. I know that farmers in my section are selling at \$11 a ton to Winnipeg, at the barns; why don't you take that?—A. It is more than anything else a matter of competition; we can get better than that from the south if the wall is removed.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. If you can throw everything down to suit yourselves?—A. If we can get those walls down.

Q. I have seen hay selling in Nova Scotia at about the same price that you speak of, but I never heard of them sending delegations to Ottawa to ask for the repeal of the union?—A. We are not sending a delegation down here.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. What is the standard of your timothy?—A. We have no standards at all. We have been trying for years to get standards established suitable to the west, but we have failed in our endeavours so far.

Q. What proportion is timothy?—A. A large proportion of the hay we ship is timothy, that is going to the coast and that way. Talking of cattle, I met men who voted against the reciprocity agreement. The day after, when the result was known, they asked to be kicked, and kicked hard, simply because they had done it.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—You had lots of men up there that would do the job, hadn't you?

Hon. Mr. BELL.—Is this evidence that is supposed to be taken down?

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not think so, hardly.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Were there not lots of those that had voted for it that were kicking themselves for having done so?

WITNESS.—I do not think so. Those men were the first who made the suggestion, when October came around, that we should appeal to the government to remove the duty from stockers to enable them to be brought in to use up the feed on the ground.

By the Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Is that this last year?—A. October, 1911. In October and November I appealed to the different members of the government for suspension of the duty for two or three months to enable those stockers to be brought in to use up the feed.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Are there not lots of stockers sold in the west to the Americans to take over there and feed on corn?—A. In 1910 we sold a lot of stockers from Alberta simply because we had not the feed.

APPENDIX No. 2

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Don't you know that every year in every country there are seasons of scarcity?—A. Of course we have been consistently thinning out our stockers for years.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Has not the incoming immigrant, the farmer or whatever you like to call him, had a lot to do with that—the breaking up of ranges and changing the whole business so that people who came went into grain instead of cattle?—A. That applies to Southern Alberta to a considerable extent.

Q. Southern and central, not northern?—A. No, not northern Alberta; it never had a range, it is the mixed farming country, and I think if you got the statistics you would find that quite a large portion of the decrease in our stock is in northern Alberta, in the mixed farming sections of Alberta.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—I should doubt that very much.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Are you doing much in dairying out there, cheese and butter?—A. Yes, they are doing quite a large amount of dairying in different portions; butter more than cheese. We have creameries established. I have here some figures relating to cattle. I may say, first of all, that the system of selling cattle in Alberta is that if they are sold at the pen 5 per cent shrinkage is taken off in the majority of instances.

Q. That depends upon the bargain?—A. Well, you go into the districts I am most conversant with, and that is what is done. In the four years when I was around the stockyards, handling the scales when all shipments were going out, the only man who did not demand his shrinkage was a buyer who came in one season for Nelson Morris, of Chicago.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. He did not come back?—A. He did not come back, no. Now for cattle delivered at the yards or weighed directly after unloading off cars, cattle delivered at Chicago, or fed and watered before weighing, we find that in October the top price for western steers at Chicago was \$6.86, fed and watered; at Edmonton the top price was \$4.50.

Q. Were those Chicago cattle grass-fed or corn-fed?—A. I wired a Mr. Stephens, our live stock commissioner, regarding it, and he told me what I have just quoted, and I judge that he knew just what I wanted. The number of cattle shipped in Alberta was approximately 32,000, in October of last year. That price of \$6.86 is delivered at Chicago. He says, 'In the three months, September, October and November, the top price at Edmonton was \$4.53 off cars; at Chicago the top price was \$8.80 in those same three months, fed and watered, which is equal to \$9.05 off cars.' He allows 25 cents as the difference to the farmer in the feeding and watering, and he says further, 'Allow \$1.25 off this for difference in quality and \$1.25 for freight, shrinkage and feed, both of which are high items, and the difference is \$2.02 per hundred.'

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. That would be \$2.50 to take off \$9.05, which would leave \$6.55 at Chicago?—A. Yes, as against \$4.53. In November the number of cattle shipped in Alberta was approximately 30,000. The western price at Chicago was \$7.23; at Edmonton, \$4.55. In December there were approximately 14,000; the Chicago western price, \$6.90; Edmonton, \$4.75. January and February, Chicago western price was \$7.05; Edmonton, \$4.97, and the number of cattle shipped was approximately 15,000.

Q. What duty would you have to pay on those cattle going into Chicago?—A. It is based on the valuation of the cattle crossing the line.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What about the chilled beef trade? I thought your fellows were anxious about that?—A. We are, but we do not seem to be able to make much headway with it.

Q. What would be the object of it?—A. To place our market on a stable basis.

Q. In what way?—A. By having our abbatoir system through the west, and by having the system owned upon cooperative lines. As we proposed, it would enable us to so work it out that we could keep the market steady and we would know that we would not be compelled to sell at a sacrifice to-day when to-morrow there might be famine prices on. That is all.

Q. What advantage would reciprocity be to you in your chilled beef business?—A. We have had so little encouragement in the matter of chilled meat that that point has not been thought out at all. We can see the advantage of reciprocity for the live meat trade without considering the dead meat trade at all.

Q. So you have dropped that out; you have done agitating for that?—A. No, we have not done agitating for it; we want to improve conditions some way or another; we want to see Alberta go back into the mixed farming; we believe that is, to a large extent, the logical solution of the difficulty.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. And the ideal condition?—A. Yes, but we know it is folly upon our part to go back into the business when we cannot know what market we are going to get after we get the stock for sale.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. I do not see what advantage reciprocity would be to you in the chilled beef business?—A. But we have not got it.

Q. I was rather favourable to that chilled meat business; I thought it was an industry which was worth pushing to its logical conclusion; if it can take the place of reciprocity in that respect I think we ought to know it?—A. Well, we believe that nothing can take the place of free trade relations.

Q. You want free trade?—A. Yes.

Q. In all things?—A. In all things, yes.

Q. Not alone in agricultural products, but in everything?—A. In everything, yes.

Q. You are free traders?—A. Yes.

Q. I would like to know a little bit more about that cattle business; you made a statement which I cannot bring my mind to realize is true—that a large percentage of the reduction in the live stock was in the north instead of the south; now I think the large reduction was in the south?—A. As far as the ranches were concerned, yes.

Q. The reduction of the live stock between 900,000 as stated by Mr. Lane yesterday, and 500,000, what about that?—A. A large proportion of that is in the south, but for several years the output was steadily increasing in the north, say from Didsbury north, in the mixed farming section of the country, and I think if you get the statistics of the last three or four years you will find, that in spite of the increase of the population, the quantity and output of stock is decreasing. From my own experience at the different points I know where it has been decreasing. Men who were turning off quite a large number of grain-fed beef every year up till two or three years ago are turning off practically nothing now.

Q. There were not any grain-fed cattle turned off ten years ago?—A. There was a large number of grain-fed turned off six years ago and five years ago. It might be of interest to you to know that the reason a large number of the small mixed farmers have quit raising steers or finishing-off steers was that the buyers would pay them no more for their grain-fed beef than they would for their grass-fed beef.

APPENDIX No. 2

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. They certainly could not expect to buy grain-fed cattle at the price of grass-fed cattle?—A. That is what they did, and those farmers are getting settled so that they cannot keep the same number of stock unless they do grain-feeding in the winter time, and they could not afford to have their grain-fed steers turned off in April and May at the same prices that the ranchers and others were turning off their grass-fed stock. That is the reason that there is a shortage in central and northern Alberta.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Is it not true that when Nelson's representatives, and those other Americans, came in there was not sufficient cattle in that country to induce them to go into business?—A. Yes, they did not stay there; but I do not suppose they found it profitable to stay there and try to buy cattle with the duty.

Q. Is it not true that the cry of the land for wheat growing drove them out of business in the south and lessened the quantity of cattle and pushed away further the opportunity of getting at the market?—A. Of southern Alberta, yes.

Q. Until now we have no more cattle than we can consume, therefor we are getting good prices for them?—A. That is right.

Q. And if we want more competitors we have to get more cattle and sufficient cattle in order to get business on our side of the line; and would not your chilled beef business come in there?—A. Our chilled beef business would be an advantage to us. At the same time we believe that all trade should follow the line of least resistance.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Is there much done in dairying in your section of the country?—A. In my own section there is quite a large amount of butter made; they have factories established.

Q. What is the average yield per cow from the factory?—A. It is hard to estimate, as very few men up there have tried to test their cows or to know what they are doing with them.

Q. How much money do you get out of the factory per cow?—A. I was connected for several years with the largest creamery in Alberta. We were issuing checks monthly to our patrons running from \$5 to \$60 per month for cream supplies. I cannot tell how many cows they had. In the sheep industry I think I can safely say the same as with the cattle. Alberta has decreased in the production of sheep, although I have always believed that Alberta is a good sheep country. Take this last fall for instance; if it had not been for the duty I think you would have seen a large number of sheep brought in from the United States to be finished and fattened in Alberta on our frozen grain. In the immediate neighbourhood of Calgary, within a few miles of us, just about two weeks ago there was a band of 900 sheep which, in spite of the duty, was brought over from the States and is being fed and fattened there. We believe that a conservative estimate is at least 100,000 sheep would have been brought into Alberta in the last few months to be fed and fattened upon our frozen grain if it had been possible to bring them in.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What would you have done with them after you had fed them?—A. We could easily market them. We could take them back to Chicago and market them there if we did nothing else with them.

Q. What would you get for them in Chicago?—A. I do not know just what the prices are. They are good prices.

Q. No trouble selling them?—A. No trouble at all in selling them.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. No trouble selling them in Canada?—A. No.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Do you think that the obstacles in the way of fencing prevent the smaller farmers from keeping sheep?—A. Yes, I think that the high cost of woven wire fencing has a large amount to do with the small farmer not having sheep. The trouble is that if you have sheep you have to sub-divide your farm so as to give them a change of pasture, and it requires a woven wire fence to keep them out of the crops and to keep cows away from the sheep, it is too expensive for the average man.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. If you had had reciprocity you would have had chilled mutton from Australia competing with you?—A. We do not object to that.

Q. You think that would help you—to turn that mutton in on you?—A. Sure.

Q. Help the price to the farmer for mutton?—A. Yes, that small amount of duty.

Q. How much is it?—A. Two or three cents a pound.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. That is only a trifle on the price of mutton?—A. Sure, that is nothing.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. If you had all those foreign countries pouring this stuff in there, which you would have to get at the expense of reciprocity, how would it affect the farmer?—A. They have to get that other stuff to us first. We are not at all afraid of that.

Q. You are not afraid of those foreign countries, Argentine and others?—A. No, we are not.

Q. Do you think it would be an advantage to the farmers of Canada if we had free trade with all those nations?—A. I certainly do.

Q. You will not find many farmers in eastern Ontario agree with you?—A. Take the horse market, we believe that we have suffered and are suffering heavily. Mr. Lane said yesterday that taking the duty off horses would be a benefit to him, and I agree with him.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. I do not think Mr. Lane said that?—A. Well, he is prepared to have it taken off, and I agree with him.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. It would agree with the men who want to buy, not with the men who want to sell?—A. The men who want to sell will come out all right too.

Q. To compete with the Americans?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Is it not true that they asked us to put the duty on a few years ago?—A. You find men of that kind asking for it all over the country.

Q. But was there not a special appeal made from Alberta people?—A. I do not know; I took no part in that.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. There was a request to put a higher duty on the farm grade of horses?—A. I believe that what they did ask for was that the minimum value of horses coming in should be raised from \$50 to \$100 so as to keep out of the cayuses and things of that sort from the different States. We believe that the duty has raised the price possibly to the Canadian farmers, and not only that, but it has raised the price considerably

APPENDIX No. 2

to the construction companies. We think that the increase in the price of horses is such that we are handicapped not only through the duty, but for years to come on account of the fixed charges which are added to all the construction work now going on and which are taken into consideration when the freight rates and other rates are fixed up through there. We believe it is hurting us to that extent. I will give you one more specific instance of what it means to us. Take the matter of machinery that would have been affected by the reciprocity agreement. I know of one firm who bought machinery from the States under an agreement that if the reciprocity pact carried—

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What kind of machine?—A. A printing machine in this instance.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. That was no benefit to the farmer?—A. I will show you how it was going to benefit us. The specific agreement was that in the event of reciprocity carrying, \$600 would be refunded upon the cost of this machine. It was to be delivered in Calgary. This \$600 was held back in the first instance with the understanding that it would not be paid if reciprocity carried. After September 21st, this \$600 has been paid, and the obligation regarding it has been passed on now from that country to that company's clients. I happened to be one of their clients, and it is hitting me in the shape of increased cost of printing. There is no shifting of the burden of the tariff on to the middle man or on to the manufacturer. We, as the consumers, are the ones who have to pay for it; we have to pay that tax in every instance.

Q. How are you going to run the country without a tariff?—A. Direct taxation.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Do you think that is a feasible policy?—A. I do.

Q. Have you ever heard of a party in Canada that proposed to adopt it as a policy?—A. No, I never heard of any party in Canada, but I hope to hear of a party in Canada adopting it.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Don't you think that would bear pretty heavily on the land owner?—A. No, I don't think it would bear as heavily as the present burden does.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. But it is not a practical question?—A. It will become so.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. How much duty does the average farmer pay by the year?—A. It is hard to estimate, because he is paying duty on practically everything he buys.

Q. Tell me about what the average is and what it is on?—A. It is on everything he buys.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—It has been computed at about \$250.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—It is not \$25 on the average.

WITNESS.—If you will relieve me of all the burden I am paying at the rate of \$25 a head for my family I will give you the money and let you take the rest of it.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Tell me how you make it out; what is it on?

The CHAIRMAN.—We are not here to discuss free trade.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—That is what we are here for. It is reciprocity; that is practically free trade.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is very evident that Mr. Fream is very intelligent on this question.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—From your point of view.

The CHAIRMAN.—He and I will hold a caucus afterwards. Let us go on.

The WITNESS.—That is a position that I think I can say we take out there. On the whole, through the defeat of reciprocity—

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—You are coming back this afternoon; make up an estimate of what the average farmer pays in duty on what he consumes on his farm.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is that your statement, Mr. Fream?—A. That is my statement.

Q. You started out by saying that the production of grain was on the increase in your province and the growing of cattle and hogs was decreasing?—A. Yes.

Q. Your province primarily could use its grain; that is the staple product?—A. Yes.

Q. Where are your markets to-day for grain?—A. Eastern Canada, England, and to a limited extent, British Columbia.

Q. After all, outside of our own country, Great Britain is largely your market?—A. Yes, Great Britain is the determining factor for our market.

Q. If the present increase in the production of grain goes on how long will it be until you produce much more grain than England will buy?—A. Very few years.

Q. How many years?—A. Probably three or four, at the outside.

Q. When you grow a sufficient quantity of grain for the supply of that market, and the market will take no more of your surplus, what markets will be open to you?—A. We hope to have our logical market, the United States.

Q. Under present conditions can you sell there to the best advantage?—A. We could if the duty were not there, but the duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, 30 cents on barley and 15 cents on oats is debarring us.

Q. If the duty were removed both ways would you at all fear wheat coming in from that country?—A. No.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Or any other foreign nations?—A. No, we fear none of them. We are a hard wheat country; the rest of them are soft wheat countries.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Do you produce hard wheat in southern Alberta?—A. Yes.

Q. The same as the Spring Hard?—A. We produce a harder wheat than the Manitoba wheat.

Q. Competing with Hard Spring No. 1?—A. Our Alberta No. 1 Red Hard winter wheat.

By the Chairman:

Q. Provided you are restricted in selling in that market as you are to-day, what would be the consequence in the further development of your grain growing in the western country?—A. It will restrict or retard our grain growing. It will have to; it will be necessary for some of us to take a stand and council the people to quit production and to stop coming into the country for productive purposes, as the market will not be there.

Q. Can you think of any other possible market than that of the United States for the grain?—A. No, it is our logical market.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Have you ever heard of a market in China and Japan?—A. I think the kind of wheats that we raise will never find a very large market in either China or Japan. It is too good a quality of wheat. They want the soft wheats.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. You could not grow the soft wheats?—A. It does not pay us too.

Q. Why?—A. Because the hard wheat is so much better.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is mixed farming engaged in to any appreciable extent in your province?—A. It is in central and portions of northern Alberta; in southern Alberta, no.

Q. Is mixed farming, including cattle raising—leaving out the range question entirely, and confining yourself to those who logically do mixed farming—is that on the increase or decrease?—A. It think it is on the increase.

Q. Why is it on the decrease?—A. On account of the lack of a stable market for the product of the mixed farm.

Q. Take the question of wheat growing; you are growing wheat very successfully to-day in your provinces, and if you continue to grow on the lines you are now growing and do not engage in mixed farming, what will be the result in your province?—A. Impoverishing the province.

Q. And the land?—A. And the land, and eventually of the farmers themselves.

Q. Then do I understand that mixed farming would be very desirable?—A. Yes.

Q. Under present conditions; now, going outside of your immediate requirements, what are the conditions? Can you engage in mixed farming profitably as conditions exist to-day?—A. No.

Q. What is the reason?—A. Lack of markets.

Q. Therefore I take your answer to be, in effect, this: that not only are you unsuccessful in the present, but the products of that great country will be a diminishing quantity unless you can engage in mixed farming?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. When you mention lack of a market you mean the lack of stable market?—A. Yes.

By the Chairman:

Q. So that you think that in the interests of the producers of the resources of the northwestern provinces it is essential that Canada should obtain the American market?—A. Yes, I do.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. What do you mean by stable market?—A. A steady market; a market that is here to-day and not gone to-morrow.

Q. What produce have you left from mixed farming that does not find a ready market to-day at good prices?—A. If we go again into hog raising and cattle raising as we were a few years ago, potatoes and things of that kind, and hay, we have no steady market for them. It is here to-day and gone to-morrow.

Q. Is not that the same all over the Dominion?—A. It is the same with us.

Q. Do not these conditions affect people all over the Dominion?—A. Probably they do.

Q. And all over the United States?—A. The United States are not like us. There it is not so, because they can always get at their market.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Would you believe me if I told you that last year potato raisers in Maine gave their potatoes away for nothing in the spring to any one who would take them out of the cellar?—A. Yes, I know that, because we threw them out of the cellar, could not give them away.

Q. Would you not say that the potato raisers of Maine required a stable market?—A. Conditions like those obtain all over.

By the Chairman:

Q. Is it not a fact that shipments of Canadian cattle to Great Britain have declined?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the reason?—A. Yes, we have no cattle in the country to ship.

Q. Why?—A. For the reason that I have already given.

Q. Dealing with this matter of reciprocity, as you understand the matter, there will be changed conditions?—A. Yes.

Q. This year you have a very large amount of frozen wheat in the country; am I right in saying that two things seems to be in the way of your reaping benefits, and the best results from that wheat? First, on account of the tariff arrangement, you are debarred from bringing in stock to feed it to?—A. Yes.

Q. What will be the loss to the Northwest this year on account of these unfortunate conditions?—A. It will be hard to estimate it, it will be in the millions.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR.—Make it twenty millions.

Q. How many millions?—A. A great deal more than twenty millions.

Q. Do you speak for the farmers of the west or are you merely giving your own views?—A. I speak for the farmers of Alberta.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What percentage do you represent?—A. We have a membership of fifteen thousand in Alberta.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you know anything about the exportation of farm products from the United States?—A. I have not the figures, but from what I have read, I am convinced that they are decreasing.

Q. To what extent?—A. A large extent. The population of the United States is increasing and the output of farm products is not keeping pace with their own increase of population.

Q. Where is the natural place for the United States to secure their farm products as their own output decreases?—A. Canada.

Q. Would you fear that the United States production of wheat would increase to such an extent as to endanger the farmers of Canada?—A. No.

Q. What would you estimate would be the loss to the western provinces of Canada in consequence of not securing reciprocity?—A. At a very conservative estimate it would be twenty million dollars this last year.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Is that the annual loss, or for this year?—A. Loss for this year. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan estimated the loss for that province at seventeen million dollars.

Q. You say you are free to consider the bald proposition of free trade between Canada and the United States. Do you not fear these great trusts?—A. No.

Q. Have you suffered from trusts in your country?—A. In machinery.

Q. You would not fear the large trusts as much as the small ones?—A. They are all in the same class.

Q. The cement merger does not hurt you, I suppose?—A. Certainly, to quite a large extent. There is a new cement company being organized in Alberta at the present time. Their prospectus states that they will be able to manufacture cement at 78 cents a barrel. We are now paying \$3.40 for it. This company propose selling it at \$3.05. They will manufacture it near Edmonton.

Q. What benefit do you obtain from free barb wire?—A. We think the price is considerably reduced.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. You are paying a great deal more than you ever paid?—A. It has been possible for the City of Winnipeg to give a large contract to a United States firm and save considerable money.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. You say they are going to manufacture cement in Alberta?—A. They propose to be able to manufacture cement for 78 cents a barrel, and to sell it for \$3.05.

Q. Will you be a party to an institution that manufactures an article at 78 cents and charge the farmers \$3.05?—A. No, that is illegitimate profit, I cannot understand why they are throwing away the 35 cents and not charging the full \$3.40.

By Hon. Mr. Bostock:

Q. Have you any statistics of the number of judgments and chattel mortgages in Alberta?—A. Bradstreets have statistics showing that judgments are being issued at an alarming rate and that chattel mortgages are being put on.

By Mr. Young:

Q. How are your municipal taxes?—A. In school districts they cannot assess at more than five cents an acre and not less than one and a quarter cents an acre. Between sixty and seventy per cent of the local improvement districts are now charging the maximum. After January, 1913, the taxes will be on the basis of land values. That is a new departure as far as Alberta is concerned. Our local improvement districts consists of four townships to a district. Under the new Act a municipality will consist of nine townships; exemption will be given in proportion to the amount of improvements on the place and they are going to have a system of rebates for improvements. Nominations for councillors are held on the first Monday in January, and the elections are held on the next Monday. Councillors are elected for one year, the council electing their own chairman. Our rural taxation is light; the limit is \$24 for a quarter section.

Q. Your farming community have no complaint to make as to local taxation?—A. No.

The committee rose until two p.m.

The Committee resumed at 2 p.m.

FRED. W. GREEN of Moosejaw, Sask., called and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. Are you a representative of any special body?—A. I am secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, but before that I am a farmer.

The purpose of this committee is to inquire into the incidents of taxation, and the loss or gain to Canada in not having accepted the Reciprocity Agreement?—A. I have been 30 years in the province of Saskatchewan. I live near Moosejaw, I am still farming. I have a family of four boys and we are all in partnership in the work. I left the farm four years ago.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. You were a delegate down here to look after the interests of the Grain Bill?—A. I was down about a month ago on that business. Mr. McHarg came on this business and I would not have been here at all, but for the subpoena from the committee. I am not a student of statistics. Mr. McKenzie is our referee when it comes to figures. Owing to the incidental and direct demand of our method of taxation, Saskatchewan pays, per capita, both incidentally and earned, to the public treasury more than any other province in the Dominion.

Q. How do you pay direct?—A. I will try and show you. First, because the country being new, all building material, coal, and provisions of every kind, have to be brought in and we have a longer railway haul. Alberta is to the west and gets her coal and lumber on a short haul; she sends her products out to the mining district and has the advantage of a short haul. Manitoba has lumber at her feet and has a large city like Winnipeg much nearer than to us.

Q. Does any part of that go into the treasury of the Dominion in the way of taxation?—A. It is incidental.

Q. In what way?—A. Because if we had the open market of the United States the haul would not be so long.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. You would not deliver at all on the boundary line?—A. No, Minneapolis is only 800 miles and Toronto is nearly 2,000.

Q. What about Winnipeg?—A. We get most of our stuff from Montreal and Toronto. Winnipeg is only the stopping place.

Q. Your goods are not manufactured in Minneapolis?—A. That is my point anyway; we pay taxes on account of it. It is one cause why we have become contributory. A general revenue tariff is supposed to bear on all the people. We are in that peculiar geographical position, and our incidental demands fall heavier on us than on other parts

By Mr. Young:

Q. Being large purchasers?—A. Yes, and the province being adapted particularly for grain growing, our people are specialists along that line. The purchase of commodities, which become our raw material for carrying on our business, makes it a tax on our industries. The country being large the farms are large. People come there with the savings of a life time and expend them in a few weeks or months. They have to pay more and get less, on the average, than any other province in the Dominion.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Are not the farmers getting rich in that country?—A. Doing very well.

Q. Are they not doing better than they are in the older provinces?—A. I hope they are. I have seen some very peculiar things since I have been down here. I have been told that the farmers are paying \$18 and \$20 per ton for hay; they are paying 53 cents a bushel for western oats; they are bringing in eggs from the United States and potatoes from Ireland. When a province gets in that condition I think it is pretty bad. I am very glad to come from a province that has not got that far yet.

Q. Taxation is worse on these people than on you?—A. No, I am going to show it is not.

Q. You cannot show it according to that statement?—A. I do not know that I will not be able to. Our land yields more for the given area. The individual grows more grain, buys more goods, creates more freight, pays more to get the stuff to the market, and suffers more, because of the defeat of the reciprocity agreement. All his products are products which are worth more across the boundary line than on this side; all his purchasers of his raw material are chiefly on the other side of the line.

Q. Itemize them?—A. That would be quite a contract. All agricultural products, everything that grows on the soil—wheat, oats, barley, flax, cattle alive or dead, roots, vegetables of every description—are at least worth a great deal more in the city of St. Paul than they are where I live.

Q. What are they worth in Winnipeg?—A. I do not know.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. You ought to know before you come to give evidence?—A. I would have known if you had given me a little more time.

Q. You have made a definite statement that everything you produce is worth more over there than it is where you grow it?—A. That is true. I have told you that I am speaking for the province of Saskatchewan; that province has suffered more than all others and these are the prices I propose to give.

Q. You ought to give comparative prices.—A. I am leading up to what I want to say. I am trying to get before you the fact that we have more money to spend per capita because of the country being new and the men going in there with money, in some cases the savings of a life time, and they start right out to spend it.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. And to make more?—A. Yes, but they have to invest their money first.

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Where do they come from mostly?—A. In my immediate vicinity, most of them come from the British Isles, but we have them from nearly every civilized country.

Q. More from the United States than anywhere else?—A. No, not in our immediate vicinity.

Q. In the province?—A. In the province, I believe, there are more from the United States. The settler comes in with his money and starts out to buy lumber to build his shack. He starts to pay out money the moment he comes into the place, and then as quick as he begins to cultivate his lands he borrows money and he spends that together with what he has earned. That is why I say in a new country the men are spending more money per capita than they are in any other portion of the Dominion. On account of the long hauls and the fact of it being a grain growing country, they buy more expensive implements and they have to pay an enhanced price because of the duty.

Q. You are not very far from the boundary line?—No.

Q. Do you know the price of agricultural implements to the south of the boundary?—A. I only know what I have been told. Millions of dollars are being borrowed and spent for these high priced goods. We have lost more than any other province on account of the inadequate transportation facilities, and the exorbitant charges, and we have lost a great deal by the failure to pass the Reciprocity Act.

Q. Is it not a fact that there is a greater car shortage in the United States than in Canada?—A. I do not know.

Q. I do.—A. Well supposing there is, I think my theory still holds good.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. The farmers are very deficient in storage facilities on their own property?—A. Yes.

Q. The banks do not facilitate them?—A. That is right.

Q. Would not a safe storage, that the banks would advance money on, be a great relief?—A. I think it would; I heard you make that statement the other day and I fully agree with you. I have always had an idea that the cheapest storage in the world is first-class storage on the farm. What I had in mind was such storage as the banks would loan money on, interior storage. That was one of the main reasons that caused me to work hard for government ownership of terminal elevators.

Q. Last year we did not have a full crop, and if we have a full crop this year they will not be able to build elevators to take care of it. It takes a couple of years to build a million dollar elevator?—A. I agree with you.

Q. It seems to me that there is room for the government, or some body else, to see that the farmers have an opportunity of getting storage on their own properties,

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

that the banks will advance money on up to, say, 50% on the wheat that is stored?—A. Your question is different to the way I understood it at first; you are now speaking of storage that the farmer himself provides. I think the farmer is dilatory if he does not provide storage on the farm to take care of his wheat until such time as he can get it on the track. I know that when I started I had to use a very temporary shelter. The first bins I had were made of rough boards and there was no bottom to the bin. We put a little straw on the ground and a little straw on the top of the wheat. There was a time when we only got 40 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern. The high price we have to pay for lumber and the small price we get for our wheat causes our farmers to save all they possibly can. We pay \$30 per thousand for ordinary rough lumber.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. Can the farmers in the United States get lumber any cheaper?—A. I understand they were sending it in from the other side at \$13 a thousand. The manufacturers agreed to stop the manufacture of lumber until such time as they could clean up the stock they had on hand; they said they were not getting enough work. We have lost more per capita in duties extracted on goods that would have been free from duty, or lowered, by the passing of the pact, much of it being the finished article of labour which we use in our industry, which is a tax on our industry. Our articles would have had an open market at an enhanced value.

Q. Itemize some of these things?—A. Everything that we consume.

Q. What are the articles that you consume that would have come in under the pact?—A. Everything in the way of groceries.

Q. They would not have come in; there were no lower duties on anything except agricultural products, they are not groceries.

Q. Do not canned meats come in?

Q. Is that a campaign document you are reading from?—A. If it is, it is correct.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Was there not a reduction on gasoline engines?—A. Yes, and it would be helpful to us. I have a painful recollection of having to put up \$700 duty on a gasoline engine. For the last 15 years I have ploughed my land by steam and gasoline.

Q. Which do you think the cheaper for work on the farm, to use horses or gasoline power?—A. We keep using gasoline and we have horses running in the field. I have between 70 and 100 horses; I generally keep them for sale. We do our heavy work with steam or gasoline, and we do our light work with horses, we harrow with the horses. The class of horses we raise are too good for the United States horses to hurt us. We raise heavy draught horses. We get prices that are satisfactory to us, and I am ready to compete with all comers. I was much struck with Mr. Lane's evidence, and I would just like to add to that, that I believe the same thing applies to everything we produce, wheat, cattle, horses and men. I think we Canadians are capable of competing with all comers if we have no handicap and have an open field.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What you would like is free trade in everything?—A. No, I do not just know how we would work that out. I am not a tariff expert. I know that we have got to raise taxes.

Q. You do not like direct taxation?—A. I think it would be quite a difficult matter to collect it, but I believe it would be the cheapest thing. I am not afraid of anything that draws breath, a fair field and no favor is all I ask as a farmer. I am not afraid of the Yankees in competition. I have been using Canadian machinery and I do not think the Canadian manufacturers have anything to fear from the American manufacturer. The Canadian manufacturer can make machines that will last as long and do as good work as the American machines.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. The duty on agriculture implements is pretty low?—A. 17½ per cent to 25 per cent. on engines.

Q. That was not affected by the pact?—A. Yes, they agreed to lower it some.

Q. Give us the groceries first?—A. Here are fresh fruits, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, &c.; cheese, fresh milk and cream.

Q. How much are they lowered?—A. They are all reduced, and that would be a great benefit to the people of Saskatchewan. It is very difficult to convince the farmers of Saskatchewan that the people of the east desire to see fair play. Why they continue to want Saskatchewan to pay duty on everything to be consumed and refuse to give us a chance to sell where we can get the most for our products is something I cannot understand.

Q. Don't you think the farmers of the East buy groceries as well as you do?—A. Yes. We consume nearly all these things. The general statement I make is that the articles we produce we could get more for on the other side if the duty were removed. Because of the duty we have to pay more for everything we consume.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You call that a handicap?—A. I think it is.

Q. All the people in Canada have to pay that duty?—A. No, there is a difference. The manufacturers, and the men who work for them have protection.

Q. How does that apply to the men who work for the manufacturers?—A. Because of that protection, they get better conditions, shorter hours and better pay. The more the manufacturer can get for his goods the more he can pay his men, consequently the interests of the men who work in the factory are identical with the manufacturer.

Q. The man who works in the factory has got to consume the same article as the farmer does, where does he get any benefit?—A. We have to consume the same goods as he consumes, what we have to sell to him and to others who purchase our goods we sell in open competition.

Q. Every article you produce on the farm is protected?—A. That looks so simple that I do not know whether you mean it.

Q. I certainly do mean it. Name an article that you produce on your farm that is not protected?—A. We were satisfied to have it taken off. I would not be in favour of taking ours off and leaving theirs on, but when they agree to take down their protection, then it appears to me that we should have ours taken down.

Q. They were protected against the rest of the world; we would have to compete with the whole world, and they would only have to compete with Canada?—A. The Englishman is bringing his wool from Australia and he is buying our wheat and oats and barley. He is bringing mutton from South America. He is manufacturing woollen goods and shipping them right here, and he is paying a duty of 35 per cent, and our manufacturers wanted to have the duty raised to 50 per cent. The defeat of the pact was a severe blow to agriculture, which is the basic industry of Canada. Saskatchewan being absolutely an agricultural province, suffered the greatest shock. The agriculturists were entitled to the most consideration; the exports from the farm, besides feeding the nation, were more than all the other industries put together. I want to show you the struggles as against the cities against the agriculturists. The farmer does not get a fair show in this matter. The unearned increments on city property is increased on account of the agricultural development and belongs in a great measure to the agriculturists, but they cannot get any of it. It is capitalized and charged up on the business interest and the tax ultimately reverts back to the tiller of the soil. The farmer has to sell his commodities in open competition with the world.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Do you think the farmer does not get any unearned increments?—A. Not out of the cities.

Q. What was your farm worth per acre when you went on it?—A. I got 160 acres from the government absolutely free.

Q. What is it worth now?—A. I dare say it is worth \$60 per acre.

Q. Is that unearned increment?—A. There is an earned increment there?

Q. Who has it?—A. That is in my name; I cannot sell it.

Q. Why not?—A. What would I do with my family, it is my all.

Q. You can invest that money and buy an automobile and have a good time.—A. What would the other man do who buys my farm? I would be as bad as the city man if I did that. The farmer must keep his land and preserve it and leave it as a heritage for his children.

Q. Is the additional value of your land from an agricultural point of view?—A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. There is nothing to prevent you from buying a town lot in Moosejaw?—A. No.

Q. Most of the men from the cities have come from the country?—A. I think that is one of the curses of our country. Money that should have been invested back on the farm has been carried to the cities to build up the cities. Now I wanted to prove to you what I say. There are in the province of Saskatchewan 430 stations; 1,007 local elevators, with a capacity of approximately 30,000,000 bushels in the province of Saskatchewan alone. In the three western provinces there are 9,008 stations and 1,991 elevators, with an outside capacity of 51,577,500 bushels, showing the Saskatchewan has approximately as many stations, and as many elevators, with as much capacity as the two other western provinces put together. Now, the output of those is practically along that comparison; they grow as much grain as the other two provinces put together. On that I base my argument that we have suffered more of a loss. Now, what does that loss mean? I wish to show you what that loss comes to, that is in connection with the grain. We grew this year in the three western provinces about two hundred million bushels of grain, approximately. I submit that we suffered 5 cents a bushel loss on all of that grain on account of the loss of the inherent quality that would have been ours in the United States market for grain on one hundred million bushels of wheat. That is what has been marketed already. On the 31st January about 100,000,000 bushels had left the farmers hands and been received at the track. Now, fifty millions of that which is left behind suffered a further loss of 10 cents a bushel because of the spread incidental to the car blockade. That is, men who purchased the grain would not know when they would get it out, and they would have to buy it that much less than they would have paid for it if they could have got it right straight on to market at once. Any one buying straight wheat on towards December bought it all the way from 9, 10, and quite a regular thing was 14 cents spread, spring wheat, and we have instances where it actually went up in one case—the facts of which were given by Mr. Skully of the Canadian Pacific railway—to 40 cents. Wheat that was worth 83 cents in Winnipeg, a man bought for 43 cents from the farmer.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Good sound wheat?—A. Good sound wheat. No. 1 Northern.

Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What made him sell it for that?—A. He could not help himself. There were no cars to put it in, the elevators were full, and the poor beggar had driven in between 75 and 100 miles; he had left his wife and children back there, and he had to get what he could for it. Let me say this is Mr. Skully's story. He told me that at that station there were 19 cars loaded with merchandise, and the merchant refused to

APPENDIX No. 2

empty it, and paid rather the dollar a day demurrage. He was using the cars as a sort of a storehouse, selling the goods and delivering them to his customers out of that, in some instances coal, and in other cases other merchandise, flour and stuff of that nature, and the farmers were compelled, on account of the loss of those cars, to submit to this kind of thing in the marketing of their grain. This man who was holding those cars was actually buying that wheat from the farmer at this price. Mr. Skully got so incensed at it that he simply sent for a gang of men and threw that stuff right out on the ground and put those cars to the elevator and emptied the elevator. Owing to this blockade the Canadian Pacific railway at this date refused to accept or let their cars go across the border any more. This man had damaged flax for sale, it was frozen and otherwise damaged, and all they would offer him for it on this side was 60 cents a bushel. He took a sample of that flax and sent that to Minneapolis and they offered him \$1.80 for it.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. What would be the flax freight to Minneapolis?—A. I think it would be just the same at that time as wheat, the same rate as to Fort William.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. \$1.80?—A. Yes, that would be \$1.80, I suppose, at Minneapolis. But to go on with my other figures here. I said that 50,000,000 of wheat suffered a further loss of ten cents a bushel incidental to this blockade. We are not kicking as to this; we know that conditions compel the men to do some of it in self-protection; but some of those other cases were extreme. But I am not using any such figures—I am using ten cents a bushel. Now that ten cents a bushel is another \$5,000,000 of a loss; then there is still 50,000,000 bushels in the farmers' hands which would have been in the millers' hands, we assume, had the other market been open to us in addition to the one we already had in our own storage.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You would not sell all your wheat? Would you not have to carry some over for seed?—A. We have still got 50,000,000 bushels back for that.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. But you are assuming that you would have the cars and everything there under this pact?—A. You have got my point here. The first hundred millions suffered a total loss all round of five cents. Half of that hundred suffered a still further loss of ten cents on account of this incidental thing, this spread; that was another five millions. Now the fifty millions of what is left behind still in the farmers' hands—I say fifty millions out of the hundred that is still behind—would have been in the millers' hands or dealers' hands. As a matter of fact you had evidence here yesterday showing you how the millers were taking the grain direct from the farmers, this damp wheat, and milling it, it being just in the condition they wanted it. Now this wheat would have been in their hands because it was just the thing that they wanted, and it suffered a loss at least of the interest. Those men are paying interest on all that—some of them pretty high interest.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. You mean interest on their obligations that they have entered into?—A. Yes. Now the total value of those fifty million bushels at 70 cents a bushel—take 70 cents as the average price, which I think is fair—though some make a great deal more and some less if they had got it out—that would have been \$35,000,000, and the interest at 8 per cent for six months would be \$1,400,000. Add that to the others. Now, out of this fifty millions—

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. This is in consequence of the failure of the railways to carry the wheat out?
—A. I say that it is that and the fact that we have not a market—the other open door. I am assuming that the other door was open. You are asking me what is the loss because this pact did not pass.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. Still you are assuming that the cars would be there if the other door was open?
—A. Yes, of course I am assuming that. I am assuming that the other open door would give us sufficient to relieve the situation. It would not necessarily all have to go out, but if it went out, or sufficient went out to relieve the situation and give us the full value for the product, it would make all the difference.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Where do you think it would all go to? Do you think they would take all that wheat in the United States?—A. Since they gave us permission in the latter part of January we have sent out several millions of bushels through there.

Q. Of soft wheat?—A. Yes.

Q. By your Canadian railway?—A. Yes. When it gets across the border I suppose it is their railways. We have the Soo line, we have their cars on this side—it is simply an interchange of cars right along.

Q. They are exporting wheat from the United States, are they not?—A. I think they do export some, but they do not export very much. I have all the figures, from men who know a great deal more about this than I do, to show that they are not exporting this class of wheat. I could tell you all kinds of things about it. On our work two summers ago on the Saskatchewan Grain Commission we went down to Kansas City, Chicago and Minneapolis, and spent some weeks looking this matter up, and from the evidence offered to us we are fully convinced that there really is not any practical class of wheat that we are speaking about being shipped through American channels to the Old Country market. They are using up that class of wheat.

By Hon. Mr. Taylor:

Q. They are grinding it into flour and shipping the flour?—A. Yes, they are doing some of that.

Q. Have they enough of that in their own country, or have they to buy from you?
—A. The evidence we got went to show that their mills were not operating anything like up to their capacity, and if they could get sufficient hard wheat to blend up with the over-plus of soft wheat that they have they would grind all the wheat they produce and sell it as flour and they would practically stop exporting wheat altogether.

Q. They would send the flour out to the Old Country?—A. They tell us very little of that goes to the British market. They sent it to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and places of that kind that buy a cheaper grade of flour.

Q. How could that be; this wheat of yours would not make a cheaper grade of flour, yours could make the very best grade of flour?

Hon. Mr. YOUNG.—It depends on the kind of wheat they blend with it.

The Committee adjourned at 3.30 until 11 a.m., to-morrow.

THE SENATE,

OTTAWA, March 27, 1912.

The Committee on Taxation and Trade Relations met at 11 a.m.

Mr. E. J. FREAM, recalled.

Mr. FREAM.—I was asked a question yesterday, and in answer I asked to be allowed to hand in a written statement. It deals mostly with figures right through, showing just what that reciprocity pact means to us.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. That would be a statement that you could give verbally; it is merely to save the time of the Committee that you are handing it in as read?—A. Yes, to save time, and so as to be sure of my figures.

Dealing with the general conditions relating to the tariff, I think it can safely be asserted that the sentiment against the injustice of same is more pronounced and intense now than it ever has been. People seem to be giving the subject more thought on account of the higher cost of practically everything we buy and also on account of the study which has been given the subject as a result of the proposed reciprocity pact.

Dealing with conditions more particularly just as to grain. The effect of the tariff is limiting the amount of grain shipped from western Canada during the last few months, and it occurs to me that the tariff makes possible a monopoly of the carrying trade on the part of Canadian railroads so that there is a double barrier against our wheat reaching the markets. In part it can be noted that conditions are so serious that some of the railways have during the past few weeks been taking cars which have been consigned to the lakes during the earlier part of the year and routing them over the Midland and Great Northern Railways to American points, presumably in order that the outlet via Ontario lake ports might not be entirely checked. Then there is the fact that immense quantities of our grain are still lying on the farms and in the elevators mainly as a result of restrictions imposed against its moving to a market in any direction, particularly to the south. In Alberta we have been told that our rough grains should be shipped to the west, but conditions are such at present that the price quoted at Vancouver is \$25.50 per ton for extra one feed oats, and I am informed by reliable authorities that not ten carloads could be sold there at present, even at a cut price. At Seattle and Portland the same kind of oats were quoted at \$34 per ton, while at Montana points the prices offered were from 50 cents to 55 cents per bushel. Unfortunately the duty, coupled with the freight rates, prevent us from taking advantage of these extra markets, and we are therefore compelled to ship over the long road to the east at a heavy loss.

As to hay, the price has reached very high levels, in fact almost famine prices, in the intermountain and coast states, due to the early summer droughts and the drought of the previous year. In Alberta our rains came early in the life of the hay crop last year and the supply is so large there is a glut on the market and farmers are asking buyers to take their hay at any price. The British Columbia market, usually a good one, has completely failed and with the duty now existing, the market to the south is shut out of our reach, and we are unable to supply the consumers on the other side.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

In cattle, farmers have been unable to get feeding cattle from the States to use up the cheap feed in Alberta on account of the tariff absorbing all the anticipated profit of such a transaction. I am not aware that any cattle whatever were brought from the American side for feeding, but there never had been so many men looking for feeding cattle as there were during the early part of the present winter.

In the sheep industry, while numbers have been brought over from Montana and fed on the frozen grain, which is so plentiful in Alberta this year, still had there been no duty on sheep I am firmly convinced that not less than 100,000 head would have crossed the line and been fattened in this country.

Dealing with horses, the spring trade has now opened up and there are bands of horses offered for sale all over the west. I am told that it is probably the intention of the government to see that the regulations with respect to the importation of horses will be more rigidly enforced in the future, probably after the manner that the lumber regulations are being enforced, and the idea apparently is that the Canadian farmers and construction companies who are the chief buyers of horses, would be compelled to pay more for their horses for the supposed protection of the horse raisers; the west, which is the great horse consuming country, thus being made to pay the ultimate price obtainable for its supplies.

Dealing with machinery, there is little of a shipping nature that can be said about the effect of the tariff during the past few months, but seeing that the burden was not reduced, there can be no doubt that the obligation of the tariff is placed upon the shoulders of the consumers. There is no shifting of the burden on the middleman or the manufacturer. It lands on the consumer as inevitably as a tax of any other kind. As far as the west is concerned there is this aspect of the case to be considered. The west is engaged at present, and will be for years to come, in railroad building and other structure works. In building these roads immense numbers and quantities of machines and implements are used and these, if the tariff answers its purpose, cost the users on an average of 25 per cent more than they may be bought for in outside markets. This extreme cost adds to the cost of the construction and as this cost is supposed in some way to determine the rates which shall ultimately be charged on the railroads, it follows that the tariff is responsible for higher rates for an indefinite period. This applies also to the bringing of land under cultivation, except in this instance, that instead of the machinery passing the cost along to the consumers directly, the effect is simply to lessen the amount of work done and to make more scarce the supplies of food, and thereby enhance the price of those necessities.

The reciprocity pact which was refused by Canada on September 21 last was, as we understood it, an opportunity to allow the Canadian farmers to secure a larger market for their products. It was stated by some in answer thereto that the United States were large exporters of these same commodities, but it would appear to us more that they were exporting grains of an inferior quality and wanted our better grains for home consumption and probably also to mix with their own. As Canada is of necessity a great exporting country, this would appear to be of advantage to us, as the natural products went on the free list, as a perusal of the blue book, issued by the government on the tariff relations with the United States, will show.

In the articles which we as farmers have to dispose of we find that the advantages offered us were as follows:—

APPENDIX No. 2

Cattle—

Less than one year old, reduced from \$2 per head to the free list.

Valued at not more than \$14 per head, reduced from \$3.75 to free list.

Valued at more than \$14 per head, reduced from 27½ per cent to free list.

Horses and Mules—

Horses valued at \$150 or less per head, reduced from \$30 per head to free list.

Valued at over \$150, reduced from 25 per cent to free list.

Swine—

Reduced from \$1.50 each to free list.

Sheep and Lambs—

Less than one year old, reduced from 75 cents per head to free list.

One year old or over, reduced from \$1.50 per head to free list.

Other Live Animals—

Reduced from 20 per cent to free list.

Poultry—

Alive, reduced from 3 cents per pound to free list.

Dead, reduced from 5 cents per pound to free list.

Wheat—

Reduced from 25 cents per bushel to free list.

Rye—

Reduced from 10 cents per bushel to free list.

Oats—

Reduced from 15 cents per bushel to free list.

Barley—

Reduced from 30 cents per bushel to free list.

Buckwheat—

Reduced from 15 cents per bushel to free list.

Beans, edible, dried—

Reduced from 45 cents per bushel to free list.

Potatoes—

Reduced from 25 cents per bushel to free list.

Turnips—

Reduced from 25 cents per bushel to free list.

Onions—

Reduced from 40 cents per bushel to free list.

Cabbages—

Reduced from 2 cents each to free list.

All other vegetables in their natural state—

Reduced from 25 per cent to free list.

Garden, field and other seeds (in packages, &c.)—

Reduced from 15 cents per bushel to 20 cents per pound to free list.

Hay—

Reduced from \$4 per ton to free list.

Straw—

Reduced from \$1.50 per ton to free list.

Meats, fresh or refrigerated—

Reduced from 1½ to 1¼ cents per pound.

The above are articles which we in Western Canada are mostly concerned in, and while the reduction granted by Canada to the United States is large still as we are the exporters we believe the advantage lies entirely with us in this regard.

In the natural products in which we are interested from a consumer's standpoint, we find that Canada offered material reductions which must have resulted to our advantage, not only in allowing us to secure these supplies at a reduced price

but also, as a result of the increased competition, being the means of reducing the rates on the railways.

Western Canada is not yet a fruit country and a large quantity is brought in from the United States, statistics showing that the value of the fresh fruits, that is—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, wild berries, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and all other edible fruits in their natural state, brought into Canada in 1910 was \$1,205,588.

We are also great users of dried fruits and find that the advantage to us would have come from the following reductions which would have been made by Canada.

Dried apples—

Reduced from 25 per cent to free list.

Dried peaches, pears and apricots—

Reduced from 25 per cent to free list.

In other farm products reductions were proposed by both countries, and it is therefore possible that the advantage would have been great to us on account of the possibility of reaching better markets for these supplies.

Butter—

Reduced by United States from 6 cents per pound, by Canada from 4 cents per pound to free list.

Cheese—

Reduced by United States from 6 cents per pound, by Canada from 3 cents per pound to free list.

Fresh milk—

Reduced by United States from 2 cents per gallon, by Canada from 17½ per cent to free list.

Fresh cream—

Reduced by United States from 5c. per gallon, by Canada from 17½ per cent to free list.

Eggs—

Reduced by United States from 5c. per dozen, by Canada from 3c. per dozen to free list.

There are a number of other commodities which even the gradual reduction agreed to by Canada must have been of advantage to us, on all of which we are consumers and the reduction consented to by Canada must have been to our advantage. Among these we find—

Wheat flour—

Reduced by Canada 2 per cent, or 10c. per barrel. By United States, 13 per cent or 70c. per barrel, to 50c. per barrel.

Oatmeal and rolled oats—

Reduced by Canada, 10c. per 100 lbs. by United States 50c. per 100 lbs. to 50c.

Barley, pot, pearled and patent—

Reduced by Canada 14 per cent, by United States 48 per cent, to ½ per lb.

Bran, middlings and other offals of grain—

Reduced by Canada 5 per cent, by United States, 7½ per cent, 12½ per 100 lbs.

Canned vegetables—

Reduced by Canada ¼c. to 1¼c. per lb.

In farm implements there would have been a considerable saving to western Canada, the reduction agreed upon being such that we could have anticipated some reduction in the prices now paid for same.

We find that Canada had agreed to the following reductions:—

Farm wagons, 2½ per cent, reducing the duty to 22½ per cent.

Ploughs, 5 per cent, reducing duty to 15 per cent.

Tooth and disc harrows, 5 per cent, reducing duty to 15 per cent.

APPENDIX No. 2

Harvesters and reapers, 2½ per cent, reducing duty to 15 per cent.

Agricultural drills and planters, 5 per cent, reducing duty to 15 per cent.

Mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, windstackers, 5 per cent, reducing duty to 15 per cent.

Hay loaders, potato draggers, fodder and feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm or field rollers, 5 per cent, reducing duty to 20 per cent.

Cutting, 2½ per cent, reducing duty to 27½ per cent.

The stock raisers would also have been considerably benefited by the reduction of 7½c. per 100 lbs. on salt, agreed to by Canada, thereby placing same on the free list.

The above quotations are only a few of the advantages offered, but are quoted here to show what benefit would have resulted to us if the duty had been eliminated or reduced.

We believe that the result would also have been far reaching inasmuch as that the corresponding reduction in duties on many of the above quoted articles would have placed the manufacturers of Canadian machinery in a better position to compete for business in the United States markets.

Another point which must not be lost sight of is the fact that the proposed reciprocity pact and the reduction of the duties on farm implements to 15 and 20 per cent included not only the finished article, but also the repairs and finished parts of the machines, and in the life time of a binder or other farm machine this would be no small item as repairs are costly and extremely necessary.

The lumber industry is an important one in Canada, and the placing of a high protective duty upon lumber coming from the United States to Canada is a serious one to the farmers residing in the prairie provinces. The recent ruling as to the meaning of rough lumber is in itself working a great hardship and as we are exporters of lumber and shingles protection can mean nothing to us except the carrying of a burden which falls heavily upon the consumers. In this connection it is as well to point out that though the Canadian Commissioners offered no concessions from the general tariff of 25 per cent now imposed still the United States government were prepared to make the following reductions:—

Shingles 20 cents per M., reducing the duty to 30 cents.

Sawed boards, planks, &c., planed on one side, \$1.25 per M., reducing the duty to 50 cents.

Tongued and grooved, &c., \$1.25, reducing the duty to 75 cents.

Planed and finished on three sides, &c., \$1.25 per M., reducing the duty to \$1.12½.

Planed and finished on all four sides, \$1.25.

The reductions mentioned are of importance, and in that of machinery while the duty was only reduced from 2½ to 5 per cent, still in the case of the large machines this would amount to a considerable sum to the farmer who wanted to secure a full supply of machinery to equip an average sized farm in western Canada.

Considerable has been said upon the subject of the countries afforded the most favoured nation treatment, and the question is often asked as to whether we can meet that competition. The answer must be decidedly yes, that competition if it existed would easily be met. But a statement prepared in the official returns shows that these most favoured nations sent us supplies during the year ending March 31, 1910, as follows:—

Cattle	None.
Horses	“
Swine	“
Sheep	“
Other live stock	“
Poultry, dead	Value, \$102

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Wheat..	None.
Rye..	"
Oats..	"
Barley..	"
Buckwheat..	Value, \$1,037
Beans..	Value, \$31,942
Hay..	None.
Straw..	"
Potatoes..	Value, \$449
Vegetables, not otherwise specified..	Value, \$30,255

These figures show conclusively that there is no ground to the argument for the items on which there is a large importation. Beans and vegetables not otherwise specified are those covering articles which our climate will not successfully ripen or mature at the proper seasons.

In the matter of our supplies the statements show where the United States markets would have been beneficial to us, for even with the duty prevailing, the following exports were made during the year ending March 31, 1910:—

	Value.	Approximate Duty Paid.
Horses, one year old or less..	\$ 6,215	not shown
Horses, over one year old..	446,971	not shown
Cattle, one year old or less..	23,679	\$ 3,594
Cattle, over one year old..	618,995	170,223
Swine..	6,088	307
Sheep, one year old or less..	415,912	30,193
Sheep, over one year..	153,767	24,800
Poultry, alive..	111,241	weight not given
Poultry, dressed..	3,576	weight not given
Other live animals..	22,473	4,494
Wheat..	1,883,647	464,045
Rye..	7,347	1,038
Oats..	534,680	192,849
Barley..	66,608	44,278
Buckwheat..	90,820	24,595
Beans..	24,663	5,750
Hay..	673,220	344,508
Straw..	24,081	7,183
Potatoes..	345,903	169,658
Turnips..	173,933	43,483
All other vegetables..	150,078	37,519
	\$5,763,897	\$1,568,517

The exports of fruits, &c., was no small item either and a comparison would tend to show that in spite of the obstacles the trade has being going towards its natural channels to a certain extent, and that if no artificial barrier was in the road to bar the progress it would no doubt rapidly increase.

It is also interesting to note that in the farm machinery products the values of the imports from the United States to Canada during the same period was as follows:—

APPENDIX No. 2

	Value.	Duty Paid.	Estimated Saving under Reciprocity Pact.
Farm wagons..	\$ 217,670	\$ 54,417	\$ 5,441
Ploughs..	952,660	190,532	47,633
Harrows..	113,814	22,762	5,690
Harvesters..	165,759	28,987	4,143
Reapers..	8,350	1,461	209
Drills..	218,480	43,696	10,924
Mowers..	62,978	11,021	1,574
Horse rakes..	30,758	6,151	1,538
Cultivators and weeders..	54,251	10,850	2,713
Threshing machines..	628,218	125,643	31,411
Parts of threshers, &c..	344,329	68,865	17,216
Parts of agricultural implements..	280,974	49,170	7,024
Hay loaders..	25,119	6,279	1,256
Potato diggers..	31,228	7,807	1,561
Fodder or feed cutters..	1,713	428	86
Grain crushers..	661	165	33
Fanning mills..	10,854	2,713	543
Hay Tedders..	736	184	36
	\$3,148,552	\$631,131	\$139,031

Without going further into the general statistics it can clearly be shown by the above statements that the farmers of Canada have lost heavily as a result of the lack of freer markets; for taking the figures for the year ending March 31, 1910, as a basis it is found that the value of the farm products quoted—horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, other live stock, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, hay, straw, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables—exported to the United States was approximately \$5,763,897, on which it was necessary to pay a duty of over \$1,563,517 in order to enable these products to be marketed. As the statistics given in the yearly report do not give the marketable value of the horses, nor the weight of the dressed poultry exported it is necessary to add the approximate amounts of these two items to the above mentioned loss arising through the necessary payment of duty under present existing conditions.

The purchases of machinery during the same period amounted to \$3,148,552, on which it was necessary for the consumer to pay a tariff tax amounting to \$631,131, no small burden to be added to the already high price of machinery. The proposed reciprocity pact would have reduced the amount of this duty by \$139,031 and would have been a benefit to us to that extent.

It is not the extra amount of duty alone that must be taken into consideration however, but we must remember that in addition to the increase on the actual amount of the tax there must be taken into consideration a further 50 per cent or \$315,560, as the agent's or manufacturer's returns on the investment made by him in paying the protective duty when bringing the goods into this country.

The same condition applies to all the articles mentioned in the reciprocity pact, and it will probably be unnecessary to enumerate them further, and the figures given here will show what the western provinces have lost through the defeat of the pact.

All the agricultural produce exchanged between the two countries have not been taken into consideration, but for the purpose of realizing just how this trade has grown during the past few years the following figures are given.

Exports and imports of Canada of agricultural produce, including fruits, grains, mill feeds, cereals, hay, straw, vegetables and all other agricultural products, and of animals and their produce, including all live stock and animal products for the years 1906 to 1910, inclusive:—

1906.

Exports of Canada to United States—Agricultural..	\$ 5,779,964
Exports of Canada to United States—Animal.. . . .	7,259,329
	<hr/>
	\$13,039,293
	<hr/>
Imports of Canada from United States—Agricultural.	\$18,606,611
Imports of Canada from United States—Animal.. . .	10,043,475
	<hr/>
	\$28,650,086
	<hr/>

Nine months of 1907.

Exports of Canada to United States—Agricultural..	\$ 2,223,941
Exports of Canada to United States—Animal.. . . .	6,035,029
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,258,970
	<hr/>
Imports of Canada from United States—Agricultural.	\$18,889,940
Imports of Canada from United States—Animal.. . .	8,630,441
	<hr/>
	\$27,520,381
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1908.

Exports of Canada to United States—Agricultural..	\$ 3,123,689
Exports of Canada to United States—Animal.. . . .	7,729,137
	<hr/>
	\$10,852,826
	<hr/>
Imports of Canada from United States—Agricultural.	\$24,543,472
Imports of Canada from United States—Animal.. . .	10,085,695
	<hr/>
	\$36,629,167
	<hr/>

1909.

Exports of Canada to United States—Agricultural..	\$ 4,120,244
Exports of Canada to United States—Animal.. . . .	7,364,546
	<hr/>
	\$11,484,790
	<hr/>
Imports of Canada from United States—Agricultural.	\$19,890,388
Imports of Canada from United States—Animal.. . .	9,813,929
	<hr/>
	\$29,704,317
	<hr/>

1910.

Exports of Canada to United States—Agricultural..	\$ 8,204,250
Exports of Canada to United States—Animal.. . . .	10,629,614
	<hr/>
	\$18,833,864
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APPENDIX No. 2

Imports of Canada from United States—Agricultural.	\$21,233,419
Imports of Canada from United States—Animal. . .	11,836,463
	\$33,069,882

It will be interesting to note that our exports were largely: flax; fruits, including a very large quantity of apples; barley; oats; wheat; bran; cereal foods; flour; hay; hemp; maple sugar; seeds, clover and flax; straw; potatoes, turnips and other vegetables in agricultural products, while the totals for animal products were made up largely of cattle; horses; sheep; poultry; canned meats; furs; hides and skins; milk and cream; wool.

Our imports consisted largely of, in agricultural products: breadstuffs, including rice and sago flour; macaroni, vermicelli, &c.; beans; corn; bran; cereal foods; flour, broom corn; cocoa beans; dried fruits; green fruits, consisting to a large extent of bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, &c.; malt; seeds; tobacco; vegetables; while the main animal products were hogs; eggs; furs; hides and skins; lard and lard compound; bacon and hams; pork.

March 18, 1912.

GEO. LANE, Esq.,
Calgary, Alta.

DEAR MR. LANE,—Enclosed find figures that will show position with regard to cars here on February 8, 1912. These figures are accurate as I took them from the car-order book myself.

I also inclose a sample balance sheet from a farmer showing how the present situation has placed him. I am sorry I did not have more time to talk with you as I am not sure that this is the information you desire.

Your faithfully.

Mr. F. W. GREEN, recalled:

MR. GREEN.—I simply wanted to rely on that statement produced by Mr. Fream in support of what I say.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. This statement is in regard to the question asked you as to articles coming in under the reciprocity pact?—A. Yes, it is in regard to that.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. How did you happen to come here? Were you summoned to this committee?
—A. Yes.

Q. By telegram?—A. Yes.

Q. Who sent the telegram?—A. Mr. Edwards.

Q. When did you get it?—A. It came to me on Friday of last week.

MR. GREEN.—I was trying to show the losses we sustained on our grain trade in the west yesterday when we adjourned. I have dealt with two of the items which showed a loss of five million dollars each. I showed that there was still fifty million bushels still in the farmers' hands that would have been in the hands of the millers and the elevator man and the farmers would have had his money had not the blockade prevailed. In consequence of that blockade the farmers were paying interest on the total value of that product which was estimated at 70 cents a bushel, to be \$35,000,000. Interest on that at 7 per cent for six months would be \$1,400,000. The people were wanting their money and ten per cent is quite a common interest on overdue

paper. I think I am safe in saying that out of that fifty million bushels fully 25 per cent will be a total loss. There is a great deal of it wet and has been thrown around in various ways, and I think I am safe in making that statement. Estimating that at 70 cents a bushel it means a further loss of \$8,750,000. Out of the balance of 37,500,000. I think it will be depreciated fully 50 per cent, and at the same price, 70 cents a bushel that loss would be \$13,125,000. Our total loss would be \$33,275,000. I have consulted with a number of men about this and they think it is fairly conservative. That is the total loss on the western grain trade alone. I submit that these are all labour losses from which the farmer cannot escape by any system of insurance. He cannot charge it up against any other class of goods which he has for sale as many business interests do. He has nothing to do but to pay the loss. The goods are perishable and they must be marketed or lost. The whole grain trade of Saskatchewan is in the hands, I think, without any doubt of a gigantic combination of bankers, elevator operators, capitalists and railway interests operating under Dominion charters over which the people of our province have absolutely no control. These can exercise arbitrary powers, create a blockade or money stringency, and so reduce the price in any part of the country at will.

By the Chairman:

Q. You would hardly blame reciprocity for that?—A. Yes, I am going to blame reciprocity for that because reciprocity offered the open door and the possibilities for relief from it.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. The same thing applies to everything you say. Of course that is the object, until I come to the last, and I think you will find a certain term which will make some difference. I understand that what you are all the time leading up to is that reciprocity would relieve all this?—A. Yes, I am trying to show that we have suffered these losses on account of this, and now we want some other alternative. It must be contributed some way. I should like to prove the statements a little and show you what I mean when I say there is a gigantic combination. In the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Senate last year in connection with Bill (Q) 'An Act respecting Grain,' I find a statement from Frank B. Wells, of Minneapolis, in which he says:—

For many years, the corporation which I represent has had close and cordial business relations with many of the largest Canadian financial interests, and it was at their suggestion and solicitation, as well as because of our own appreciation of the vast possibilities of the Canadian Northwest as a grain producing country, that we made our initial investments in the elevator business in Canada.

Twelve years ago when we visited the Canadian Northwest for the first time the owners of several of the largest country elevator lines offered their property for sale, evidently believing that the business, as then conducted, had passed its most profitable period. We decided at that time to defer any investment pending further developments in the grain trade. Later, our attention was attracted to the opportunities offered in the territory then being rapidly opened up by the Canadian Northern railway, as this new country was inadequately supplied with country elevator facilities, and many sections were unprovided with grain markets where the producer could dispose of his grain.

The officials of the Canadian Northern railway were extremely anxious to interest grain merchants in the building of elevators at country points along their lines, and it was obviously necessary that ample capital must be available if elevators were to be built and grain markets established throughout the vast territory which they were opening up with unprecedented rapidity.

After a careful survey of the country traversed by the Canadian Northern railway, we informed the officials of the railroad company that we stood ready to

APPENDIX No. 2

commence building operations in the country, and to guarantee the construction of a certain number of country elevators within a given period, provided that we could obtain, by lease, control of the Canadian Northern elevators at Port Arthur, and on these terms a lease was finally concluded.

Our entire investment, at country points, you will note, was predicated upon control of the terminal elevators, and this for the reason that in the United States it had been demonstrated to us repeatedly, that in the evolution of the elevator business, sooner or later, it becomes necessary to operate large lines of country elevators in conjunction with terminal elevators, just as terminal facilities are desirable, and, indeed, almost necessary for the economic operation of a railroad. Up to date we have invested in country elevators along the line of the Canadian Northern railroad alone, about three-quarters of a million dollars, and our plans contemplated the construction of elevators in new territory as rapidly as it was opened up by the Canadian Northern branch lines. If, however, we are prevented, by law, from holding stock in both country and terminal elevators, we do not care to increase our fixed investments at country points. Our Canadian companies are operating under charters granted by the Dominion government, by the terms of which they are specifically authorized to buy and sell grain, to purchase, build or lease elevators both at country and at terminal points, and to operate such elevators, &c., &c., and the powers granted by these charters have at no time been exceeded.

Not only has our fixed investment in Canada increased with great rapidity during the past five years, but because of our known financial responsibility and long experience as grain merchants and warehousemen, we have been able to extend credit to our Canadian corporations, which has made it possible for them to aid materially in the marketing and handling of the grain crops in the territory which they serve.

Much of our country construction up to date has been of a pioneer nature; in some instances, the elevators being built in advance of the opening of the railroad, thus affording the farmer a market for his grain; and in such a development we have naturally been obliged to count upon *future* rather than *immediate* profit.

It should be borne in mind, in a new country, the farmers generally market the greater part of their crops during a period of three months in the fall; hence, it is particularly necessary that in such communities elevator facilities be provided without delay.

Should Senate Bill 'Q' in its present form become operative the value of our Canadian investments would at once be seriously impaired, and we as stockholders in both country and terminal elevators, would be amenable to criminal prosecution under the Act, notwithstanding the fact that the corporations in which we are interested are merely exercising the powers granted them in their charters by the Dominion government.

Such is the character of our investments that, under the proposed Act, we should still be criminal offenders even if we should be able to dispose of our country elevator interests in Canada, for we are large holders of stock in grain and elevator companies doing business in the United States, and as such could not legally hold stock in a Canadian terminal elevator.

A little further down he says:—

As a result of the conditions outlined above, but two practical courses would remain open to us: *First*, to default on our lease of the terminal elevators, thereby relinquishing the very facilities upon which our entire investment in the country was predicated.

Now I would like to take you over to the evidence of Mr. Heffelfinger on page 23. He says:—

The railroad company were desirous of having ample facilities along their road, and provision for additional elevators and grain markets as fast as new lines were constructed. The provisions of this contract obligated the Atlas Elevator Company, Limited, and the Security Elevator Company, Limited (the former owned by the Douglas interests and the latter by the Peavey interests), to construct each a total of 80 country elevators (making a total of 160), within five years. This meant an investment of one million dollars. They also required that an additional ten per cent (or 16 elevators) should be placed at contiguous points, also in addition elevators must be built at all junction points with other railroad lines where there is another elevator in the competing line. These two latter items would require an additional investment of from \$150,000 upwards. I might add that in almost all cases these latter would mean unprofitable investments for the elevator companies, being built as they were for the protection of the railway company's business, and at locations which the line elevator companies try to avoid.

Now over on page 25 the question was asked:—

Q. You heard the statement made by Mr. Seale with reference to the Canadian Northern leasing?—A. Yes.

Q. He left the impression on my mind that the Canadian Northern people would not have gone into that lease without there was an undertaking on the part of your people to build a certain number of elevators through the country?—A. I will explain that, and I will go into detail a little. I was in New York—in the first place Mr. Peavey himself had been approached, through his life, by the bankers to go into Canada. Twelve years ago I went up there to investigate. Three of the principal line companies that are now quoted here were for sale offered to us. The conditions surrounding the business at that time were more advantageous, because we are bankers and warehousemen, and we won't go in where we cannot absolutely sell our grain for future delivery. We do not speculate at all. So the conditions at that time were not auspicious. It has been talked by some of our friends in Canada to the Mackenzie & Mann interests—several times, so that they were familiar with us and our business, and name, and I met Colonel Davidson in New York five years ago, and he said that the Mackenzie-Mann people would like to have us take one of their terminals. I said we would not consider going into Canada at all unless we had a terminal. He said, 'I think if you will take the matter up with them you may be able to obtain a lease of those terminals.' I said, 'All right, I will take it up with my associates.' When I got home, Mr. Wells and I wired to them that we would be very glad to confer with them; and we went to Toronto, and one of the conditions, we would not even investigate the business unless we had a lease of those terminals, knowing the general trend of the business, knowing what ultimately must take place. They finally agreed to that, and in our written agreement we agreed to build fifty country elevators to start with; before we would even consider that we must have the negotiations settled with regard to the terminals.

Now just a few words on page 34 from Mr. Gage's evidence; he is vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Elevator Company. He said:

They owned a fire-proof terminal elevator of 2,000,000 bushels capacity at Fort William, permit me to outline the drastic effect, if enacted, of clauses 123 and 242, particularly of the Grain Bill now under discussion. One million bushels of the above company's plant was built in 1906 and another million bushels addition completed in 1910, representing a total investment of approximately \$1,000,000. The bonds of the company were purchased by the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company and sold them in the United States and Canada. The second issue covering the new addition was underwritten by the same company

APPENDIX No. 2

to whom we were forced to turn after an unusual attempt to finance through Canadian and English channels. The determining factor in my decision to be here at this time was a letter from the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company expressing great alarm at the pending legislation in Ottawa as exemplified in clause 242, and the disastrous effect on the securities held by them, the basis of their loan resting on the guarantee of business to the Terminal Elevator through the ownership of country elevators by the stock-holders of the Consolidated. The country line elevator companies interested in the Consolidated are the International Elevator Company, the Imperial Elevator and Lumber Company, North Star Grain Company, Saskatchewan Elevator Company, Peter Jansen & Company, W. J. Bettingen & Company, Inland Grain Company, Saskatchewan & Western Elevator Company, owning 230 country houses representing about \$1,250,000. Thus 95 per cent of the consolidated business originates through its country elevator feeders, and the balance is contributed largely by three milling companies who have no terminals in Fort William.

I submit to you gentlemen, that this evidence proves conclusively something at least of the tremendous combination of interest which hold their grip on the whole of the grain from three western provinces, and it also shows something of the real struggle the farmers in Saskatchewan have had to put up in connection with the car blockade, and the distribution of cars, largely the effect of this position which would have been relieved had the reciprocity pact gone into force. We would have got relief from this by another open door at least and another opportunity to have secured other customers. Now, a great deal has been said about mixed farming and its effect. A more general adoption of mixed farming in Saskatchewan is practically impossible. It simply cannot be done in any general sense as the moment we produce more than enough to supply the local requirements the law of supply and demand brings us to the level of world's price in the only markets open to us, less cost of sending our product to it; and such products as beef, pork, mutton, horses, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, turnips, potatoes, cabbage, or hay are unprofitable products in which we could excel but which are impossible on an export basis, from our province at least, under present conditions—freight rates, long haul, middleman's exactions make it impracticable. Dairy products and meats are a seven-day-a-week labour in connection with all the poorest and hard-up people in the whole world. We have tried these things out. I myself have had to sell pork at 4½ cents a pound, beef at 2½ cents, butter at 10 cents, and I do not want my boys to subject themselves to such a life or the competition of such a life, nor my girls to marry farmers who have to do that to live. I say again our province suffers from lack of facilities for the practice of diversified farming, which is intensified by the lack of diversified markets. Our farmers believe that the best encouragement along this line was the proffered open door, which was shut on the 21st of September last by the Ontario majority of city-bred people who wished to force western farmers into a system of farming in which they themselves have failed. The details of our losses through the lack of opportunity to purchase our supplies is another line of argument that might be adduced. It is gone into more fully in the statements prepared by Mr. Fream as to the commodities involved and the duties which would have been saved. I think the greatest loss possibly is the loss of the opportunity of the hour; to blend the heterogeneous mass of incoming settlers into a loyal cohesive Canadian nationality. A feeling of restlessness is in the minds of the older settlers. They seem to feel that their interests have been sold like so many chattels. They have been betrayed, and imposed on by the eastern city majority. Saskatchewan feels that the withholding of her lands, robbing her of a large slice of her territory and giving it to Manitoba has deprived us from our proper rights without giving anything in return. That is an imposition that they seem to feel very keenly indeed. The majority of the people seem to feel it a great deal more than I do as an individual.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What do you mean by saying you have been deprived of the land belonging to Saskatchewan?—A. It was in our agreement. That has been intensified, the government did that.

Q. Did not you get all that was part of Saskatchewan?—A. No, the lands were withheld in the agreement.

Q. I thought you said something about territory being withheld and given to Manitoba. You are referring to your lands?—A. Yes, this all works towards making the unrest that I am trying to describe to you. I would like to read a few extracts that bear more or less on this point.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you mean to make this question of the land applicable to reciprocity?—A. Yes, I mean to charge up all this unrest to this very thing. I just want to refer to one additional matter in connection with the competition that would have been introduced by reciprocity. We had a conference with the grain dealers in Winnipeg about a year ago, when it was thought this pact was coming into effect. The grain men passed this resolution: "Whereas this Conference recognized that reciprocity in grain with America will introduce in the grain trade an element of competition from the United States, and for the handling and transportation of Canadian grain, and feeling that insofar as the same may be done, without injury to the Canadian producer, that the trade as far as possible be kept in Canadian channels." I submit the clearest cut kind of evidence was in the minds of the grain men themselves that competition would be introduced, and the gravest results were anticipated by the transportation companies from that competition. Now I wish to refer you to a few letters I have received in reference to the grain blockade and terminal elevator question and other matters:

Whereas the present blockade of grain at the terminal elevators is disastrous to the farmer—and, whereas present conditions will in all probability lead to a recurrence of such blockade during the fall of the present year, and, whereas such condition will mean, practically, ruination to the farmer as a whole, therefore, be it resolved that we, the Warman Grain Growers Association, strongly urge our central executive to petition the Saskatchewan government to establish huge internal storage warehouses at such central points as may be suitable, thereby to some extent relieving the farmer in the transit and disposal of his grain.—Carried.

Here is another one:—

Discussing the fact that these gentlemen were not giving us what we asked, and not giving us even what they promised, and were deliberately doing the things we asked them not to do, the question was raised that these flag wavers boasting of their loyalty were doing much to embitter the relations of the people of the west towards eastern Canada. There has long been smouldering under the surface, an opinion that the west was being bled by eastern interests in many ways. That feeling is gaining ground rapidly at the present time, it is more openly expressed, it has been mentioned in provincial legislatures and our members expressed their opinions that a little more fuel added would result in a flame very quickly. If big interests in the east think reciprocity is a dead issue, and that the western farmers are going to take their medicine lying down, they are making the biggest mistake of their lives, and they should make another tour through the western provinces and try and gauge the temper of some of these men struggling bravely on under such adverse conditions.

If ever the question of separation of the west from east becomes paramount, and there is great danger of it, some of those loyal men of the east will have a great deal to answer for.

APPENDIX No. 2

One thing is sure, that if this great Dominion of ours is to progress and worthily fill its place in the empire of which we are all justly proud, one portion must not be sacrificed to the greed of another, but all alike must have Fair Play.

I want to say that the expression that is made use of in that resolution is felt by those of us who are in close touch with the feelings of the people throughout this province. I thought I should point this out to you at this time. I do not know that it is the proper time or place, but I would like to get it before the men who are responsible for the government of this country. I have other resolutions showing the dire results of the blockade. I have one here showing how it works in the new portions of the country. This is one from Sanburn, Saskatchewan. This is a place in the Goose Lake country.

F. GREEN,

Moosejaw,

Secretary Grain Growers.

Am next on car list and have been allotted car at Sovereign. The manager of the Goose Lake elevator took my car and claims that car book is void on lines under construction and has letter to that effect from the Warehouse Commissioner. What can be done?

ALEX. GOLDIE,

Sovereign.

This is only typical of hundreds that we are receiving. The elevator interests take advantage of the farmers and force them to sell their grain to the elevator men when they do not want to put the grain through the elevator. That is one reason why they want a loading platform, and why they want reciprocity to pass and if possible to get rid of this fearful combination that has settled itself on the farmers of the country. I am unable to use language strong enough to express the feeling that these men express in their dire calamity. Here is another one:—

Whereas the present blockade of grain at terminal points is disastrous to the farmers generally, and

Whereas, owing to the increased crop area and extension of railway branch lines in new district, present conditions will probably lead to a recurrence of such blockade in an intensified form during the fall of the present year;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the 'Park' branch of S.G.G.A., earnestly urge our Central Executive to petition the Saskatchewan government to establish large internal storage warehouses at such points of the province as shall be found suitable, thereby to some extent relieving the probability of such grain blockade, as would practically mean ruination to many farmers of the province.

Here is another one from the same association, from Park:—

Whereas the proposed amendment of the Grain Act, especially subsection E, is diametrically opposed to the interests of the farmers;

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Park branch of the Sask. G.G.A., strongly urge on the Central Executive to protest most emphatically against any such alteration in the Act relating to the distribution of cars, and that this be forwarded immediately to the Senate.

Moved by A. J. MERAU, seconded by J. J. WALL—Carried.

All this that we have been saying is about the losses we have sustained. I would like to say a word or two about the gain that we have made, because every cloud has a silver lining. I believe we have secured a government desirous of main-

taining the integrity of the Canadian federation, and I hope of the empire. The car blockade must be relieved. The government is duty bound to work towards a solution. Their professed policy is to build up Canadian manufactures. We have a raw material called wheat. Let them build mills, or encourage the building of mills, grinding the wheat as near as possible to where it is grown; get them started at the earliest possible moment; get the capital invested in them. Capital invested in one good mill in the interior will do more to relieve car blockade, help mixed farming, and provide a home market than four times the capital spent in terminal elevators, either at Fort William, Port Arthur, Hudson Bay or Minneapolis. Give us mills and interior storage, and if Canadian capitalists want to keep Canadian trade let them get up where the raw material is and manufacture it. Otherwise there is no alternative but to burst the bars.

By the Chairman:

Q. What do you mean by bursting the bars?—A. Well, we must have an open door.

Q. I was afraid it was to burst the constitution.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Two or three times, one especially in that resolution that was expunged, you mentioned freight rates; have you made any comparison of the freight rates charged in western Canada with those charged in the eastern provinces? Have you a statement you can put in?—A. No. We have a resolution passed in regard to that, and the Railway Commission, as we understood, is taking that matter up, or a special committee has been appointed for that, and the government of our province has appointed experts to deal with that whole matter. I have not a statement to put in; I feel it is altogether too big and too intricate a question for me to cover. I think we could easily secure a statement.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. You talked about building mills up there locally, as one means of redress; what scope is there for the output of mills operated there on such conditions that they would be remunerative, even if bonused?—A. They do not need a bonus. All it needs is Canadians with nerve and money to go in and build and operate.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. How did that Moosejaw mill succeed that was burned down?—A. That Moosejaw mill is one of the best in the Dominion, and succeeded well. They call it the Robin Hood mill. It was one of the most serious catastrophies to the farmers when that was burned down. The mill they are erecting at present will consume 25 cars of wheat per day. With the cars going as they are at, say, 30 working days to a trip, it would take 750 cars to supply 25 cars of wheat per day to that line and deliver it to Fort William, Duluth or Minneapolis, or any other place that is 800 miles away. Now the Robin Hood mills under light conditions can do the same thing with 150 cars, because they can make the round trip in a week from the mills.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Besides, the bi-product will be left in the country there and will be encouragement for those wishing to go into dairying and hog raising and mixed farming generally?—A. Yes. And it would furnish work for men there and make a demand for other products such as we can produce. There is no doubt of that, if we will manufacture such things as we produce right there. I submit that it is up to somebody to endeavour to put a stop to the condition that prevails there amongst the farmers, where we have to enter into an almost hand-to-hand conflict as to who has

APPENDIX No. 2

the right to ship his grain out first. I wonder if the Canadian people propose to continue that kind of thing.

By the Chairman:

Q. Barring that clause, subsection (E), which you find objectionable, have you not a regular system so far as the distribution of cars is concerned? Would you suggest any improvement on that system?—A. What we would suggest in reference to car distribution is that each man's individual right to a car in turn—

Q. But that is the practice is it not?—A. That was the practice.

Q. Will it not be the practice?—A. It will not be if you do not get that struck out.

Q. Admit that it goes out, will not that be the practice?—A. Well, if that is the practice, then it wants to be enforced.

Q. Is it not enforced?—A. No. We could suggest decided improvement of the administration of the car distribution service at the present time. We are handicapped by this combination I have been telling you about that does rob the farmer. That letter I read you was typical.

Q. I had supposed that this provision that was made back in 1908 was the suggestion of the western farmers themselves?—A. Yes.

Q. Now you are afraid that a portion of that may be taken away by this subsection (e) of that clause?—A. Yes.

Q. Supposing it is not, is there anything then that you further desire?—A. Oh yes. There is the administration. In reference to the car distribution that is all we are asking at the present time.

Q. What rate of interest are the banks charging out there?—A. Eight per cent.

Q. On ordinary trade paper?—A. To farmers, yes.

Mr. POPE.—They charge it up monthly too, in many instances.

The CHAIRMAN.—Is that true?

Hon. Mr. POPE.—Of course it is true.

WITNESS.—You cannot get any money any less.

Hon. Mr. POPE.—On our ranch we pay monthly.

Q. I am unable to see exactly how it is, because a banker is necessarily interested in the movement of the grain and banks are owned by the poorer classes, and not the mercantile men, and it seems to me they are very necessary institutions, and I would be very sorry to hear that the bankers were associated with elevator interests and railway interests and everything else to the detriment of the western people?—A. There is nobody more sorry for that than we are, but that is the fact.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. On over-due accounts what is the rate of interest charged by machine men and merchants?—A. Ten per cent right along, on over-due paper, and I might add that conditions are of course getting better, but I have had to pay in that country myself 24 per cent to a private bank; I could not get money from any other; a farmer cannot get money from any other when he is really in need.

Q. Do you mean that banks do not make a practice of lending money to the farmers in the whole country?—They lend to the farmer when he has got plenty of security to offer. There is a class of security, when the farmer has got a car load of grain on the track and the bill of lading in his hand, the banks have had rules by which they would refuse to give a man an advance on that bill of lading, but the moment that bill of lading went to Winnipeg and got into the hands of a grain dealer on the same car they would advance the dealer the money to pay to the farmer. I have seen them time and time again refuse to give a man an advance on the same bill of lading that they would give an advance to the dealer.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. You mean a bill of lading actually on the car, not in the warehouse?—A. Yes, on the car.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. The implement dealers and others have two prices, their cash price and credit price?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the difference between the two?—A. I think if you buy a binder for cash you might purchase it at \$170, and if you buy it on two years time you have to pay \$185 for a two foot binder.

Q. And you pay interest on this \$185?—A. Yes, sure, at 8 per cent.

Q. And that \$15 added to the \$170 is about 12 per cent?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Bostock:

Q. Is there any special reason why that flour mill was established at Moosejaw rather than any other place? Have they any special water power or anything of that kind?—A. No, they haul all their fuel for hundreds of miles, and they buy their wheat at different districts round-about. They sell some of their flour to the old country, but most of it goes no further than 50 miles east of the mill. I think most of it goes to the western market. The manager made a statement to me in a private conversation a few days before I came down here. He said, if the reciprocity pact had been carried and if the duty had been removed they would have been in a far better position and they could compete easily, and if the pact had come into force they would immediately build another mill twice the capacity of the one they had erected. He said the western States, the Dakotas, Montana, would all have been an open market to them which they could supply from the Moosejaw mill and compete, and beat hands down the Minneapolis mills.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. The Robin Hood mill there is being built on a larger scale at Moosejaw than they had before?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. I suppose the advantage they had at Moosejaw was that it was somewhat of a distributing point?—A. It is the centre of a great grain growing area.

Q. And many of the railways are beginning to go into Moosejaw?—A. Yes, I think it is as good a grain growing area as there is in the west and that is what made me go there thirty years ago, and I had it pretty nearly all to select from.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, called and examined.

I knew by the newspapers this last day or two, but I left home a week ago Sunday and knew nothing of it then, and as I have been moving around Ontario on business every day and riding on the trains every night, I have seen comparatively little of the evidence that has been given. Had I known of the sitting of the committee before I left home, I would have prepared something perhaps that would be of a more definite nature than anything I can say just off-hand; but I have no documents with me, not even the bulletins issued by my department. If I had them I could give some evidence as to the amount of grain in the hands of the farmers, and some of their difficulties, but I have not these and have no way of getting them. In the province of Alberta we are not troubled with the grain blockade, except in the southern part of the province. North of Calgary it is largely a mixed farming country and we are not affected to the same extent as the southern part of Alberta or Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX No. 2

By the Chairman:

Q. The subject of inquiry is, incidents of taxation as affecting the various provinces, and the loss or gain to Canada consequent upon reciprocity not having gone into effect?—A. I thought you were discussing the Grain Bill as well. So far as reciprocity is concerned the grain end of it has been well represented. Mr. Lane gave some evidence as to the cattle and horse business. We are suffering as much on account of the lack of reciprocity in regard to cattle as we are with grain. Last year perhaps more so than formerly. We had so much spoiled grain that we could have fed the steers from Montana if we could have brought them in. Steers from Montana were selling at $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the Chicago market, and four and a half was the top price paid for butchers' and extra good steers to the farmers in Alberta. Mr. Lane will agree with me when I say that Alberta will have a lot of grain that could be fed to cattle if we had them. We will have a lot of well finished cattle for sale this spring, because they have been well fed during the winter. These cattle will sell in Chicago for as high as \$8.85, and we are offered $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents less per pound in our country. It would probably cost one cent per pound to deliver them on the Chicago market. The farmer in Alberta who has fed his whole crop to a bunch of steers will suffer a very severe loss because he cannot get the American market. We have a lot of feed that is of an inferior kind. The elevators were offering 18 to 35 cents a bushel for it. There was an excellent market for this feed in the United States, but it could not be shipped there and pay the duty and the exorbitant freight rates. A great deal of that grain is still in the farmers hands. On account of the weather we experienced last season there was more or less ice mixed in with it and while it could have been shipped out in the hard weather it will not be in condition to ship in the spring. We are suffering in our business because we cannot ship cattle to the old country and land them there in proper condition. If range cattle are put on a railway train and sent to Montreal, spend fourteen days going down, and are then loaded on a boat, they fail every day. Cattle that have been fed in stables in Ontario will ship fairly comfortably on the train, will gain up on the boat and will land in the old country in good condition. Cattle shipped from the western country land in the old country in inferior condition, and they are classed as range cattle. If we could put these cattle on the train and send them to Chicago they would arrive in excellent condition. We have a great many cattle that make prime beef. We had a great many last spring and fall. This spring they will have to be sold at a sacrifice on account of the failure to pass reciprocity. The question of butter has also been mentioned. There is a creamery at Trochu Valley. It is forty miles from a railway station. It was established there because it was impossible for the farmers to market their grain. Most of their butter was shipped to Spokane and Seattle and paid the duty and they realized a better price than they could secure any where else. They realized from a half to three-quarter cents more than they could get for it in any Canadian city.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. What price did they secure?—A. I would not like to say because I am not sure. What has been said of the grain trade in Saskatchewan is true of the grain trade in Alberta.

By the Chairman:

Q. Mr. Lane pointed out that there was a great diminution in the number of cattle in Alberta during the last five years. He said that if you had free markets you would have imported a large number from the United States to eat up your damaged wheat?—A. There is no doubt about that. If a farmer could have bought cattle last fall to eat up his frozen wheat he could have made considerable money. I went through the country last week and saw field after field standing in the stock;

some if it was partly threshed, and they found it was not going to pay to thresh it all. This very storage works both ways. The shortage of feed in Montana would have enabled our farmers to buy stockers there at a reasonable price, and the farmers in Montana could have come over and bought our feed for their cattle.

Q. The losses which you appear to have sustained this year are only occasional or is it generally the case?—A. As far as the price of cattle in the fall is concerned, it is always the case. There might be an odd year in which the price would vary. Last fall they were three cents lower in Alberta than they were in Chicago. I will give you an example of the way the farmer gets hit. If a man has a couple of carloads of cattle for the market, and the price in Chicago is \$8.85, supposing he is offered \$6.50 in Alberta and he starts for Chicago with his cattle: Nobody is going to pay the duty for him and he has to pay the duty himself in order to get them on the Chicago market. Now, supposing the farmer comes home and wants to buy a piece of pork. He goes into a grocery store and he will find Armour's or Swift's bacon for sale at 28 or 30 cents a pound. He says to the storekeeper it is too dear, but he is told that they cannot afford to sell it for less money because they have to pay the duty, and they charge a profit on the duty, and also on the bacon, and the farmer has to pay it. Therefore he is paying both ways.

By Hon. Mr. Bostock:

Q. On what value does he pay duty on his cattle?—A. I am not sure. I understand they have a regular rate of duty on cattle.

GEORGE LANE.—I want to endorse what our minister has said with regard to cattle going to Great Britain. One of the leverages that the butchers have been using against our cattle in Albert and Saskatchewan is that they are grass cattle and they give them the name of range cattle in order to keep down the price. If they come from Alberta or Saskatchewan they are classed as range cattle no matter how good they may be.

Q. Have you seen them killed out?—A. Yes, and they killed out white, although they said they would kill out red. They told me that certain cattle were killing out red and I questioned that and I followed them and they were killing out white. They bring down our prices seven to twelve dollars a head on this account. They will ship the same cattle from Montana and they will be sold in Liverpool as American cattle, and they always sell for more than ranchers. I tried to ship some cattle in bond through the United States so as to ship them as American cattle, and show that matter up to the government and the people, but the American government would not allow me to do it. That illustrates the fact that when you have only one outlet for your stuff you are handicapped.

By Hon. Mr. Bostock:

Q. Are these buyers men who come from England?—A. When these cattle are shipped to Liverpool the butchers come down, four or five hundred of them to Liverpool to buy the cattle, every Monday and Thursday. The first thing these butchers do is to go around and find out how many cattle have landed. It is said that Liverpool is capable of handling 5,000 a week from these ports. When the number reaches 6,000 or 7,000 the market goes down. If there are 5,000 cattle in they bid very slowly. They will not buy anything until the afternoon. They buy ranch cattle on one side and Americans on the other. If it is Monday and there are four or five boats coming in for Friday they will wait until a heavier supply gets in. These butchers are well posted and know how many cattle are afloat. Armours and the Swift and Morris firms spend millions in fitting up butcher stalls to sell American beef, so as to compete against these English butchers, and try and stop this running down of the market.

APPENDIX No. 2

J. A. MAHARG, Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, called and examined:

By the Chairman:

Q. How long have you lived in the western country?—A. About 22 years.

Q. Do you represent any special interest?—A. I am president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association.

Q. You know the purpose of this inquiry?—A. Yes, I do not know that there is a great deal left to be said. I would like to substantiate the statement made by Mr. Greene. He set forth quite clearly the conditions that exist in the west at the present time. Of course Mr. Greene was very optimistic. We are all that way in the west and we are looking for the silver lining to the cloud all the time. I would like to touch on the point of lack of competition of transportation facilities in the west. We believe that would have been largely overcome by the passing of the reciprocity agreement. The high protective wall between the two countries limits the amount of interchange between them. There is very little for the American railroads to come after at the present time on account of the high tariff. I want to show the effect that has on mixed farming in the western provinces, particularly Saskatchewan. It affects us more than it does either of the other western provinces. I do not think there is any diversity of opinion as to the necessity of mixed farming. We have to come to it sooner or later. It has been said, 'Why do not we go into beef raising.' I do not think I need dwell on that very long. It has been clearly shown that it has not been very profitable. I had a conversation with a gentleman in Alberta who went in there before the railroads, and he told me he did not think there were more than two or three men in Alberta that had really made any money out of cattle raising in that country. While a number had been making a living, they had not any more than managed to do that. He says that now the free range is practically gone, that it is almost impossible to make anything out of cattle raising. That applies to Saskatchewan as well as Alberta. Beef is about the only branch of mixed farming that will allow of anything being exported from the west. Other lines are handicapped on account of freight rates. You can get better freight rates on carloads of beef than you can anything else, and outside of grain it is the only thing that can be exported at a profit. It is necessary that we should have other side lines. Manufacturers recognize that it is the side lines from which the profit is made.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. What are those side lines?—A. The people down here ought to know what the side lines are in mixed farming. My idea of it is everything that your country will produce, fruit and everything else. We have no market in the west for vegetables and potatoes and things of that kind except the local market. A farmer must have a certain amount of help and these side lines can be worked in. Another loss that is hard to estimate is the drain of the western land by continued wheat growing and we are forced to do it because we cannot secure a market for these other things. We are not feeling this loss to a great extent at the present time, but it is sure to come sooner or later. We are almost as anxious to turn into mixed farming as our advisors in the east. The people in the east are not the only ones that are worrying over it. Being on the ground we know perfectly well it cannot be done profitably.

Q. They do it in the east?—A. Yes.

Q. How is that?—A. They have a shorter haul to the market.

Q. They have a home market?—A. To a certain extent; I have found that they are making but very little out of mixed farming at the present time. It strikes me that we in the west will be forced to go into mixed farming to help the eastern people out on some of the things they are short of at the present time. While the want of larger markets is keeping us back there are other things. One of them is the

extra cost of equipment for mixed farming. Figures can be given showing the amount of machinery and buildings that are required in order to go into mixed farming over what is required for straight grain growing. In order to make mixed farming profitable you have to have increased expenditure; we have to pay prohibitive rates, and we have to pay larger wages during the working season. It makes it difficult to keep help at the proper time if a man is not assured of permanent employment, and we are affected in that way. We have to pay high wages during the summer, spring and autumn months. Another serious handicap to our country is that our young men are prevented from engaging in farming much more than otherwise if they could secure their equipment at a reasonable price. A number of our young men are going into the cities. They go to the west with the intention of locating on land, but when they figure up the amount that it is going to cost them they make arrangements with some other person to do the necessary breaking on their land, they go to some centre and receive employment. That is one thing that is to be regretted. These young men are forced to go to cities, to earn the extra amount of money that is required to start them up in business. This same thing also applies to the other sex to some extent, and it makes it difficult to secure domestic help. Farmers have very little to do during six months of the year. They do not feel that they can afford to have domestic help at this time, and when help is required it is absorbed by the towns and cities. That I do not think is a benefit to the people as a whole.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You have deplored the extra cost of fitting up a farm for mixed farming, but you have not given them a reason why it exists?—A. One reason is the extra price that has to be paid for machinery on account of the duty and freight.

Q. You want free trade implements?—A. I think it would help that situation considerably.

Q. You would like to get everything free of duty?—A. We would like to get an equitable distribution of it. We would not want an advantage over other industries. We are prepared to fight in the open field.

Q. You would give everybody else free trade at the same time?—A. We are quite anxious to give everybody the same advantage that is extended to us.

Q. That is the point you want to make?—A. We are perfectly prepared to extend that advantage. On account of the duty our material has to be brought from a long distance.

Q. Do not you expect to see these things made right in your own province some day?—A. There will have to be some way found of reducing the freight rates on raw material.

By the Chairman:

Q. Apart from grain growing the only branch of farming you can profitably engage in is cattle?—A. I said that was the only branch that there was any possibility of going into. Outside of cattle there is no prospect at all. Fruit cannot be grown, except the small fruits; we get our apples from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, and some from Ontario.

Q. What is the rate of wages in summer time in your country?—A. For seven or eight months from \$35 to \$45 a month and board.

Q. Can fruit be grown in Minnesota?—A. It can in Southern Minnesota. Outside the early winter months and fall all our fruits come from Oregon and Washington.

Q. Can you secure all your requirements around British Columbia?—A. We get a tremendous lot from Washington and Oregon. We pay more for British Columbia shingles in Alberta than you pay in Ontario.

APPENDIX No. 2

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Fruit importations in your country must be fairly large?—A. Yes, and increasing continuously.

Q. Have you paid any attention to the price of grain as compared to the prices on the other side?—A. Yes, I have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Mackenzie's statement. In our convention we had a sworn statement as to the price received from the weigh scales on one side of the line and the other. Elevators in the same town on different sides of the line. In some instances there was a difference of 40 cents a bushel. That was on our light grade wheat.

The Committee rose until 2.30 P.M.

At 2.30 P.M. the Committee resumed.

GEORGE LANE, re-called.

We have not many sheep in these three provinces, and we are securing our mutton from New Zealand and the United States. We have to compare the United States with Canada in order to show why we should have trade relations between the two countries. There was enough grain went to waste in Saskatchewan and Alberta to have fed one million sheep. Last fall, a few sheep were brought in but not enough to do any good. If it was not for the wool we would be able to pay the duty in freight and bring them in, but the wool is so much higher in the United States that we clip the sheep before bringing them over. Wool is from 8 to 12 cents higher in the United States than in Canada. When wool was 13 cents in Lethbridge it was selling in the United States for 24 cents. They were the same kind of sheep, a cross breed between a Merino and a Southdown, short-wool sheep. We buy a band of sheep and bring them up to the Shelby Junction, and we stop there and shear them and then sell the wool to the Americans and take the sheep across the line the next day. I figure that on 40,000 sheep the difference amounts to about \$20,000. They clip from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 pounds each.

By the Chairman:

Q. After you have fed these sheep what do you do with them?—A. We are trying to compete with Australia and we sell the mutton in our own market. We figure that we have enough screenings and tailings from the mills and elevators to feed from three million to five million sheep. The mill at Moosejaw was burning the screenings, and we had to figure against the price of coal. Some of the screenings were going to St. Paul and Minneapolis to feed sheep where they feed thousands of them. We had some trouble with the quarantine regulations. I went to Washington and made a proposal to the Government to feed so many cattle in the States of Iowa and Illinois on corn. I had figures to show the government that it would be a benefit to the railroad to haul them and the farmer to feed them, and the farmer would also receive a benefit to his land. They would not allow it. I wanted to feed them in bond for ninety days and let them go on to England, but they would not allow me to do it. It looked at one time as if Secretary Wilson would, but they finally sat down and would not allow it. Then in a year or two I found a chance to feed a lot of sheep with those tailings at elevators and places, and I wanted to make some money out of it, so I thought I would buy them from Fort William right up and put a lot of sheep on it. I have a lot of correspondence about this. P. C. Powers, a man twenty times a millionaire, and myself wanted to buy all this stuff, and we would start and feed those sheep and then have a market in Minneapolis or Chicago, but the government down here would not allow that; they sat down on that; they would not let the cattle go that way, and the two of them got fighting, and I was not able to do anything.

Q. The sum and substance is this, as I understand it, that if there had been no duty on sheep coming into Canada this autumn the west would have been able to buy an enormous quantity of sheep and feed them in the western provinces?—A. They would. Besides that there won't be anything realized off this. We had a lot of grani that stood up, all threshed out in the head, and it has gone on the ground. It is threshed out a month ago.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. If reciprocity had carried would sheep raising have been encouraged and been a profitable industry in western Canada?—A. It certainly would, and would have been a very big industry. Ever since I can remember in Canada the price of wool has killed the sheep business. The mutton has not killed it nearly so bad as the price of wool. I want that distinctly understood. To explain that to you, take a man who runs large herds of sheep in the United States; he figures a dollar a year for running his sheep, and he figures for the wool always to pay for the running of the sheep. A dollar a head should run any sheep in America; but in Canada if you lose 50 cents with the wool against the other man you can't do it.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You only get 50 cents for the wool?—A. Well, as a rule there has been about 50 cents about the coarse sheep, to sheer the sheep in the price of wool. At Lethbridge and our leading places it was bringing 13 cents while American wool was bringing 24 cents.

Q. Washed wool?—A. No.

Q. You only get 20 cents for washed wool?—A. It is not washed wool. It is in the grease. Thirteen cents was the biggest price I have ever known it there.

—In answer to the chairman, Mr. Mackenzie stated that the import duty on wool was three cents a pound on the class of wool we raise in Canada; the rest of the wool comes in all free; but it so happens that all the wool coming into Canada comes in free.

Mr. LANE.—We had to compete with Australia.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Australians buy their rams, for improving their stock, in the United States, and they sell their wool to the United States, where it is worth more than the United States wool.

Mr. LANE.—Certain kinds of wool. The best rams that they have in America to-day come from Ontario.

Hon. Mr. TALBOT.—I think what the chairman referred to was Merino.

Mr. LANE.—Yes, I know Australia raises better wool.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Suppose you had brought those sheep in here and there had been no difficulty to get them in here and feed them on that wheat that is wasting, where would you have sold them?—A. In order to have got the best price you would have had to sell in the United States. If you had got them in last fall you could have beat the Australians and made a little money I think.

Q. In our own market here?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. You were willing to try it?—A. I was willing to try it. It was working awfully close.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. It is true that Americans are shipping mutton into this market to-day?—A. Yes, 2,500 sheep came into Toronto last month. They are killing them in Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 2

I think this is doing serious injury to your country, not being able to feed this stuff. I do not hesitate to tell you it is a sin, you have got a great country and you have got the stuff. It is just like wheat rotting on the ground.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. Then the sheep industry is decreasing?—A. Yes, decreasing in Canada, just like the cattle and horses. Horses have decreased, cattle have decreased, and the sheep have decreased for the last ten years.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. As far as the cattle and horses are concerned, is not that partially on account of the loss of the free range?—A. Oh, I do not think so. It has been that the people lost confidence in the market. That is my honest opinion.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. For the last two or three years hundreds and thousands of calves have been killed in the northwest?—A. Last year 33,000 calves were killed from their mothers in the Province of Alberta and elsewhere—beef strains of the very best type. Now you know, Mr. Bell, that that means that you went to Ontario and these places and bought bulls that were \$100 and \$150, bulls that were the beef strain, and you bred them to the cows and you were raising nothing but beef, and you sold that veal calf just as cheap, or just about the same as you sold a calf from the little jersey cow that you milk. The dairy strain, or the Holstein cow—which is ruination.

JAMES S. WOOD, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, living near Portage la Prairie, farmer, called and examined:

By the Chairman:

Q. How long have you been in Manitoba?—A. Thirty years.

Q. You know what the inquiry is? Will you just state your case, and then we will ask any questions?—A. Well, I have no case prepared to any extent. I did not know I would be a witness here, and I had not the material by me, our secretaries have all the material and we usually leave particulars like that to them. I think you have had the matter pretty well discussed and the case has been pretty well made. There are just a few tail ends that I might take up. I heard them speak this morning of freight rates, of how they could take shingles from the west, take them to Ontario and sell them cheaper. Now it is the same in the matter of flour. We lost a lot in the matter of flour by not getting reciprocity. We grow the best wheat in the world; it is manufactured in sight of our farms almost; and it is taken away to England, and sold in the centre of England for 20 cents a bag less than we can buy it for at the mill door, practically. Now, that is hard on us. We farmers have to buy our flour, and the artisans of the country have to buy their flour, and the higher the price of living, the higher the cost to us of labour and everything of that kind, and it all rolls back on the farmer. You can easily see that anything that increases the cost of living has to come out of us in the long run. You take these strikes. People strike for higher wages and get them, and the manufacturers put up the cost of the manufactured articles to the wholesaler, the wholesaler puts it up to the retailer, and the retailer puts it up to the consumer; the great consuming class of this country is the farming class and they put up the money. They speak of reducing the cost of living. The way to reduce the cost of living, and make it easy for people to get along in this country is to reduce the burden and take off whatever is enhancing the cost of living. Take flour. What raises the price of flour? Nothing in the world but the duty. If there was not a duty we would get our flour

cheaper; we could bring it in from Minneapolis cheaper, because it does not follow by any means that because we get a higher price for our wheat we increase the cost to the consumer—it is taken by the middleman. The miller gets our wheat cheaper than he could get wheat on the other side of the line. We know that nobody will deny it; at the same time he charges us more for his flour. Does he not get a larger margin of profit than the manufacturers on the other side? Certainly he does. So much for that; I do not know that I have gone fully into it, I am willing to answer any questions on that.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Do you think that the miller who manufactures flour gets an advance on account of the duty?—A. I do not think so; I am quite certain of it; There is no other way of getting it. We are protecting those men and that is the way they treat us.

Q. Although we produce a surplus of wheat in this country?—A. Although we produce a surplus of wheat in this country, still we have to pay like fun for our flour. Is it not remarkable?

Q. The milling business is pretty well done, is it not—almost over done?—A. I do not know that. I know they over-charge, if that is what you mean.

By Hon. Mr. Kerr:

Q. It cannot be over done if they over charge, because that would soon bring down the charge?—A. And remember that those men that do that get their wheat at street prices, and they have no right to treat the people so; they get the cream of the wheat at the street prices.

Q. Who does that?—A. Lake of the Woods, and Ogilvie's mills.

Q. Do you get American flour?—A. We cannot, on account of the duty. If the duty was taken off we would get the flour much cheaper than they are selling us.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. As good as the Canadian flour?—A. As good as the Canadian flour. It is good enough for the American people, it ought to be good enough for us. I rather think Americans are pretty good millers.

Q. Do we not make the very finest class of flour in our mills?—A. I do not know; we never get a chance of testing anybody else's flour, so we have to put up with it.

By Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. It is a fact that the western millers sell this flour cheaper in Liverpool than they do out there?—A. Not only in Liverpool, but in the middle of England they sell it 20 cents a bag cheaper than they sell it to us. I can bring the man that sold it and he will testify to that.

By Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. What is the duty on flour coming into Canada?—Mr. McKenzie, 75 cents a barrel; I am speaking from memory.

With regard to cattle, we used to grow quite a lot of cattle here, and the prices were low, so low that they scarcely paid us to grow, but we were hard up and everything we could think of we made use of. We tried mixed farming. We are recommended to go into mixed farming. We usually get the most advice from people that never tried it; we will get men sitting in an office with their feet on a radiator, and asking 'Why do not those people go into mixed farming?' We were growing cattle, and they were very, very cheap. Three year olds sold for \$20 and so on. Now, the Americans got short of meat one year, and they came into our country, and

APPENDIX No. 2

one of them asked me to buy him some cattle. I started in to buy him stockers, and when I started I got them for eight to ten dollars a piece, year old stockers, and he had to pay the duty taking them into the States. Older cattle I got in proportions, twos, and threes. They were in here for four or five years. Before they went out I was just paying double what I started with.

By Hon. Mr. Young:

Q. How many did they take out of the country?—A. I do not know. I bought them a thousand head, but there was a remarkable thing about that, the Gordon & Ironside people, never could give any more than the low price until the Americans came, and then they went up and competed with them, and when I was buying for the Americans I was told by the people in all sincerity that I was a very disloyal man. I asked why, and they said, 'Why, taking those young cattle out of the country; you should keep them here until they are three years old and then ship them to England, finish them off, make export cattle.'

By the Hon. Mr. Talbot:

Q. Was it Gordon & Ironside that gave you that advice?—A. No, it was my neighbours. I do not know that they were farmers, but people around my own home. They said, 'You should not send those off to the Americans, keep them and finish them.' I told them, that they would have a hard time to teach the farmers of this country, when they could get as much for a yearling steer as they used to get for a three year old, that they ought to keep them two years more for fun. Then some of them would say, 'Well, now, you should not sell to the Americans, you should sell to Gordon & Ironside.' I said I thought it was much better to sell to the Americans and get them out of the way and then those that were coming after would find a market. Some people seem to think you should not let a man have a thing because he wants it; you should keep it away from him simply because he wants it. Now, I think that anything that we have supplies of, the best thing is to get it clean out of the country and then we will have a market for anything we produce later on. After a while that shortage in the American market ceased, and those people could not compete any longer on account of the duty. I have no doubt that if there had been no duty they would have continued to buy stock here, and we would have had an alternate market, and if we could not sell our finished cattle to our own buyers, we could at least have bought stockers so as to get something out of it.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. How long is it since you bought those three year olds at twenty dollars?—A. I started to buy in 1897 or 1898, and I bought for four years; I think the last buying I did was 1902. Now those Americans, although they paid us those prices, had to pay the duty to get into the other side. They paid a flat rate on the yearlings, and 27½ on the older cattle. Now, with regard to mixed farming, there are a good many things against it. In the first place we have got to have good buildings. You would think that if the government, or the men who govern the country, want us to go into mixed farming, they would make it easy for us to go in; but they do not. We were getting lumber a little cheaper, but I believe by classification it was made more expensive, and we have very hard work to keep even rough lumber on the free list. We have to have good buildings for cattle; we have to have fences for them; and not only that, but now that land is getting dearer, we do not get our summer feed so cheap. When land was cheaper there was quite a bit of vacant land, and we could run our cattle there. Now the land is all taken up, and we have to seed down, and to seed down land at \$40 an acre for cattle to run on, we have to get better prices for produce or we will be in a hole. If land is worth \$40 an acre

and we seed it down to run cattle on, unless we get a free market we cannot do it; there is too much money involved.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. You say land is getting scarcer; is it being taken up?—A. Yes, taken up and ploughed up for wheat, bringing in great big engines there and breaking up a section in a little while, all for wheat.

Q. It must be paying or they would not do it?—A. Well, it will pay for a while.

Q. Do you think it is cheaper to plough by steam?—A. I cannot answer because I never did any ploughing by steam. I certainly know it is cheaper to break up with steam, but after that I cannot say; they break up this land very fast.

Q. I suppose that is one reason why it is used; if you want to put in a big acreage you must use some rapid method?—A. Not only that but those people that get it buy it as wild land, and get it all ready for the crop and then sell it at a much enhanced price; perhaps sell it before they take the crop off. Perhaps it is held by speculators that will put a machine in and break it up and then hope to find an incomer that will pay them \$15, and it will cost them \$10 to get it and break it up that way. Another thing that makes it difficult to go into mixed farming, is the labour question. We have to pay very high for labour. There is a lot of work about it. You cannot do it any other way. You have to stay with your cattle and treat them right if you want any returns. Another thing is that for the last few years we have hunted hard to get cheap feed in our country. In the west there is plenty of cheap feed going to waste, but in our country barley has gone up and if you feed cattle 50c. barley you have to have a good market, or you have to raise the restriction off the market, and have a good free market, or we are not going to make any money, and if we do not make any money there is no use going into mixed farming. When we were in mixed farming before they would offer us for cattle on in the fall from two to two and a half, and in the spring three and a half. I have been offered less than \$30 for a four year animal.

By the Hon. Mr. Pope:

Q. That is some years ago?—A. Only about three or four. The price is better now because there are no animals. If we went into cattle raising again, and got a surplus I have no doubt the price would go down. When we have plenty of potatoes we have to throw them out, and when we have not plenty of potatoes the price goes up to \$2 a bushel. Mr. Lane made a statement that I wish to confirm in regard to cattle. If we had a good market there is no reason why we should not make a success of mixed farming. Canadian cattle are better than American cattle. I was purchasing for an American and he preferred Canadian steers. The prairie in North Dakota is very much the same as the prairie in Manitoba, and they buy their stockers from us to feed on the other side. He said that even if he could buy them as cheap on the other side he would come over to Canada for stockers. The duty prevents us from having a stable market. We cannot sell potatoes. A year ago last spring I had 200 bushels of potatoes, and I was only forty miles from Winnipeg, but the freight rate was so high that I could not sell them on the Winnipeg market, because I would only get 21c. a bushel. Within two months they were \$2 simply because we had a dry year. If the duty was off we could grow potatoes and ship them across the line.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Where would you sell them?—A. Minneapolis. If they can ship them from Ireland to Ontario, we ought to be able to ship them to Minneapolis. If we were sure of a market we would raise a good crop every year. Everything goes by fits and starts just for the want of a ready market.

APPENDIX No. 2

Q. Is that not the case everywhere?—A. Yes it is where there is not a steady market. I suppose that is the case in the United States?—A. They have a protective market and they ought to know better.

Q. That is the market you want to get in to?—A. Yes. They are generally high there when it is low with us. It would be levelled up if the duty was off. I have heard since this inquiry started that the farmer was protected. It is only an alleged protection, and we would rather have it taken off. We cannot be protected so long as we have a surplus.

E. C. DRURY, Barrie, Ontario, called and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. What business are you engaged in?—A. Farming. I am second Vice-President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Q. Can you give us any reasons why reciprocity would be injurious or helpful to Canada?—A. I think it would be decidedly helpful to us for the reason that it would mean a widening of our market. I heard the Hon. Senator Bell mentioning milk. I am somewhat interested in supplying the city with sweet cream. In that particular trade it would be a great improvement to have access to American cities across the lake. Toronto controls the sweet cream trade for Ontario. While the price the farmers are receiving is fairly satisfactory yet it is a special trade that requires special care, and the prices received across the line are in advance of the price received here. We sell the cream at so much per pound butter fat. Under our contract this winter we have received a less price per pound for butter fat in the sweet cream than we could have received had it been churned into butter. The highest price it has reached has been 38c. a pound, which amounts to 34c. a pound of butter. When you make butter you incorporate 16 per cent water and salt. The sweet cream requires a particular class of cream and particular care. You cannot feed anything you like, and it is a considerable trouble to produce that class of cream. The city dairy of Toronto practically controls the trade for Ontario and we have to take what they give, and they keep the price just high enough above the butter price to keep the people in the business. Butter went to 38 and 39c. a pound.

By the Chairman:

Q. How do you apply that to reciprocity?—A. Of course the duty is light on cream for manufacture into butter. If the duty were off on all dairy products there would be a far wider market, and there is no doubt we could ship cream and butter to Buffalo, and the States bordering along the lakes. I keep a flock of sheep, and I fatten lambs for spring trade. It is quite true American lambs have been butchered in Toronto, but they are decidedly an inferior class of lambs. The top notch is paid in the Buffalo market for Canadian lambs.

Q. Is it not true that in Ontario agriculture is the greatest industry?—A. I think so.

Q. What is our market apart from the home market?—A. In nearly every line our market is found in Great Britain.

Q. Are there limitations to the requirement of the British market for the products we have to supply?—A. I think so. We ought to produce more than Great Britain will consume.

Q. Next to Great Britain what is our most natural market?—A. The New England States for the eastern portion of Canada.

Q. Has the question of a duty on agricultural products been a benefit or injury to the Canadian farmer?—A. In my opinion it is a decided injury to have the duty.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

Q. Has our growth of wheat been increasing? and if it increases as it has in the past what will be the result a few years from now if we do not obtain other markets than the British market?—A. I should think the British market would be over supplied.

Q. Then do you think it would be a great advantage to the Canadian farmer to obtain freedom to the American market?—A. Yes. So far as my opinion goes the most natural market for Canadian spring wheat would be south of us, in order to be mixed with the American fall wheat. They produce very little high grade spring wheat.

Q. What are your reasons for coming to that conclusion?—A. In order to mill the American fall wheat they require to mix them as we do in Ontario. We were in the milling business for a few years, in a country mill. It is necessary to mix hard spring wheat with the soft wheat in order to produce a grade strong enough for bread making purposes. It seems to me most natural that they should look for supply of that wheat in Canada. You cannot grow it very far south, and they do not grow it as a matter of fact. The wheat grown in most of United States falls under the head of soft wheat.

Q. Where do our early vegetables naturally come from?—A. From the south.

Q. Would it be hurtful to the Canadian grower if vegetables from the south were allowed in free of duty?—A. I should not think so.

Q. Would that also apply to fruits?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of many ways in which the Canadian farmer, and the Canadian public would be very much helped by reciprocity in these natural products?—A. Certainly I know of very many ways.

Q. Do you know of one single way in which they would be injured?—A. I do not. The only grain we are interested in marketing in Ontario is barley. As a practical farmer I must grow barley whether I like it or not. I do not like it for feed purposes, it is about the poorest grain we can grow for feed. The chemists tell us it is a fairly good feed but my experience has been that it is a very poor feed. I have to grow barley because it is the only crop I can depend on for a catch of clover. If we feed it we do so at a loss. If we could find a market for our barley in United States and use the money to buy some other feed or grow some other grain for feed we would be decidedly the gainers. This last fall we were selling barley for 80 and 90 cents and at the same time it was selling on the American market, in Buffalo, for \$1.20 and \$1.25. I am told that the Ontario barley sells at a premium on the Buffalo market. There is no reason why we should not continue to grow barley. Our natural markets is across the line and our Canadian market is limited. I think the same thing applies to apples. We are hampered with our apple crop by the narrow market. Some of us who are in the apple business are very glad to have our apple trees left to us at the close of the years operations. One reason for the difficulty this year was a shipment to the Northwest of one hundred and twenty cars of Nova Scotia apples, sufficient to glut that market. It fell to my lot as auditor of our co-operative association to go into the matter and I know that it is the general experience that Ontario apples were handled at a loss. I know that a wider market would prevent that unforeseen glut. I find that prime steers were quoted in Buffalo at \$7.75 to \$8 and shippers \$6.50 to \$7.50. In Toronto the highest class of export cattle were \$6.25 to \$7.20 with a few easter cattle \$7.40 to \$8.15. The Buffalo market being higher than it is in Toronto. Generally there is a considerable difference. It is not fair to compare Toronto with Chicago. Many truck farmers welcomed the prospect of reciprocity. Turnips grown near Guelph are being shipped to the other side in the face of a very considerable duty. They are sold on the other side for table purposes. That class of farmers would be benefited greatly.

APPENDIX No. 2

Mr. MCKENZIE re-called.

The question of the exportation of wheat from the United States came up the other day and I find that the United States exported 87,364,318 bushels of wheat in the year ending the 30th of June, 1910, that includes wheat and flour, figuring flour as 4½ bushels of wheat to the barrel, equal to 11.85 per cent of their production. In 1909 the United States exported 114,268,468 equal to 17.19 per cent of their production. In 1908, 163,043,669 bushels of wheat. In 1907, 146,700,425 bushels of wheat equal to 19.95 per cent of their production. The average for the four years is 16.30 per cent of their production. And last year it was 11.85 per cent. If you go back for twenty-four years and take the average of every five years, you will find a gradual reduction.

In 1904 the United States only exported 44,192,000 bushels of wheat.

Q. Have you the imports of wheat into the United States?—A. It is a comparatively small amount and does not make much difference on the total.

As to the relative prices of farm produce in Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago. I have a statement from a compilation made by the Department of Labour of Canada and I presume it will be pretty nearly correct.

Market.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1906 to 1911.
Beef, fore quarter—							
Winnipeg... ..	-053	-060	-053	-061	-074	-083	-064
Beef, hind quarter—							
Winnipeg... ..	-075	-089	-079	-090	-106	-117	-090
Beef carcass—Chicago... ..	-080	-084	-106	-109	-116	-107	-100
Veal—Winnipeg... ..	-076	-083	-074	-080	-092	-106	-085
“ Minneapolis... ..	-078	-084	-081	-091	-106	-098	-089
“ Chicago... ..	-103	-107	-109	-121	-135	-129	-117
Dressed hogs—Winnipeg... ..	-099	-090	-083	-101	-137	-120	-105
“ “ Minneapolis	-065	-069	-062	-085	-104	-086	-078
“ “ Chicago... ..	-087	-096	-086	-099	-127	-116	-102
Steers, choice export—							
Winnipeg... ..	3.70	3.91	4.08	4.45	4.96	.....	4.22
Steers, choice export—							
Chicago... ..	5.95	6.26	6.55	6.83	7.31	6.68	6.58
Calves, of cars—Winnipeg... ..	4.27	3.50	4.12	3.96	4.45	5.00	4.30
Good to choice—Chicago... ..	6.12	6.19	5.72	7.04	8.13	7.10	6.71
Hogs—Winnipeg... ..	7.00	6.88	5.68	7.16	9.17	7.64	7.26
“ Chicago... ..	6.33	6.25	5.88	7.53	9.03	6.89	6.98
Butter—Winnipeg... ..	19	19	21	17	17	18	19
“ Minneapolis... ..	19	22	21	22	25	20	22
Eggs—Winnipeg... ..	21	23	21	25	20	20	22
“ Minneapolis... ..	19	20	20	24	25	20	21
Flour—Winnipeg... ..	2.34	2.63	3.10	3.17	3.01	2.78	2.85
“ Minneapolis... ..	2.04	2.35	2.66	2.83	2.75	2.45	2.51

By the Chairman:

Q. Are you quite sure that is the same grade flour?—A. Yes. That was the price given. I took good care to compare one with the other. I have here a statement published in the Census and Statistics Monthly. It gives the price of flour at Mark Lane Exchange, London, on the 27th of February, 1912. Pillsbury's best thirty shillings and sixpence that is for 280 pounds. American spring patents thirty shillings and nine pence to thirty-one shillings and three pence. Manitoba patent twenty-nine shillings and nine pence to thirty shillings. Manitoba is less than Minneapolis price. Kansas flour twenty-eight shillings to twenty-eight shillings and six pence about two shillings less than Manitoba flour.

Q. What you are proving is that the people of Manitoba pay more for their own flour at home than the American pays for corresponding flour across the line, notwithstanding the fact that Manitoba flour is sold for less money across the ocean than American flour?—A. Exactly. Manitoba flour that sold on the 22nd of November, in Mark Lane for \$2.60 was sold in Winnipeg for \$3.10, that is for 98 lbs. I am told they have to pay \$3.50 for it in Calgary. We were paying \$3.10 for the best patent in Winnipeg and it has been sold in Ottawa for \$2.75. Our labouring man in Winnipeg buys a 7 lb. sack of flour and pays 35 cents for it, and the labouring man in Manchester, England, can buy the same flour for 22 cents. The point I want to make is this: the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Ogilvy Milling Co., the Western Milling Co. and the Maple Leaf are in combination. They secure the raw material at from 10 to 15 cents a bushel less than the Minneapolis miller, and they sell their flour at a less price in the Old Country by about 6 cents a hundred than the Minneapolis miller. They sell their flour in the Old Country cheaper than they sell it to us simply because they are protected. We have an illustration here of how a protected country have to pay more for what they produce than a free trade country has to, for the same product.

By Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. How about United States?—A. The same thing, but not as bad as ours apparently, because they have not as big trust as we have in Canada in the flour business. In dealing with this trade arrangement, the consuming class have the benefit in a free trade country because they can get flour and meat and all feed products cheaper than we can. We paid \$491,134.98 duty on meats last year. I do not think there is any question but that the man that ate the meat paid for it. We paid \$45,519.81 duty on butter. No farmer can say that he got any benefit, but the labouring man had to pay more. We paid \$244,430.65 duty on fish. If the reciprocity agreement had gone into force nobody would have had to pay that duty. The prime reason why protection is no good to the farmer is that we grow more than we can consume in the country. Another thing is that the producer does not get in touch with the consumer. We sell our wheat in Manitoba for 1½ cents a pound and we buy it back when manufactured into flour for 3 cents. There is a spread that neither the consumer or producer gets any benefit of. If there was free trade in flour that spread would not be so great. We sell our hogs at \$5.50 per cwt. and buy back the bacon at 20 to 25 cents a pound. Is it not reasonable to suppose that should the farmer get 1 or 2 cents per lb. more for his hogs and the man who consumes the bacon get it for 5 cents less, the middleman should still get a sufficient profit. Our system protects the middleman and not the producer or consumer. A farmer's wife in Manitoba will take butter to the store one hundred and fifty miles away from Winnipeg and trade it off at 15 cents a pound for goods from the store. The consumer in Winnipeg pays 25 cents a pound for that same butter. The same applies to poultry and other farm produce. A neighbour of mine went to buy a traction gas engine in the fall of 1909. He discovered that he could buy a machine manufactured by Gould Shapley and Muir in Brantford for \$2,400 delivered on his farm. He went to Minneapolis and discovered that he could get the same class of machine at \$1,900, that is the retail price, the manufacturers price was \$1,600. He bought the American machine and paid \$400 duty and freight. He had it delivered on his farm at less than he could deliver the Canadian machine on his farm. It worked out in this way, he paid \$400 in duty to the government; had he bought the Canadian machine that duty would have gone into the pocket of the manufacturer, and the government, or the farmer, would not have received any benefit. Now when you come to figure out how much wheat he had to pay in exchange for that machine as compared to the amount of wheat the Minnesota farmer would have to pay, we find that in that time wheat was worth 90 cents a bushel in Winnipeg and in Minneapolis \$1.05, and the Minnesota farmer could

APPENDIX No. 2

have got that machine in exchange for 1,800 bushels of wheat and the Manitoba farmer had to give 2,400 bushels. Therefore, in the purchase of that gasoline engine 1,800 bushels of wheat in Minnesota was worth as much as 2,400 bushels in Manitoba. I made inquiries on a visit to St. John's, Dakota, a little town about three miles from the boundary line. I was there about the 3rd or 4th of December last, and while in the grain elevator there, a farmer came in with a load of barley and he was paid 92 cents for it. If he had brought that barley to Brandon he would only have got forty cents a bushel for it. A McCormick eight-foot binder is sold in St. John's, Dakota, at \$150 cash. The same binder at Brandon costs \$175 cash; I paid that for one a year ago last fall.

By the Hon. Mr. Bell:

Q. Duty paid?—A. Yes. A farmer's wagon costs in St. John's, Dakota, \$75; in Brandon that same wagon costs \$85.

Q. Can they do that and pay the duty?—A. Well, they are doing it. It is the same class of wagons.

Q. There is 17½ per cent on binders?—A. The freight rate is not very much different. Now, that is in terms of dollars. Figure it out in terms of bushels of barley and it is more significant. A Dakota farmer could get an eight-foot McCormick binder for 163 bushels of barley, while a Manitoba farmer would have to give 437 bushels for the same article. A Dakota farmer would get his wagon for 81 bushels; the Manitoba farmer would have to give 212 bushels. One bushel of barley would pay for eight gallons of coal oil in St. John's, Dakota; but farmers around Brandon would have to be satisfied with a little over one gallon for a bushel of barley. Here is something else: The Cockshutt Plough Co., of Brantford, sells eight bottom gang ploughs in Minneapolis around \$500, where barley sells from \$1 to \$1.15; while in Manitoba they charge \$680 for the same kind of plough. A Minnesota farmer can get one of those Cockshutt eight-bottom ploughs for around 500 bushels of barley; while the Manitoba farmer would have to give 1,700 bushels for the same kind of plough. These figures illustrate what we are up against in the western province in trying to farm.

Q. Are those prices regular prices, ordinary prices that you have been quoting, or are those somewhat exceptional?—A. No, they are the regular prices. Of course I confess there are abnormally high prices for barley this year, and the difference between Canada and the United States is a little higher than it has been; but in the matter of wheat the difference in price for the last five years is pretty much the same as it is now and the difference in price of flour and those other articles I gave you for the last six years.

The committee adjourned at 4.20 at the call of the chair.

TAXATION AND TRADE RELATIONS.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 43,

MARCH 29, 1912.

The Select Committee on Taxation and Trade Relations beg leave to make their Second report as follows:—

Your committee was appointed at a late date in the session, and has consequently not been able to pursue the subjects of their investigation very far. Nevertheless several meetings of the committee have been held. Several witnesses have been examined, principally from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a large amount of valuable information has been secured.

With the short time at their disposal the committee have not been able to digest the information thus obtained, and it would be premature to draw any final conclusions therefrom.

The committee submit the evidence so far taken and they recommend that the same or a similar committee be appointed at as early a date as possible during the next session of Parliament to continue the investigations thus begun, which, in the opinion of your committee, promise valuable results.

As at this late date of the session it will be impossible to obtain the authority of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament for the printing and distribution in the usual manner of this report and the evidence so far obtained, your committee recommend that 3,200 copies thereof be printed as an appendix to the Journals of the Senate, to be distributed as follows:—

1. Two copies to each senator and member of parliament.
2. 200 copies to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. C. EDWARDS,
Chairman.